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ANNALS OF BRATTLEBORO







Frederick Holbrook

Annals of Brattleboro

1681-1895

Compiled and Edited by

Mary R. Cabot

With Many Illustrations

God gave all men all earth to love,
But since our hearts are small,
Ordained for each one spot should prove
Belovèd over all.

—R. Kipling

In Two Volumes

Volume II

Brattleboro, Vermont
Press of E. L. Hildreth & Co.
1922

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FOURTH PERIOD
WESSELHOEFT WATER-CURE
THE ESTEY ORGAN—PRIVATE SCHOOLS
1844-1861



CHAPTER I

THE WESSELHOEFT WATER-CURE

Wesselhoeft Water-Cure. Doctor Robert Wesselhoeft—Doctor Wilhelm Wesselhoeft (William H. Klinge)—John H. Gray—Wesselhoeft Water-Cure—Letter from Doctor Wesselhoeft to Horace Greeley setting forth the advantages of location—Buildings—Paths along the Whetstone—Doctor Charles W. Grau—First doctor's prescription in Brattleboro—Rules and regulations—Process of cure—Amusements—Christian F. Schuster, musician—Southern guests—Death of Doctor Wesselhoeft—Children—Published works.

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About 1816, in a little village of Austria, named Graefenberg, Vincent Priessnitz, the son of a farmer, at the age of seventeen suffered an accident, resulting in two broken ribs. He was a boy with a natural gift of observation, who lived mostly in the open air. He noticed that animals, when wounded, or otherwise hurt, bathed their bleeding members in cold water and got well. There was also a miller in a neighboring village who had set broken ribs without the aid of a doctor. So the boy pressed himself against a wall, trying to set his ribs in place, and to his surprise and satisfaction, succeeded; he then put on cold bandages, wrapped himself in a wet linen sheet and blanket to produce a sweat, and by frequent changes over a considerable period of time, and by drinking freely of the spring water of his native hillsides, completed the cure.

The report of his recovery spread through the surrounding country, until people came from a distance to consult this worker of miracles, as he seemed to be. Then he conceived the idea that other diseases could be cured with cold water, and he invited the poor to be the objects of experiment. As early as 1839, and in the face of bitter opposition

and even persecution at the hands of the regular profession, there were nearly two thousand patients under the treatment of Vincent Priessnitz at Graefenberg, and establishments founded on the water system of cure sprang up throughout Germany, and extended as far as America.

The third water-cure in this country was started by Doctor Robert Wesselhoeft in 1843-1844, in Brattleboro. He was born February 13, 1797, in Chemnitz, Saxony, where his father had a printing and publishing house which was moved to Jena when Robert was still an infant. His first studies were conducted at home by a tutor, De Wette, who became an eminent theologian; he was afterwards sent to Rosleben, a school of the character of the English Rugby or Eton, and returning to Jena, passed his examination for the doctorate of law in 1821, and was appointed assistant to the criminal court at Weida in the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in January, 1822.

Free thinking on political questions, tending to democratic idealism, was rife among students in the universities at that time, and under this influence Karl Ludwig Sand, a young man of unbalanced mind, took the life of Kotzebue, a writer of note, whose pen was employed in support of autocracy. Because Sand was a member of the Jena Burschenschaft in 1819 when the murder was committed, the state assumed the existence of a conspiracy and the guilt of other members of the society, including Wilhelm and Robert Wesselhoeft, who were arrested and tried by a special commission appointed by the government for the purpose.

Three years later, Wilhelm Wesselhoeft was at Marseilles prepared to embark in service for the Greek cause as a volunteer physician when the French, assured of the futility of further effort in a lost cause, enjoined the ship from sailing. Passing through Switzerland on his way home, Wilhelm qualified as docent in medicine at the University of Basel and received an appointment which he held until 1824, in which year the extradition of political refugees was demanded. His correspondence, which contained acquaintance with Karl Follen,¹ one of the "dangerous cases," was confiscated, and as he had also been a member of a revolutionary association, he at once took ship and arrived in New York November 26, 1824.

Discharged from his position at the court of Weida, although at the same time receiving praise for his exemplary conduct and valuable services, Robert Wesselhoeft in 1822 invested a small amount of capital in the increase of an oil mill and fishery in Erfurt and devoted himself to this venture until his arrest and imprisonment in January, 1824, as a member of the Jünglingsbund, a society of youth supposed to have been

¹ Afterwards professor in Harvard University.

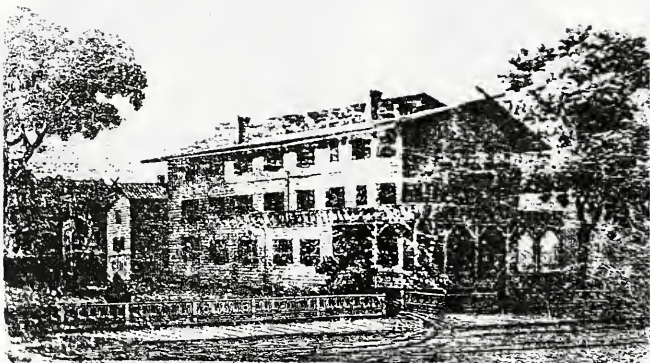


DOCTOR WESSELHOEFT, WIFE AND DAUGHTER

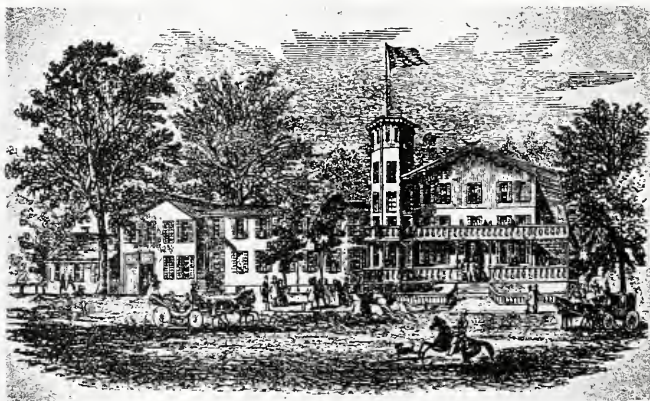


WESSELHOEFT WATER CURE

COLKATNE, BOSTON



LAWRENCE WATER CURE



LAWRENCE WATER CURE

launched by an adult organization, the Männerbund, a secret society of avowed revolutionary purpose, whose ultimate aim was the establishment of representative government in place of the patriarchal autocracies of the German States.

Wesselhoeft refused to confess connection with the Männerbund, as it was an association unknown to him, even though he might have shortened the period of his own detention by so doing. Seven years were consumed by the state in examinations, particularly as to the membership of the Männerbund. Finally he was sentenced to fifteen years in the Fortress of Magdeburg as the mitigation of the death penalty, which might legally have been imposed upon him for high treason, read by the state into his admission of membership in the Jünglingsbund. The King of Prussia reduced the term of imprisonment to seven years, accepting the already long years of his trial as part of the punishment.

The reigning grand duke, Karl Friedrich, was, however, of a more liberal mind than the royal Prussian, and in August, 1831, Robert Wesselhoeft received an appointment as registrar to the Grand Ducal Chancery at Weida. In 1833 he was appointed to a similar post in Weimar.

But the grand duke's liberality of view in reappointing Wesselhoeft to office was not shared by members of the Grand Ducal administration, nor by Wesselhoeft's superior in the judiciary. Faithful to the discharge of his official duties, some time passed without any prospect of finding a genuine reason for Wesselhoeft's dismissal.

Finally a charge of legacy-hunting and forgery was brought by his enemies, until in 1839 a verdict acquitting the accused was rendered by the Supreme Court of Appeal. The complaint of insubordination remained and secured his dismissal for *disciplinary reasons*. Not having violated the terms of his reappointment, Wesselhoeft was entitled to a pension, which at his own request was paid in full and which enabled him to join his brother Wilhelm in America.

A famous physician who attended him at the Magdeburg castle took him occasionally to the bedside of patients, interested him in the study of pathology and discovered in him a great gift for successful diagnosis. In Weimar another physician, friend of the Wesselhoeft family, corroborated the opinion of the Magdeburg physician as to Wesselhoeft's native power as a diagnostician. A serious attack of bilious and rheumatic fever in the summer of 1840 led him to visit Graefenberg, where he was under the personal direction of Vincent Priessnitz. These experiences were doubtless one reason why Robert Wesselhoeft thought seriously of studying medicine as soon as he decided to join his brother in America.

In August, 1840, accompanied by his wife,—Ferdinanda Emilie Hecker, whom he had married after an engagement of fourteen years,—

his children, and William H. Klinge,¹ a native of Hanover, and Sophie Ditchmar (whom Klinge married in 1841), he sailed from Bremen for America, and on their arrival joined his brother Wilhelm.

Wilhelm Wesselhoeft had been investigating, practicing and teaching the principles of homeopathy since his arrival in America and when Doctor Konstantin Hering, a pupil of Hahnemann in Leipsic, came to Pennsylvania in 1832, they founded a homeopathic institute in Allentown. Wilhelm Wesselhoeft had also formed the Northampton County Society of Laymen and Physicians, the first homeopathic society in the country.

Robert studied under Wilhelm in Allentown, pursued courses in the University of Pennsylvania leading in the year 1841 to the doctorate of medicine, and in 1843 received a degree from the University of Basel upon presentation of a dissertation on his observations in connection with the epidemic of scarlet fever in the summer and autumn of that year.

An examination of the spring water in the vicinity of Allentown failed to encourage him to attempt in that region his experiments in hydrotherapeutics. He therefore removed from Allentown and began the practice of homeopathy with his brother Wilhelm in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, and later in Boston. Here he occasionally made application of water with satisfactory results. Among his patients was Mrs. Lovell Farr² of Brattleboro, who had been given up by her physicians, but was restored to health under the new system. She persuaded Doctor Wesselhoeft to visit Brattleboro, in the hope that he would find conditions favorable for founding an institution here.

In a letter to Horace Greeley Doctor Wesselhoeft sets forth the advantages of Brattleboro as a location for the enterprise:

The temperature is milder than at Graefenburg, or even on the seashore of New England. About two thousand inhabitants are settled around and above a hill bordered by the Connecticut River. Fresh springs issue from all the hills. The water is the purest I could find among several hundred springs I have visited and tested, from Virginia to the White Mountains, within two hundred miles from the seacoast. It is only here that I have not found them impregnated with sulphate of lime. . . . Most beautiful natural walks lead to each spring within a mile. Hills and green woods invite the patient on every side.

Mr. John H. Gray, a wealthy Bostonian then living in Brattleboro, who

¹Mr. Klinge died July 5, 1902, aged ninety-one years six months. Children: Ferdinand of Holyoke, Massachusetts; William of Baltimore, born 1848; Mrs. F. B. Walker.

²Lovell Farr and wife, Mrs. Lucia Farr, removed to Galena, Illinois, in 1858. Children: Elizabeth L., married Lucius L. Day; Lucia T., married — Nitchie; Augusta; Robert.

had recovered his health in a water-cure of Europe, became interested and with other gentlemen of fortune furnished the capital required.

In 1844 two adjoining buildings, located on Elliot Street, were purchased of Ashbel Dickinson for \$3000. Early in 1845 they were remodeled and additions were made. Mr. Gray came from Boston, bringing Mr. Klinge, whose business was to make mattresses and generally furnish the bedrooms. Klinge engaged boys and girls to pick hair, at two cents a pound. As he was already familiar with the treatment as practiced by Doctor Wesselhoeft in Boston, he undertook the superintendence of the water and bathing department.

Arrangements and appliances were necessary which were unheard of in a rural community. Rubbing baths, as massage was unknown, light gymnastics for women and the training of nurses and assistants needed for the work were, at first, under the instruction and supervision of Mrs. Wesselhoeft. Wood stoves were required in the bathrooms for adjusting the temperature to the patients.

From the time it was opened, May 29, 1845, with fifteen patients, there was an almost immediate increase to one hundred and forty and one hundred and fifty. The west building owned by Lovell Farr was bought the following winter and forty-five rooms opened "exclusively to the gentlemen," the east building, which was known as "Paradise Row," being given to the ladies. The buildings were connected in front by a salon for music and dancing, and in the rear by an additional building, having between them a spacious yard with a fountain.¹

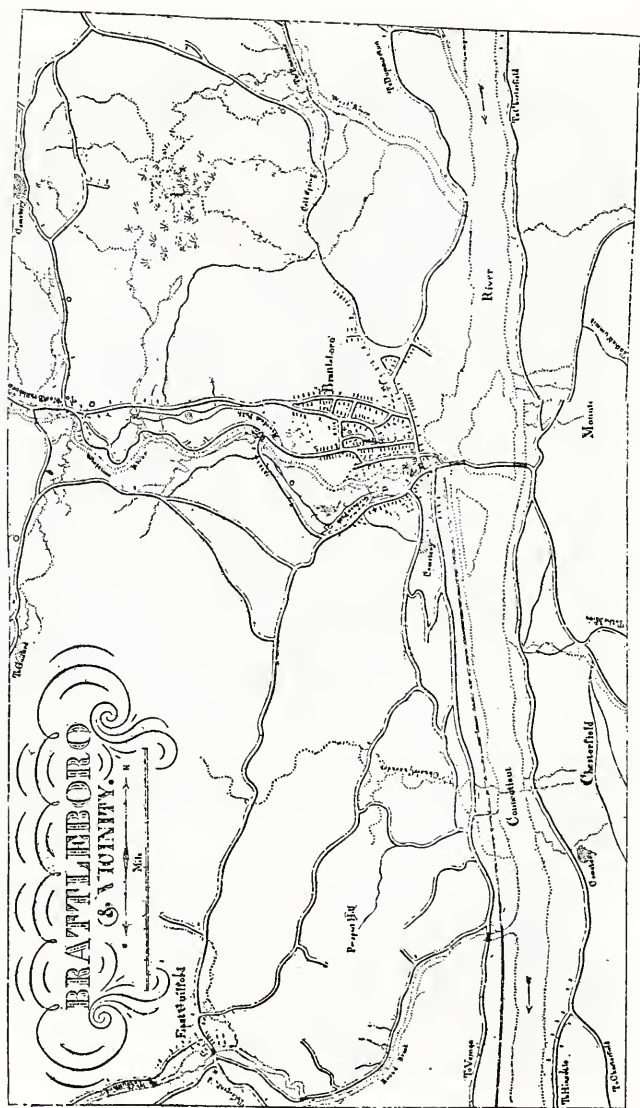
In the spring of 1846 there were three hundred and ninety-two patients, and the influx of strangers was so great that they overflowed into the hotels and boarding houses of the village, until all were filled.² Doctor Samuel G. Howe and Julia Ward Howe, his wife, with their children, were among them. Doctor Howe pronounced it "finer than any German Spa."

In a letter from Julia Ward Howe to Mrs. Louisa (Ward) Crawford (Biography of Julia Ward Howe, Vol. I, pp. 118-119), Mrs. Howe says:

We left dear old Brattleboro on Sunday afternoon, serenely packed

¹ Captain Nathaniel Bliss was the carpenter who built the Wesselhoeft Water-Cure buildings. He built a bridge over the Connecticut River and two over the West River, the "Church on the Common," the American House, the Holbrook house on the Common, the residence of N. B. Williston, the Brown house on Chase Street, the "Long Building" on Main Street and many others. He was possessed of unusual skill and faithfulness in all of his undertakings, and was a man of integrity, with remarkable habits of industry.

² The receipts in some years amounted to \$25,000.



in our little carriage; the good old boarding-house woman kissed me and presented me with a bundle containing cake, biscuit and whortleberries. Chev. and I felt well and happy, the children were good, the horses went like birds, and showed themselves horses of good mettle by carrying us over a distance of one hundred miles in less than two days. Very pleasant was our little journey.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

August 14, 1846.

In 1847, a building in the rear of the establishment was erected, containing a dining-hall for one hundred persons, a culinary department, laundry, carpenter's workshop, icehouse, more bathing rooms, and offices for medical and clerks' staff.

Each house in 1849 contained, besides rooms for patients, large plunges of running water twenty-five feet long by forty-five wide and four deep, all sorts of tub baths, etc. At a distance of less than half a mile were out-of-door baths among the trees under the high bank on the borders of the Whetstone. A footbridge was built across the Whetstone, south of the Water-Cure to the springs under the bank, along Canal Street, and in 1847 the patients, under the direction of Mr. Robert H. Gardiner of Maine, constructed a path to the woolen mill and another on the opposite side of the brook to the Aqueduct, from Elliot Street to a point near Centerville and from there back on higher ground to the starting point. The former was named "The Gardiner Path," in honor of Mr. Gardiner, and the latter "Aqueduct Path."

A rule was made that each patient coming to the Wesselhoeft should contribute a dollar toward keeping the paths in repair. A regular account was kept of receipts and expenditures and each contributor, becoming a stockholder, had the right of suggesting improvements. Bathhouses were built at different places, near the springs, along the Gardiner Path, and on Aqueduct Path there was made a thatched summer house, provided with seats, which received the suggestive name of "Eagle's Nest." This was a favorite place of resort in pleasant weather. These paths, winding along the hillside, through the woods, beside running water, and in so secluded a place, added greatly to the pleasure of the patients, and to the prestige of the place as a summer resort.

The thoroughness, intelligence and enthusiasm with which the problems of the experiment were met, gave it, from the outset, a unique position and importance among all similar experiments in America.

In 1848 when the number of patients proved too many for the supervision of any one man, Doctor Wesselhoeft was fortunate in securing the services of Doctor Charles W. Grau as assistant physician.

In natural endowment, general culture and varied experience Doctor Grau was a remarkable man. There seemed to be few departments of life with which he was unfamiliar, as he was a great reader of books in seven languages.

His ancestors were peasants in Germany, and gained a livelihood by tilling the soil. The Duke of Hesse-Cassel had been out hunting, and, losing his way, his horse encountered a morass. Finding it impossible to extricate himself from the perilous position, he called for help. A plain, honest peasant, named Grau, came to his rescue and pulled him out of the mud. In gratitude for this act of kindness the duke proposed to make him a noble, but the sturdy old man refused the offer; he however accepted the title of "First Commoner," with a coat of arms which consisted of two crossed whips. The duke also requested the peasant to send his son to him to be educated. He finally consented and the son went to the university, where he became distinguished as a scholar. After his graduation he rose rapidly until he received an important office under the government. The duke, pleased with the brilliant progress made by the former peasant boy, decreed that henceforth the eldest son of the Grau family having male issue, should have a free education at the University of Marburg. A brother of Doctor Grau received the benefit of the duke's bequest and he himself was educated at the same institution.

After Doctor Grau graduated he started for Berlin, where he proposed to continue the study of medicine. On his way he was induced to stop at Jena and attend a course of lectures to be given by an eminent botanist. Having studied medicine and surgery he was appointed to attend the duels that took place between the students at the university, and so long as he was there, at two o'clock of each day a red carriage appeared at his door to carry him to the dueling ground. Some eight or ten duels took place each day between the students, and as they fought with two-edged swords, the doctor generally found use for his plasters, thread and needles. At the close of the lectures he continued to make botany a study, and was finally appointed professor in the university from which he graduated. He was sent to Asia Minor by the university to study the palm in all its varieties.

At a later period he took part in some of the German revolutions and through the influence of his father-in-law, Herr Seibert, a government official, he was induced to leave Germany for America.

He remained with Doctor Wesselhoeft several years, and afterwards went into private practice in the town.

Doctor Grau made the first doctor's prescription ever seen here, and the clerk was so proud of his share in the effort that he numbered the

prescription one thousand and one, instead of one. He was the author of the map of drives around Brattleboro which served its purpose for more than fifty years, and editor of *The Brattleborough Hydro-pathic Messenger*, a monthly journal commenced in 1858 in the interests of the Water-Cure, but which was discontinued in 1860. A *Green Mountain Spring Monthly Journal*, edited and published by Doctor Wesselhoeft himself, had reached a circulation of 30,000 copies in 1851. "Medical Gymnastics," with illustrations, by Charles William Grau was published in 1859. After the death of Doctor Grau, October 19, 1861, his wife and four children returned to Germany. His son graduated from the University of Marburg under the provisions made by the Duke of Hesse-Cassel, as his brother died without issue. The remains of Doctor Grau are buried near the brow of the hill in Prospect Hill Cemetery, where a broken column marks his resting place.

Native ability amounting to a genius for his profession and devotion to the welfare of patients, beyond any question of personal or material reward, were the main elements in Doctor Wesselhoeft's success. Patients were never allowed to deviate a hair's breadth from rules and regulations laid down by their physician, on principles he believed to be sound. A disciplinarian by conviction and temperament, he sometimes offended, for the moment, a patient who did not perceive the true and kind heart that beat underneath a certain brusqueness of speech or manner. But no one was ever refused or turned away from lack of money, and although "medical advice, board, lodging and attendance at baths" were offered at only \$10 a week, there were cases when that expense could not be met.

Of the process of cure employed by Doctor Wesselhoeft he gives the following detailed account:

The patient is waked about four o'clock in the morning, and wrapped in thick woollen blankets almost hermetically; only the face and sometimes the whole head remains free; all other contact of the body with the air being carefully prevented. Soon the vital warmth streams out from the patient, and collects round him, more or less according to his own constitution and the state of the atmosphere. After a while he begins to perspire, and he must continue to perspire till his covering itself becomes wet. During this time his head may be covered with cold compresses and he may drink as much fresh water as he likes. Windows and doors are opened in order to promote the flow of perspiration by the entrance of fresh, vital air. As soon as the attendant observes that there has been perspiration enough, he dips the patient into a cold bath, which is ready in the neighborhood of the bed. As soon as the first

shock is over he feels a sense of comfort, and the surface of the water becomes covered with clammy matter, which perspiration has driven out from him. The pores, which have been opened by the process of perspiration, suck up the moisture with avidity, and, according to all observations, this is the moment when the wholesome change of matter takes place, by which the whole system gradually becomes purified. In no case has this sudden change of temperature proved to be injurious.

In the summer "packing," one of the principal baths given, commenced even earlier in the morning. As soon as the patient came out of his bath he was sent out to walk and to drink of the pure spring water. Meals were all plainly prepared and consisted of only a few varieties. At breakfast the principal articles of food were bread and butter, mush and milk; at dinner, soup, one kind of meat,—either beef or mutton,—vegetables and a plain pudding; at supper, the same as at breakfast with the addition of fruit. No tea or coffee was permitted.

But Doctor Wesselhoeft was no blind devotee of any system. In 1848 he wrote: "I shall also direct my attention to cases in which the administration of certain medicines seems to me called for by the symptoms. . . . I shall not hesitate to employ medicines during a water cure. . . . Because one thing is good the other does not become bad. The misuse is all of which we may accuse each other."

Again: "I profess only the homeopathic system and do not use any other remedies than such as are tried according to its principles, but I am far from prescribing the old principles of administering medicine *contrario contrarius*."

This spirit of eclecticism was maintained in the face of bitter reproaches from the lay public and from the strict apostles of Priessnitz.

The art of life lived in the open air as practiced by Europeans, still unknown in this country, was introduced to his patients by Doctor Wesselhoeft; breakfast and luncheon on the verandas, needlework and reading aloud by groups in sequestered nooks, walking at all times and in all directions, archery and picnics in favoring weather were features of his curriculum. By means of open wagons, stagecoaches and horseback, where nature was most alluring picnickers would gather. A feat of the many who enjoyed mountain climbing was the building of a log house of three stories on the summit of Wantastiquet; projections on each story were wide enough to stand on.

Simple games were played by patients of all ages, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings were set apart for dancing, with Christian F. Schuster at the piano, the evening concluding with a German dance, "The Nine-Pin," a kind of perpetual motion being its chief merit.

Many of the Germans driven to this country by the Revolution of 1848 on their arrival turned to Doctor Wesselhoeft for counsel and assistance; among them was the talented musician, Christian F. Schuster, born in Mainz, Germany, a master of many instruments, who, as a member of the Germania Band, gave the first trombone solo heard in New York. Doctor Wesselhoeft brought him to Brattleboro to take charge of the music at the Water-Cure. Mr. Schuster soon acquired large classes of pupils in this village and the smaller villages of the county for instruction in pipe organ, piano and violin playing, and was himself organist of the Centre Church nineteen years. The annual concert given by his pupils drew a large audience of summer visitors and leading citizens.

To Mr. Schuster this community owed its remarkably discriminating taste and the many associations for the cultivation of music which, during nearly fifty years, gave a special aroma to the life. He married in 1853 Ann E., the daughter of Reverend Addison Brown, by whom he had four children. After her death, and a second marriage, he moved with his family to Greenfield and died there June 12, 1904.

Amateur theatricals were very popular and patients and guests of the Water-Cure were assisted by the best talent from the village, the Burdett (Riley) and Miller Glee Club acting as orchestra. Fourth of July was a favorite day with the Doctor, and it was never permitted to pass without appropriate observance. The Declaration of Independence was read, and speeches were made. Fireworks and a dance in the evening closed the festivities.

The spacious buildings, with billiard-rooms, bowling alleys, parlors for music and conversation, and an open piazza three hundred feet in length, with romantic paths along the streams and through woods near at hand, and a beautiful country beyond, brought to this resort, apart from its remedial agency, some of the best and most refined people of this and other lands. Parents were attracted by boarding schools for their children in a village, as the prospectus of the old Academy had it, "presenting a state of society in an unusual degree enlightened and polished, making it a highly favorable seat of education." "Hydropathic Balls" became a fashionable function to which society was attracted from afar.

Almost every state in the Union was represented among the guests. It was especially popular with Southerners before the war. Of the lists of guests available, nearly one-third were registered from the South. In September, 1849, ex-President Martin Van Buren, his son, and two sons of John C. Calhoun were here. In 1851 Mr. and Mrs. John Stoddard and their five children came from Savannah, and were so charmed

by the situation that he erected on School Street, as a summer home, the house whose last owner was General Julius J. Estey. General Buckner of New Orleans, who was chief of General Johnston's staff at the time of his surrender to Major-General Sherman, also bought land in 1859, to be used as a summer residence for his son-in-law, Mr. J. B. Eustis, United States senator from Louisiana. This is the place at the upper end of High and Green Streets now owned by Mrs. Crowell.

Doctor Wesselhoeft was taken ill in 1851, went to Germany, and died there in 1852. His estate was settled by L. G. Mead and N. B. Williston. Mrs. Wesselhoeft, with the coöperation of her son, Doctor Conrad, attempted to carry on his work until, through other changes in the personnel of the institution and the gradual decline in popularity of the treatment, the Cure was given up. She then went to Boston with her sons, Doctor Conrad and Doctor Walter, who became practicing physicians in that city.

Madame Wesselhoeft was greatly beloved by the people of Brattleboro, who cherished only happy memories of the old "Establishment,"¹ as it was commonly called, and of the noble family to which it owed its life.

Their family residence in Brattleboro was the brick house on the corner of High and Bullock Streets, purchased from Mr. Gray.

Children born in Germany:

Doctor Conrad, married, 1840, Miss Elizabeth (Foster) Pope of Dorchester, Massachusetts; died December 18, 1904.

Minna, born 1835; married, 1851, Morrity Otto; died March 10, 1913.

Reinhold, born 1837; commissioned second lieutenant in the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment; was drowned in the Potomac during the disaster of Ball's Bluff October 21, 1861.

Doctor Walter, born 1838; studied at Halle and Jena, 1855-1858; Harvard Medical School, 1859; married, 1868, Miss Mary Fraser of Halifax, Nova Scotia; she died in 1886 leaving

Children:

Ferdinanda Emilie, married Reverend Willard Reed.

Selma, died.

Mary Fraser.

Amy, married Robert von Erdberg.

Eleanor, married Percy Hutchinson.

Robert of New York, a civil engineer, married Miss Lucile Machado.

Doctor Conrad of Boston, married, second, Frances, daughter of Professor Kittredge of Harvard University.

¹ Établissement des Bains.

Doctor Walter married, second, in 1874, Miss Mary Alford Leavitt of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He died July, 1920.

Children born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Doctor and Mrs. Robert Wesselhoeft:

Bertha, born September 9, 1841; married, 1862, Humphrey H. Swift; died 1911.

Emma, born January 9, 1843; married, 1874, Arthur Searles.

Selma, born in Boston June 29, 1846.

The writings of Doctor Wesselhoeft were, one and all, called forth by some personal experience or by the reaction of his mind on the questions of the time. In papers controversial in aim, the prevailing tone is temperate and judicial. His style is always characterized by simplicity and directness. He sometimes wrote under the name Kahldorf.

His published works were:

Karl Ludwig Sand as seen through his Letters and Journals. 1821. Altenburg.

Various Essays in Rotteck's Political Annals, Bran's Mining, etc., between the years 1822 and 1831.

German Youth in former Student Societies and Magdeburg. 1828.

Johannes Wit, named von Darring and his later Writings. 1829. Jena.

On the Intelligence of the Time and the Possibility with a Liberal Majority to control the State. 1830. Leipzig.

Letters on the Nobility to Count von Moltke, with a Preface by Heinrich Heine—(being a criticism of Von Moltke's Justification of the institution of hereditary nobility). Nuremberg. Hamburg.

Golden Jubilee of the Rector Benedict Wilhelm of Kloster Rosleben. (A biographical sketch of his old teacher.) 1838. Weimar.

Berlin and Rome: Non-partisan Reflections on the Conflict of the Prussian Government with the See of Rome by Kahldorf. 1838. Leipzig.

Essay, Some Remarks on Dr. O. W. Holmes' Lectures on Homeopathy and its Kindred Delusions. 1842.

Monaldi: a Romance by the American Artist Washington Allston—a translation into German by von Kahldorf. 1843. Leipzig.

Dissertation, On the Scarlet Fever Epidemic in the United States in the Summer and Autumn of 1842. Basel. 1843.

Description of the Brattleboro Hydropathic Establishment with a Report of 563 cases treated there during the years 1845, 1846. 1847.

THE LAWRENCE WATER-CURE

There were other attempts to continue the water treatment in Brattleboro. Bayard Clark, a wealthy gentleman from New York who had been restored to health while under treatment at the Wesselhoeft, desir-

ing to assist William H. Klinge, superintendent of the bathing department, who had been of service to him, purchased the house opposite the Water-Cure, owned by Zelotes Dickinson, and let Mr. Klinge open it as a boarding house for the accommodation of those unable to get rooms at the Wesselhoeft. Mr. Dickinson presented Mr. Klinge with a spring of water and the latter prevailed upon Mr. Clark to loan him more money for the purpose of opening a water-cure on a small scale. Doctor Grau was admitted to partnership and the house was opened in July, 1852. The enterprise promised success, and in a short time the house was filled with patients. Desiring to do even better, a plan was formed to enlarge, and in the fall and winter the old house was moved away and a new one built, that part of the present building west of the tower. It was opened in May, 1853, and received the name of Lawrence Water-Cure, in honor of the family of Mrs. Clark. For three years the establishment prospered but by an unexpected change in financial matters, Mr. Clark disposed of his interest to Darius Davison of New York, who mortgaged it to William Browne of the same city. A further enlargement was made,—the tower and the dining-hall being built. Mr. Davison agreed to meet the expense, but failed to do so; Doctor Grau and Mr. Klinge were compelled to take current receipts for that purpose. This embarrassed them and impaired their business. The nominal ownership was then transferred to Joseph Davison and later to a sister, Miss Davison. Finally Doctor Grau and Mr. Klinge relinquished their connection with the establishment.

In 1857 Emil Apfelbaum came to the Lawrence Water-Cure to be superintendent of the house. He was a Prussian, born in 1829, who had studied law until his health failed, when he took the position of traveling salesman for a wine merchant; four years later, on the death of his father, he came to America, and studied hydropathy with Doctor James C. Jackson of the Glen Haven Water-Cure.

He had a powerful singing voice, and had received a good musical education in his native country, which gave him a place in the musical circles of the town, where he was always conspicuous on account of his imposing stature,—being seven feet in height—with a very long black beard in due proportion to his figure. He married here Miss Augusta Apfel, who had taught German and French in Miss Willard's School in Troy, New York, and in Miss Stone's School in Greenfield, Massachusetts, before giving the same lessons in Brattleboro. In 1870 he entered the employ of the Estey Company as bookkeeper. Mrs. Apfelbaum died in 1899, when he entered the Gill Odd Fellows Home, and died there in January, 1912.

In 1859 Doctor Grau and Doctor C. R. Blackall, assisted by Doctor William Wier, leased the Thomas place on Birge Street for patients, but

it fell into the possession of William Browne in 1861 and was kept as a summer hotel or boarding house by Mr. Apfelbaum and H. Ernst Heppe of New York until 1868-1869, when one of the Knowltons bought the house. The buildings of both "Cold Water Establishments" were sold to Theodore Cole, Parker B. Francis and Leroy Salisbury, who used them as summer hotels, attracting between six hundred and eight hundred guests annually.

Until 1851 visitors to Brattleboro had arrived by stages and private carriages, but in that year the railroad was finished and the place became more accessible. From that time visitors were met at the "depot" by the village coach driven by Tom Miner. There was no baggage-express, and the piles of trunks on the back were amazing in number, as was the vigor with which Tom swung them on. His familiar figure has remained in the memory of the generation that still misses the greeting with which he met his patrons,—the rumble of the coach and the cracking of his whip, which could be heard from the start the length of Main Street.

In 1860 it was more crowded than at any time in its previous history and as late as 1865 *The Phoenix* stated that "strangers throng our village, hotels and boarding-houses are crowded, and private houses are urged to take boarders." In 1867-1868 more than thirteen boarding houses advertised in the local paper.

This was a sort of aftermath to the former Water-Cure days, under the inspiration of Parker B. Francis, who in 1864 became proprietor of the "Wesselhoeft House and Cold Water Establishment." He had been a patient of Doctor Wesselhoeft, and his zeal for the hydropathic method was the motive that induced his purchase, and the effort to again make a sanitarium in the old buildings. His quick perceptions of the temperamental requirements of individuals, with a kind heart, fine manners and a native intelligence cultivated by contact with men of the world, made him the ideal host. He looked every inch a gentleman, and his patrons were glad to include him among their friends. Guided by firm convictions of right and wrong, his interest in questions of national import led him into the advocacy of many reforms, and as an abolitionist he was the friend of Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips. Yet an open mind and spirit enabled him to listen with sympathy to opposing views, which he weighed with deliberation and candor. His tact with the young gave him a share in their interests and pleasures.

The Civil War was a great grief to Mr. Francis, chiefly because of his abhorrence of war as a means of settling disputes, but also as alienating old friends, while it proved a serious financial loss through the withdrawal of patronage by the southern people, resulting finally in his closing the Establishment. He continued to live here, but spent much time with his

married daughter in Hartford until 1886, when he bought a house in Lexington, Massachusetts, and in 1890 removed to his home town, Danvers. His first wife was Miss Asenath O. Marshall, who died October 8, 1873, aged fifty. He married, second, January 29, 1882, Miss Eleanor C. Van Amringe, who died in 1886. A son by this marriage was born June 1, 1886.

Adding greatly to the charm of the life was the good feeling that existed between the residents of the village and the stranger within its gates. They met on a high level of social sympathy, which created an atmosphere favorable to individual joy and expansion.

Mrs. Henry B. Angell, who, as Martha Bartlett of Boston, was at the Water-Cure in 1851, remarked to the editor of these Annals at the end of a long life,—ninety-one years,—that she had not found any resort in Europe comparable to Brattleboro in that respect. Another traveler has spoken of the "magnetism of old Brattleborough."

Many New Yorkers brought with them horses and carriages, and expensive turnouts with liveried coachmen, and tested the reputation of the town for having a new and delightful drive for every day in the month. On summer afternoons the line of carriages in waiting for their owners extended from the Water-Cure buildings on Elliot Street to Main.

Fanny Fern wrote of these drives: "It is strange to me that every one doesn't live in Brattleborough. There is not an ugly walk or drive in the whole town. I'm exhausted admiring things. I sat on the coachman's box yesterday, and forbade him, as we drove along, to tell me of any more 'Broad Brook roads,' and 'Cascades,' or 'waterfalls,' 'till I was able to bear it. That's the state I am in, and Vermont is answerable for it." Left a widow in 1851 with two little girls, Fanny Fern wrote for *The New York Ledger* an article every day for sixteen years, beginning in 1856. Seventy thousand copies of her "Fern Leaves" were sold in the United States. "Little Ferns for Fanny's Little Friends" sold to the number of sixty-two thousand in the United States, and forty-eight thousand in England. She was a noble-looking woman who walked like a queen and was far removed from the type of the authoress of that day. When a girl in Catherine Beecher's school, Hartford, her habit was to curl her hair on leaves torn out of Euclid.

More often enjoyed than any other was the drive to Bliss Farm, as within a radius of a few miles it included so much of the natural beauty characteristic of the Vermont landscape,—mountain and river, fields and woodlands carpeted with wild flowers, the trailing arbutus not yet uprooted from the natural soil, the shaded roads along a cool, stony, trout brook on whose banks ferns and maidenhair loved to grow and, at the crown of the hill, the backward look on the supreme view.

Another objective in the same general direction was the Scott Farm, where Rufus Scott settled in 1840. At the height of the Water-Cure's prosperity and for many years afterwards, suppers of brook trout and waffles with maple syrup were served at his house to order. The names of those who partook of that delectable fare were registered in the Scott's Visitors' Book,—still in existence,—the beaux and belles of the élite, with comments attached in verse or by penciled sketch; many an old romance unknown to the present generation, or long since forgotten, is therein revealed.

The river was utilized for boating, as it has never been since the Water-Cure period, by summer guests drawn thither by the moving beauty of the landscape; for the same river that loiters past meadows above and below Brattleboro, here enters a narrow and winding valley clothed with a luxurious greenness, and rushes between a densely wooded mountain and terraces irregular in height and direction made by the West River and Whetstone Brook in conjunction with the Connecticut, at the entrance of the valley north and south. The Wickopee Club was one among several boat clubs.

An invitation to a boat race we have here:

JULY FOURTH!

—::—

Pic-Nic, Regatta, Archery, Wherry Race, &c.

A general invitation is extended by the Committee of Arrangements, to all whose tastes would lead them to a quiet and social enjoyment of the Anniversary, to join in a Pic-Nic at the Grove on the west bank of the Connecticut, near Norcross' Ferry.

The arrangement, so far as perfected, proposes a three mile Regatta between the race boats, "Buckner Brothers," "Surprise" and "Eureka," at 10 A. M., for a Prize Flag and pair of Boat Hooks.

At 11 o'clock, the Ladies will compete in Archery, the victor to receive a laurel wreath and Silver Arrow.

At 12 o'clock the contents of the individual baskets will be partaken of.

At 1 o'clock, a Wherry Race, for a champion flag, open to all competitors.

This poem was written for the Boat Club Levee, March 31, 1859, by an unknown author.

Where the swift waters flow
In the soft summer's glow;

On the bright tide,
Down toward the sunny sea
Light breezes blowing free,
Cheerily, merrily,
Gently we glide.

Where the strong currents sweep
Down by the mountain's steep,
And the winds roar,
And the chafed waters chide
Up 'gainst the opposing tide,
Will we with manly pride
Bend to the oar.

So when life's current flows
Rippling 'neath skies of rose,
Mid mirth and song,
With the bright heaven above
Onward we gently move,
O'er the soft tide of love
Floating along.

And when the torrent strong
Of passion, woe, and wrong
Against us pours,
Will we with hearts as high,
Gallantly, manfully
Struggling for victory,
Bend to our oars.

Among the patients and guests at the Water-Cure were the poet Longfellow and his brother Samuel; Miss Katherine Beecher; Doctor Kane, the Arctic explorer¹ (his name, carved on the trunk of a mighty pine² beyond the Miles School, was legible as late as 1865; under the shade of this tree he would rest after the long walk and enjoy his favorite view of the West River Valley); Mr. and Mrs. James Parton, the nom-de-plume of the latter being "Fanny Fern"; Count Gurowski; Baron van Limburg, minister from The Hague, and his wife, a daughter of General Cass; James Russell Lowell; Professor Jared Sparks of Cambridge; Major E. G. Halpine, known as "Private Miles O'Reilly"; Helen Hunt,

¹ After the Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin spent some months here.

² The American Forestry Association has nominated the Kane Pine to a place in their Hall of Fame for Trees.

afterwards Mrs. Jackson; Count La Porte, Harvard professor, who in 1830 was minister of finance under Charles X of France; Alfred Schemerhorn, Philip Hone, George T. Strong, Meredith Howland, Robert L. Cutting, Richard H. Dana of New York and his sister Juliette, who married General Viele; from Boston, F. Hunnewell, S. B. Slesinger, James Lodge, E. T. Loring, F. W. Perkins, H. Amory, Captain John Codman and others; from New Haven, several members of the Trowbridge family and Edward H. Townsend; Mr. and Mrs. Rufus King and George Ward Nichols from Cincinnati; Miss Caroline Keyes of Putney; Mrs. Isaac H. Hornblower and her daughter Emily, who married one of the Williamson family of New Jersey, and returned as a summer visitor from time to time as long as she lived; Francis Boott and his sister, Mrs. Frances B. Greenough of Boston, with her children; the Misses Parker; Miss Myra Finn, who became the wife of Colonel Charles A. Miles, and her sister Caroline; Charles O. Simpson and his daughter Anna, who came year after year (Mr. Simpson gave the name Staubbach, after the famous German waterfall, to the nearly perpendicular drop of sixty feet, where the water of Fall Brook on its way to West River, beyond West Dummerston, runs over an abrupt ledge of rock); Edward Yorke and his two accomplished daughters, Miss Sarah, who married Cornelius Stevenson of Philadelphia, and Miss Mary, who taught French in Brattleboro and later married Maurice, son of Charles Kingsley, the author of "Westward Ho!"; Senator Fessenden of Maine; ex-Governor Seymour of New York, and—after the war—General George McClellan, General William T. Sherman, General Charles Devens, William D. Howells, Count and Countess Esterhazy of the Austrian legation; and of those who became permanent residents, Captain Henry Devens and a sister; Mrs. Richard Howland and her sister, Miss Martha Barker; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Balestier; Doctor and Mrs. Francis J. Higginson; Honorable George Folsom and his family; Mr. James Dalton and his sister, Miss Caroline Dalton; Professor Elie Charlier; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fuller and their five daughters.

Mrs. Walden Pell, a widow with six interesting daughters, was living in the Blake mansion in 1848-1849. She had a French governess for her children, and a dancing school to which a few favored children of friends were admitted. She moved to the house where Miss Peck had her school, southwest of the Common, and finally to a brick house, corner of High and Bullock Streets.

Very early in the history of the town, there were families in Brattleboro whose minds and manners were those of citizens of the world. Nothing provincial could be associated with the names Wells, Blake, Tyler, Hunt,

Hall, Chapin, nor of many more who carried forward a like standard into succeeding generations. Coming to maturity in times favorable for development along natural lines, when the clergyman and the lawyer was also a farmer; the man of trade versed in theology; when charity was personal; when there was time to assimilate experience, and each event as it passed under observation was retained by the memory, their human foundations were deep and strong, and their abounding wit had the tang of the soil.

In the Water-Cure period, familiarity with the ways of people of other lands and kinds permeated the common consciousness and the prevailing attitude became one of hospitality to strangers and interest in their diversity; and for this reason, while Brattleboro was never a typical summer resort,—dependent for its economic existence on a transient population,—few inland towns have had a spirit so cosmopolitan without losing the local flavor and the simplicity of village life. This it was that gave the town its peculiar charm and gathered here, as by natural gravitation to an atmosphere conducive to individual expansion, men of various talents.

No rigid line of separation was drawn between the men who maintained its business activities, the native-born whose careers were made elsewhere, and those who came summer after summer for one-half of the year. All belonged to Brattleboro. At no time in the history of the town has the growth in population equaled that of the years between 1850 and 1860.

With the material prosperity that followed the Civil War there was a rapid increase of summer resorts at the seashore, and fashion turned away from the hill country. Then began the gradual decline of Brattleboro as a place of summer visitors. In 1851 Stephen W. Kimball, who was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, became an apprentice to a tanner in Braintree from fourteen until he was twenty-one. In 1860 he came to West Brattleboro and bought, with a Mr. Potter, the tannery owned by Jeremiah and Benjamin Beals. He carried on a tanning and currying business there until the tannery was destroyed by the freshet of 1869. In 1872 he moved to this village and bought an interest in the Lawrence Water-Cure. He had charge of converting the buildings into tenements in 1873 and occupied one of them until 1882.

The Wesselhoeft was sold by Mr. Francis in 1875 to his son-in-law, Henry P. Duclos, a Vermonter born in Sheldon in 1840, who, being mustered out here on his return from the war, married Mary B. Francis. They moved to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was superintendent of agencies of the Hartford Life and Annuity Company and was largely the cause of its prosperity; he died there in 1885.

A quixotic devotion to animals, strangely out of relation to other characteristics of Mr. and Mrs. Duclos, was evinced by their wills. His

money, after the death of his wife, was given to trustees for the care of two favorite horses, a white and yellow cat, and two dogs: when these animals were dead the money was to be given to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mrs. Duclos lived on many years, absorbing her life more and more in pet animals, for whom she built a refuge at Valencia near Albany, New York, and whither she moved fifteen Mexican dogs, a "magnificent mastiff," an Irish setter, several birds, cats without number, and fine blooded Jersey cows. She left by will \$10,000 for the care of two miniature dogs, Midget, a tan toy terrier and Tiny, a Mexican Chihuahua, weighing less than two pounds, which were to be seen on the streets taking their daily exercise at the end of a leash, under the supervision of the Misses Miller (Misses Phila, Minnie and Gertrude) until released to the happy hunting grounds of the canine species.

Mrs. Duclos gave her horses to William E. Putnam of Boston, with \$32,500 in trust for their care.

This letter by "Miss Farley" to *The New York Star* touches with life the memory of the days of Brattleboro's glory:

It was about twenty years ago that I remember seeing Mrs. Helen Hunt at the old Wesselhoeft Hotel in Brattleboro, Vermont, though I had probably seen her earlier, as she, as well as my family, were in the habit of spending the autumn at that place.

In those days Brattleboro was a lively place when the leaves were falling, for it was a resort for many gay people, and the old hotel that was built for a water-cure establishment, was the scene of private theatricals, tableaux, Jarley's wax works, hops, and a starting point for picnic parties. I have a faint recollection of some of these gay affairs, probably because it was the first time in my life that I was permitted to be present at any such entertainments; but, although I remember many names and faces that were foremost in these gayeties, I do not remember that Mrs. Hunt took an active part in any of them. Partly from my own recollections, and partly from what I have since learned from my relatives in talking over the occurrences of that autumn, it seems that the New Yorkers must have taken the lead. Miss Kitty Parker, who had a superb voice, and who has since married an Englishman [Osgood Field] was there with her sister, Mrs. J. N. Balestier, Mrs. Wells [William Henry] and the Misses Finn. Mrs. Hunt was the sensation. They say that she could not speak without saying something entirely different from what any other woman would have said.

There were two other women at the hotel for a few days, who, if they have not become as famous as Mrs. Hunt, have earned enviable reputations. One was Sallie Joy, who recited one evening, and who is now the

Mrs. White who is the president of the New England Woman's Press Association. The other was Miss Helen Folsom, whose plain black gown I well remember, with a cross at her side, who devoted her large fortune and her energies to founding in this city the Sisterhood of St. John Baptist, and who died some few years ago. Just previous to the time of which I write, her brother, George W. Folsom, had married one of the beautiful Fuller sisters, nieces of Margaret Fuller.

I have been in Brattleboro only once since that autumn, and found the place much changed. The old Wesselhoeft is a tenement house, and fashion moved away from that part of the town to a part that seemed far less attractive in my eyes. The old rambling walks by the stream of water, where seats were placed beneath the trees, were all destroyed to give place to factories of various kinds. What it is now socially I do not know, only it must still be beautiful; for no changes can destroy its natural beauties.

December 12, 1890.

THE TRAVELING MUSICIAN

Alonzo H. Hines was born January 11, 1839, the son of Isaac and Hannah (Joy) Hines. Isaac Hines lived in the house on Green Street now known as the Samuel S. Hunt house and later built the house in which his son lived the greater part of his life. He was the carpenter who built most of the houses at the west end of Green Street and in the near-by neighborhood.

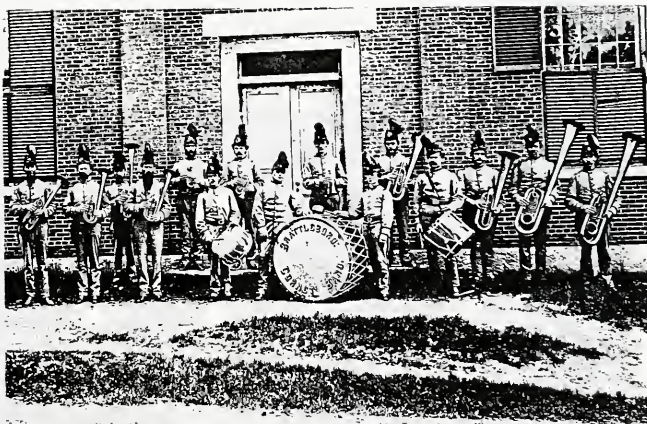
Alonzo Hines upon finishing his studies entered the employ of his father and learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for a number of years, until he decided to devote his entire time to orchestral work. His early instruction on the piano was received from Professor Christian F. Schuster, his lessons with this famous musician continuing several years.

Mr. Hines's career as a piano and organ player at dances extended over a period of fifty-two years. For about thirty years he used a quaint specimen of the folding organ of that period which he carried thousands of miles on his trips through the country. The instrument stood on four legs, on which were pointed nails to keep it from slipping about. A reminder of this old instrument is to be found on the platform of the hall at Jacksonville where the floor is punctured, in perhaps a hundred places. This is not to be wondered at when one is told that Mr. Hines played at the Thanksgiving Eve ball in Jacksonville for thirty consecutive years.

The predecessor to the Philharmonic orchestra of this town was the Burnett and Higgins band organized in 1860 with Mr. Burnett violinist,



CHRISTIAN F. SCHUSTER



CORNET BAND



HONORABLE CHARLES N. DAVENPORT



RICHARDSON BROTHERS

Mr. Higgins cornetist, Mr. Norcross clarinetist, and Mr. Hines organist and prompter. For twenty-five years it furnished all the music for dances in the towns of Vernon, Whitingham, Dover, Wilmington, Readsboro, Wardsboro, Jamaica, Londonderry, Walpole, Westmoreland, Chesterfield, Hinsdale and Winchester. Countless stories are told of perilous trips made by those hardy musicians, among which is one Mr. Hines used to relate of a drive to South Londonderry in 1869 to play for a dance; the West River had gone on a rampage and every bridge between Brattleboro and the destination of the musicians had been swept away; the route followed by Mr. Hines and his companions was forty miles, but the orchestra arrived on time. There was no way to cancel a date a few hours before the scheduled time and dance managers never attempted to do so on account of weather. If an orchestra had been hired to play on a certain evening, the musicians were expected to be there regardless of weather or any other conditions. Mr. Hines was never known to break an engagement, though his friends have told of numerous incidents in which harness and vehicle suffered damage before he arrived at the ball. On one occasion Mr. Hines and his associates left Brattleboro for a long drive into the West River country with the thermometer registering thirty-two degrees below zero.

Mr. Hines was one of the most companionable of men, and it is related of him that he never found fault concerning the numberless inconveniences which fell to the lot of traveling musicians in this part of the country from twenty-five to fifty years ago. That his old organ has seen use may be noted from the condition of the ivory, which has been entirely worn away on the keys in the center of the keyboard.

He was organist of the old Baptist Church for a number of years and for a short time in the present church. For about fifteen years he played the organ in the Universalist Church.

He died in December, 1911.

Lewis S. Higgins came to Brattleboro as a stage driver in the Water-Cure days, worked at carpentering later, was in the employ of the Stanley Rule Company eighteen years, and for many years had a livery stable on Oak Street.

Almost from the time of his appearance here, he sang bass and played either the violin or the bass viol, and he played and prompted at dances all through this section. In this capacity he was known to the younger generation as "Uncle" Lewis Higgins.

Musical organizations of the fifties were:

The Cotillion Band, formed December 12, 1849. Lewis M. Burdett,

first violin; George Fowler, second violin; Oscar Sargent, cornet; A. Farr, ophicleide; A. Goodenough, prompter.

The Brattleborough Brass Band, 1850.

Brattleborough Musical Society, in the early fifties.

A Quartette Club, 1856. Mrs. Henry Burnham, Riley Burdett, Robert G. Hardie; C. L. Whiting.

Brattleborough Drum Corps, H. H. Hadley, leader, twenty-five pieces, in 1857.

The earliest Cornet Band had Charles E. Ellis as leader, and J. F. Steen, clerk. Alonzo Bond of Boston, leader, 1858.

Brattleborough Quadrille Band, 1859.



BROWN'S WOOD

WHIPPLE STREET

FLAT STREET



RESIDENCE OF JOHN STODDARD



HENRY CLARK



WILLIAM P. CUNE



D. STEWART PRATT



RESIDENCE OF
NORMAN F. CABOT



RESIDENCE OF
MRS. JOHN WELLS

CHAPTER LI

GUESTS OF THE WATER-CURE WHO BECAME RESIDENTS

Guests of the Water-Cure who became residents—General Simon B. Buckner—John Stoddard—Captain Henry Devens—William H. Fuller—Joseph N. Balestier—James Dalton—Azor Marshall—Professor Elie Charlier.
Mrs. Richard Howland—Miss Martha Howland—The Howland School.

GENERAL SIMON B. BUCKNER was born on a Kentucky farm; he graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1844 and joined the Second Infantry. He was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Churubusco, Mexico, in August, 1847, and captain for similar conduct three weeks later at Molino del Rey. He resigned from the United States Army in March, 1855. He became brigadier-general in the Confederate Army in September, 1861, was a prisoner of war from February to August, 1862, and became lieutenant-general in 1864. General Buckner was governor of Kentucky from 1887 to 1891, and was candidate for vice-president of the United States on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896.

JOHN STODDARD was a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, and brother of Charles Stoddard, a well-known publisher of Boston. Previous to the Civil War he was a planter of great wealth, owning the whole or a large part of the sea cotton- and rice-growing islands off the Georgia coast, but war stripped him of his possessions.

In 1853 he built a house, designed by Richard Upjohn of New York, at a cost of \$10,000, expending as much on the ground; this was sold to Captain Henry Devens, by him in 1871 to Henry A. Willard of Washington, and to General Julius J. Estey in 1873.

Mr. Stoddard died in Savannah July 18, 1879, aged ninety. He was remembered by the older generation as a man of generous and admirable character.

CAPTAIN HENRY DEVENS was a member of an old and honorable family of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and a native of that town. His eldest brother, Thomas, always lived in the old family mansion in Charlestown;

Richard, a younger brother, was for many years engaged in business in China; Edward attained distinction in the United States Navy during the Civil War.

Captain Devens, of Gossler & Company, Boston, New York and Hamburg, was in the China trade in his younger days, sailing between Boston and China as captain and supercargo for twenty years, and was for many years the resident partner of the firm in China. For a long time this was the principal firm in this country that imported mattings. He was a very brave and able officer, and was said to have been the quickest man to dispose of a cargo who appeared on the wharves of his day.

He came to Brattleboro in the early sixties, first to visit old family friends, Doctor Charles Chapin and his sister, Mrs. Harris, and stopped for a short time at the Wesselhoeft Water-Cure, when he bought the Stoddard place, and soon afterwards the building known as the Devens Block on Main Street. After coming here he furnished money to develop the Curtis screw machine business, Langdon & Curtis, and sent Mr. Curtis with it to Europe and to the Paris Exposition. He afterwards invented a paint for the purpose of keeping the bottoms of vessels free from barnacles.

He married January 4, 1865, Cornelia, daughter of William H. Fuller of New York. When business compelled his return to China for a time, he sold his place in 1871, and bought the Judge Asa Keyes place on North Street. He died March 11, 1897, in the Bermudas, where he is buried. After his death his wife and children lived in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the Bermudas, and traveled extensively in Europe, where Mrs. Devens died August 26, 1901, in Lucerne, Switzerland.

Children: Frances F., married Colonel Charles Hamilton Vesturme-Bunbury¹; Cornelia; Henry, born September 23, 1868, and died; Winifred, born 1869, died 1874.

WILLIAM H. FULLER, son of Timothy and Margaret (Crane) Fuller, was born in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, in 1817, a brother of Margaret Fuller, Countess d'Ossoli. He was at one time member of the firm of McDonald & Fuller, provision brokers in New York, and lived for a time in Cincinnati. He married Frances E., daughter of Daniel and Deborah (Hammond) Hastings, born December 23, 1819, who died May 18, 1885. He died January 5, 1878, aged sixty-one. Mrs. Fuller and her daughters, remarkable for their beauty, lived in the house above the Congregational Church on Main Street in the sixties.

Children:

Cornelia, married Captain Henry Devens.

¹ English Army.

Margaret F., married October 26, 1865, William Frothingham; died December 9, 1873. A son, Samuel, born April 3, 1868, married April 27, 1896, Elinor Gertrude, daughter of George Augustus Meyer of Boston. They live in Lenox.

Frances, married George W. Folsom. (See p. 745.)

Emily R., married April 10, 1871, Augustus A. Hayes. He was born at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, in 1837, graduated at Harvard College in 1857, and spent some time in Brattleboro in the sixties. He went to Shanghai, for sixteen years was a member of the house of Olyphant & Company, and served at the defense of Shanghai against the Taiping rebels. Returning to Boston in 1874, he took up his residence in New York.

He was editor of *The Hour*, author of "New Colorado and the Sante Fé Trail," "The Denver Express," "Ranch of the Holy Cross," "The Jesuit's Ring," etc. He died in Paris in April, 1892. Their daughter, Emily, born in China, married, first, John Alvord of New York; married, second, D. Bryant Turner of Denver. She died July 4, 1916, leaving daughters Florence and Evelyn.

Florence, married April 2, 1888, Joseph S. Whistler. He died —.

William H., died December 21, 1870, at Omaha, aged twenty-three.

Julian.

JOSEPH NERÉE BALESTIER was born on the island of Martinique, West Indies, April 1, 1814, and was brought to this country in infancy; his boyhood was passed in New York City with the family of an elder brother. He graduated at the Columbia Law School and studied in the law office of Robert Sedgwick. He met, as a guest of Mr. Kinzie in charge of the Indian reservation at what is now Chicago, Caroline Starr Wolcott, daughter of Doctor Henry and Mary A. Starr Wolcott of Middletown, Connecticut, whom he married in 1837.

He was one of the pioneer settlers of Chicago, practicing law there from 1835 to 1841, and writing for *The Chicago-American*, a Whig daily. He became largely interested in Chicago real estate, having sufficient insight to prophesy its present greatness in an address delivered when it was a town of only five thousand people. He took an active part in the campaign for General Harrison in 1841, and was a speaker at celebration meetings in Chicago which followed the election of "old Tippecanoe." An ardent Republican, he was sent as delegate to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. He was a charter member of the Century Club. He was a member of All Souls' Church in New York and an intimate friend of its pastor, Reverend Henry Bellows.

Mr. and Mrs. Balestier spent a year and a half in European travel,

which developed his natural passion for art into a discriminating taste. They had a valuable collection of paintings and engravings.

Mrs. Balestier was a direct descendant of Roger Wolcott, colonial governor of Connecticut, 1751-1754, and Oliver Wolcott (her grandfather), governor in 1796-1797, signer of the Declaration and brigadier-general at Saratoga. One of her uncles, the second Oliver Wolcott, was auditor of the treasury under Washington, and secretary under John Adams. During the war Mrs. Balestier joined the Sanitary Commission as a regular nurse. She was in appearance, manners, intellectual capacity and character, worthy of her ancestry, a lady of true distinction. Attracted by the scenery at Brattleboro while on a visit to the Water-Cure, they bought land three miles from the village and in 1872 built a permanent residence there. Mr. Balestier died September 15, 1880; Mrs. Balestier died June 14, 1901.

Children:

John A., lawyer in New York City, has a son, Elliot, who married December 5, 1894, Miss Agnes Jones of Cranford, New Jersey.

Henry Wolcott, married in 1860 Anna, daughter of Honorable Peshine Smith of Rochester, New York, an international lawyer of international fame; was adviser in that capacity to the Mikado, being practically secretary of state for Japan covering a period of five years; he coined the word "telegram." Mr. Balestier died in 1870, aged thirty; Mrs. Balestier died March 22, 1919, aged eighty-one. Children:

CHARLES WOLCOTT, born December 13, 1861; died in Dresden, Saxony, December 6, 1891. (See p. 979.)

Caroline Starr, married January 19, 1892, Rudyard Kipling. (See p. 981.)

Josephine, married February 18, 1897, Doctor Theodore Dunham of New York. Children: Theodore, Wolcott, Beatrice, Josephine.

BEATTY S., born March 6, 1867; married September 13, 1890, Mary Woodman, daughter of George A. Mendon; she died August 6, 1909. A daughter, Marjorie, married Arthur Randall.

Robert S., of Unadilla, New York, married Miss Fannie M. —.

Joseph N., married Miss Anna Ireland of Philadelphia.

JAMES DALTON was born in Boston January 10, 1828, the son of James and Elizabeth Tilden Dalton. He attended the public schools, and at seventeen went as sailor before the mast to India. After a second voyage, he engaged in a commission business in Calcutta for eighteen years, was in India at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny, and for two years subsequent to 1863 was in the tea culture in Assam; but having contracted jungle

fever he was obliged to return home in 1867. He came to Brattleboro for treatment in the Water-Cure, accompanied by his sister, Miss Caroline Dalton, and while here became part owner in the Guilford Springs property, of which he was manager and treasurer. Later he entered the office of the Northeastern Mutual Life Insurance as secretary. Mr. Dalton, being a man of general cultivation, was in later life of assistance in cataloguing books for the Brooks Library, and in other similar interests for the benefit of the community.

He married October 28, 1869, Mary, daughter of Franklin H. Wheeler. He died December 13, 1901.

Their daughter, Stella P., married August 19, 1896, Richard M. Dodge, professor of geography in the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. Children: Stanley, Margaret, Philip, Edward.

Ethel Dalton, daughter of Samuel F.—a brother of James Dalton—and Tacro Hall Dalton, born August 20, 1863, married Frederick W. Swift of New York. She lived as a girl in Brattleboro with her aunt, Miss Caroline M. Dalton, in the Cutts house, and attended the High School. Miss Dalton died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 6, 1917, aged eighty.

AZOR MARSHALL, born in Beverly, Massachusetts, February 1, 1830, was the son of Captain Azor Marshall, engaged in the East India trade. He came to Brattleboro in the Water-Cure days,—his sister being the wife of P. B. Francis. He married February 19, 1855, Ann E., daughter of Daniel Esterbrook, and went to Wisconsin for five years with a small colony of people from Brattleboro. They returned in 1861, and he was for a few years an owner of the Stanley Rule and Level Company, and was afterwards in the stove and tinware trade with A. E. Wood, the firm being Wood & Marshall. He sold his interest to his partner in 1879.

Soon after the flood of 1869 Mr. Marshall, in company with his brother-in-law, O. D. Esterbrook, erected the "Marshall and Esterbrook building" on the west side of Main Street, near the bridge. He served as lister for twenty-one years, was an incorporator of the Brattleboro Savings Bank and a director of the Grange Store. He was a lifelong Democrat of the conservative school. He died April 29, 1906, aged seventy-six.

Mr. Marshall had a great love of nature and the outdoor life. He built, in 1880, on the north shore of Spofford Lake, the first cottage erected for recreation. While his son lived, father and son were constant companions in tramping excursions. Mr. Marshall was also a man of general

intelligence, which his modest and quiet manner of life concealed from everyone except his intimate friends.

Children:

Stella, married Fletcher Barrows. (See p. 918.)

OSCAR (see p. 974), born in August, 1858; died May 24, 1893; married September 25, 1883, Miss Katherine R. Brooks; she died July 29, 1906. Children: Elizabeth G., Oscar B.

PROFESSOR ELIE CHARLIER was the son of a French Protestant clergyman who was one of a long line of Huguenot ancestors. He was born in the north of France in 1827, came to this country in 1852 with a cash capital of \$36, when he landed at Castle Garden, and with two letters of introduction, one to Mayor James Harper, the other to Richard C. Morse, editor of *The New York Observer*. Acting on the advice of the former, he began work at the first thing that offered, giving lessons in his native language. Full of energy, courage and ability, he soon had a school of small boys.

He was original in his methods and a strict disciplinarian; by 1862 he was in possession of a highly successful school in 24th Street, New York, which grew to such proportions that in 1873 he erected and equipped in West 59th Street, at a cost of \$500,000, a fine large building named the Charlier Institute. For ten years this school was one of the foremost in the country, attracting to the boarding department many boys of foreign origin, especially boys from Cuba and South America. His son, Elie Stacy Charlier, had the management of the school from 1885 but it gradually declined, was given up, and the building was sold to La Salle Institute in 1887.

In 1856 he married Jeannette, daughter of Davis Bevins Stacy of Philadelphia; her mother, Sarah Van Dyke Stacy, was a native of Holland and of Huguenot descent, but married an American gentleman resident for many years in Chester, Pennsylvania. She died in Brattleboro August 31, 1873.

About 1866 Professor Charlier came to Brattleboro to spend his summers at the Water-Cure, and purchased, late in 1871, the "Buckner place," where he lived with his large family until 1886. In 1875 he bought a farm on the borders of Spofford Lake, known as the "Colony place." He was a man of intense and dominant feelings. Personal troubles and protracted ill health led him to spend ten or twelve of his last years in travel. He sold his residence in Brattleboro to George E. Crowell in 1887.

The Charlier home was a most hospitable one, in which a large circle of friends were ever welcome and where the six sons and daughters attracted many young people. Mrs. Charlier was a lady of much charm.



RESIDENCE OF
DOCTOR HIGGINSON



RESIDENCE OF
COMMODORE GREENE



RESIDENCE OF LOVELL FARR



RESIDENCE OF
FERDINAND TYLER



RESIDENCE OF
JUDGE KELLOGG



ELIOT STREET



STUMP OF OLD ELM



THE OMNIBUS



ELIOT STREET



CEMETARY HILL FROM ROOF
OF VAN DOORN HOUSE



FROM HINSDALE ROAD

Her gracious manners, sense of humor and kind heart made her greatly beloved. As Jeannette Stacy she was born of a well-known family in the Society of Friends at Chester, Pennsylvania, where she passed the last ten years of her life, and where she died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Eyer, in the spring of 1912, at the age of eighty-five.

Children:

Winona de Clyver, married June 23, 1881, Doctor J. Tracy Edson of New York. Children:

Elie Stacy.

Constance de Clyver, a professional violinist, married December 22, 1911, Charles L. Seeger, Junior, of New York, a musical composer and conductor; later professor in the university at Berkeley, California.

Elie Stacy, married November 3, 1885, Miss Ella Ridgway Howell of Philadelphia. A daughter, Jeannette, married Henry Davison of Philadelphia and has two children.

Jennie S., married Charles Forward of Colon; died at Colon May 8, 1886.

Daniel H., died of yellow fever in Panama August 17, 1886, aged twenty-one.

Van Dyke E., married Miss Augusta Miller of New York; married a second time. He died, leaving four children.

Marie Van Dyke, married, first, November 16, 1881, Haughwort Howe; second, November 23, 1888, Frederick A. Brown; third, Captain Templin Potts, a naval attaché at Berlin, later in charge of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington.

THE HOWLAND SCHOOL

Martha Barker was the youngest of nine children of Judge Josiah and Elizabeth Folger Barker, and was born in Nantucket June 8, 1806. She first came to Brattleboro to place an invalid sister at the Wesselhoeft Water-Cure, and subsequently bought Deacon Dwinell's house on Asylum (now Linden) Street where, with another sister, Mrs. Richard G. Howland (born September 14, 1813, died April 30, 1880), she opened a boarding and day school for girls. Their mother was a Quaker preacher who made several pilgrimages to Europe in the interests of her faith, and it was a family whose scholarly and literary instincts had been inherited through many generations.

The school was patronized for years by parents who were glad to entrust their daughters to the nurture of gentlewomen of their traditions and education. The first catalogue specified that "a simple style of dress"

would be adopted by the pupils. Mrs. Howland's daughter, Elizabeth B. Howland (born September 14, 1843), taught in the school from an early age and continued it until her death, July 2, 1892, at the age of forty-nine.

Martha Barker died March 5, 1896, aged ninety.

Others of that family living here were: Josiah Barker, died November 11, 1860, aged seventy-one; Eliza Barker, died September 22, 1860, aged seventy; Sarah Barker, died November 10, 1877, aged eighty-one.



MAIN STREET



MAIN STREET



X DICKINSON'S HALL

MAIN STREET

LOOKING NORTH



MAIN STREET

LOOKING SOUTH

CHAPTER LII

THE EAST VILLAGE

The East Village in 1844—The paper mill—The Vermont Savings Bank.

In 1844 the East Village, of one thousand five hundred inhabitants, was of the distinctly rural type, rows of wooden buildings on the main street being used for business and in part for private purposes.

Beginning at Whetstone Brook, the first building on the east side of Main Street was Nathan Woodcock's large, two-story, white painted dwelling house, only the well-to-do at that time having painted houses. In the rear of this house was the machine shop of Hines & Newman, looking very much as at the present time. Next came the brick house of Anthony Van Doorn, which is still standing, and the only men's ready-made clothing store, kept by Fred F. Franks: this was a small, two-story building with high basement in which was the Brattleboro market. The Phoenix House, afterwards the American, which looked much the same to the end of its existence, barring the pillars which were added, came next. Then came a block of four stores, the front of all being some twenty or thirty feet farther back than at present. These stores were occupied by G. and C. Lawrence for general merchandise, a bookstore, the Esterbrook tin shop and Jonas Cutler's bakery. At the north end of this block was another large white dwelling house, owned and occupied by John H. Wheeler, one of the successful merchants.

The store now owned by Goodnow, Pearson & Hunt was occupied by Horace D. Brackett, a skilled jeweler for those days. Next came John H. Wheeler's general store, over which was the historic Wheeler's Hall, then the stores of Zelotes Dickinson, W. P. Cune, dry goods, and A. E. Dwinell, dry goods. Just in front of this block of stores stood a magnificent elm, which remained until the store fronts were brought forward in their present form. Most of the merchants kept everything that was sold in a general store, including liquors, which at that period were principally old Santa Cruz rum, new rum, Holland gin, and brandy.

North of this building was the old wooden building called Ryther's Arcade, where the only negro in town, named Bradshaw, kept the only barber shop, and in addition a restaurant where the first ice cream was

made for the "first" families. Mrs. Bradshaw was a famous cook and this restaurant was liberally patronized. Adjoining this on the north was a long, two-and-one-half-story wooden building called "Hall's long building," standing where the Hooker brick block now stands. In this building was a millinery shop, Thompson & Ranger's jewelry store, two shoemaker's shops, one of which was that of the self-made botanist, Charles C. Frost, carried on in the same place for fifty years: the post office was also in this building, Franklin H. Fessenden, postmaster.

After quite an open space came the wooden store of Hall & Townsley (C. Townsley & Son advertised in 1844 "Braidors wanted for Palm leaf hats to be paid in goods on receipt of hats"), the stone store of N. B. Williston (hardware, drugs, etc.), about half as large as at present, which was flanked on the north by his own home and farther on by the famous Vermont House, whose proprietor, Captain Lord, commanded the crack military company. This hotel, subsequently destroyed by fire, was about on the site of the Town Hall. A little farther up the street was the Clapp brick house. Then we come to the only bank of any kind in town, kept in a small, two-story yellow brick building,—Epaphroditus Seymour, president, and Horatio S. Noyes, cashier.

Above was the Congregational Church, next a house owned and occupied by Mrs. Francis Goodhue, then the fine, large, brick house built by Deacon John Holbrook, the houses of Wells Goodhue, Major Henry Smith and Judge Lemuel Whitney. There were no other buildings until at the top of a slight hill stood the house of Joseph Steen, then came the Waite house, removed to add to the residential property of J. Harry Estey. Beyond this was a little, one-story house used by the Congregationalists as a parsonage, and the house of Asa Keyes on the site of the Devens house, which completed the buildings in that direction. Judge Keyes's house was a little two-room structure, a sample of many such in various parts of the town.

On the triangle between North Main Street and Linden Street were but five houses, one on the northeast corner being that of the Tyler family. South of this was the residence of Doctor Dickerman, said to have been the first physician to reside in the East Village. Crossing over the Common to Linden Street we are reminded that in 1844 this place, now beautiful with shade trees and shapely walks, was then a sandy plain traversed in every direction by teams. On the northwest corner stood the district schoolhouse, the first one built in this village. Harris Place, Walnut and Terrace Streets were owned by Spencer & Kingsley and afterwards by Edward Kirkland. As late as 1852 Van Amburgh's circus and caravan showed about where the Childs and Cabot houses now stand

on Terrace Street. North and Tyler Streets were owned by N. B. Williston; Chapin, Williston and Grove Streets were a part of Wells Goodhue's farm, and were in each case open pasture land. Oak Street was unknown. C. F. Thompson and Augustus M. Shepherd of New York set out the rows of elms which form the chief beauty of Oak Street today, and Mr. Thompson was one of three workers who transformed a barren stretch of land into the village Common.

Facing the Common was a house occupied by J. D. Bradley, which was moved to North Street¹ to make way for the spacious house afterwards built by George Folsom, then United States minister to The Hague. Proceeding south from the schoolhouse, the first dwelling was built by Nathaniel Bliss—an old-fashioned structure standing on the site of the Cutts place, then the house of Deacon John Holbrook, which is now standing, then only two houses before reaching the High School lot, upon which stood a poor apology for a High School house, the principal being Professor Mellen Chamberlain of Boston.

Next came the house and shop of John Burnham, a worker in silver and brass, whose handmade silver spoons, made from six Spanish mill dollars, won him a great reputation. Next came the old Unitarian church building and from there four houses, one of which was the original Knight place, which brought one down to the house built by Honorable Jonathan Hunt, whose last occupant was Colonel Hooker. A one-story building stood on one corner of this lot which was occupied by lawyers of the town. The last house on High Street and the Avenue, on that side, was the Hannibal Hadley house. The upper end of Green Street was so remote that it was thought barely safe for children to go there alone.

The brick store on the corner opposite to the Hunt house had two or three tenants before Joseph Steen occupied it as a bookstore. Next came the house and ample grounds of Mrs. Mary Chapin, who owned all the lands south of the old Stage-House and upon which were two small buildings used for stores. The Stage-House, with its high, two-storied portico and large fluted pillars, was the most conspicuous building in the village. Around it with its ample grounds and stables centered daily much public interest, for it was the starting place for the five lines of stages leading to various points, and every morning as many coaches started off with four or six horses. This was five years before the coming of the railroad and at a time when Silas M. Waite acted as stage agent, having a little office in one corner of the hotel. John R. Blake had a fine residence with extensive grounds guarded by a high fence on the corner of Elliot and Main Streets. Crossing the street and on the site of the Peoples Bank

¹ Taken down by George Dunham to make way for residential site.

was one of those little, one-story, two-room buildings, occupied first by Samuel Elliot, afterwards by L. G. Mead as a law office and later as a millinery shop. Next came Ashbel Dickinson's store, on the site of the Cox block, which he occupied as a tinsmith; then the old yellow building, for many years occupied by Thomas Judge. Below this was a row of open horse sheds and a large barn belonging to the Phoenix House. Crossing Flat Street, there was a small shoe store occupied by the Frosts, then Dutton & Clark's hardware and drug store and A. Van Doorn's large furniture factory, where Mr. Conant began the manufacture of violins, and this brought one to the brook. Jacob Estey had a small building for his plumbing business on the site of the Brattleboro House. South Main Street ran directly toward and up Cemetery Hill, the roadway being steep and without sidewalks. There were four or five houses before reaching the top of the hill, one of which was the Root homestead, now standing. On Prospect Hill the old part of the cemetery occupied the brood of the hill on one side of the road to Guilford; on the other side stood just two houses—the Thomas house, later built over into a two-story dwelling, and the one next beyond. All the rest of the broad plateau was covered with gray and white oak, chestnut and a few pines and maples; partridge shooting was good up there in its season. Lewis Putnam built the first houses.

On Flat Street there were the Barber tannery, Hyde & Hardie's hat manufactory, two or three houses and a blacksmith shop, the street extending about half its present length and turning abruptly up into Elliot Street. Elliot Street extended but a little way west of the Simonds house, owned by Lovell Farr, a famous stage proprietor. Samuel Elliot's fine house, as it then was, now standing,¹ and his grounds, together with the Blake property, took about all the north side of the street, though the Baptist Church occupied the corner where the old building now stands. On the south side of the street were three or four houses, together with the Congregational chapel, one of the houses being occupied by Mr. Bridge, another stage contractor. Western Avenue, now having houses its whole length to West Brattleboro, had at that time not over five or six dwellings; the land on either side from the top of the hill, including Forest Square, was yielding to its owners good returns of corn, oats, potatoes and pasturage. Careful mothers thought it not safe for their children to stray too far away in that direction in search of blueberries. Orlin Clark & Company and Dunklee & Clark were the merchants in West Brattleboro.

The Universalist Church stood on the corner of Canal and Clark

¹ Taken down in 1920.

Streets, the same building later owned and occupied by the Alexanders. Elliot and Canal Streets were country roads running out through country spaces. The noted John Wilson about this time ran an old-fashioned steam sawmill on the site of the engine house just below the railroad station.

One of the oldest houses stood upon the site of the Brooks Library and was for many years owned and occupied by Colonel Joseph Goodhue, a director in the bank and prominent in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the town.

William E. Ryther published *The Phoenix* and Mr. Nichols *The Windham County Democrat* at this time, Mrs. Nichols, the wife of the publisher, being the managing editor. These with *The Asylum Journal*, published at the Vermont Asylum, had but one competitor in the county, the Bellows Falls paper.

THE PAPER MILL

From 1844 the "old paper mill" has been devoted exclusively to the manufacture of paper.

In 1848 Nathan Woodcock, the former partner of Elihu Thomas, and Timothy Vinton, his brother-in-law, took the mill on a lease of five years. In September, 1857, the mill was again burned, but immediately rebuilt on the present site. It was operated by Woodcock & Vinton until the death of Mr. Woodcock, when Mr. Vinton bought out the heirs and carried on the business until his death in 1890.

In the early days of the Woodcock-Vinton partnership the product of the mill was entirely a stiff paper used for cards, and during the life of Timothy Vinton the output amounted to 500 pounds a day. He also started making newspaper sheeting and furnished most of the local printers with their supply.

With the death of Timothy Vinton in 1890, the property went to his son, William H. Vinton, who installed more modern equipment and machinery, and increased the output of the factory to about 1500 pounds a day.

About 1893 the B. O. Meyers Company, later called the Sutphin Paper Company, sent a man to England to secure the formula for matrix paper used entirely in stereotyping. Upon his return the contract for making the paper for the Meyers Company was given the Vinton paper mill. In the course of time the formula was somewhat changed by W. H. Vinton, and it was said that the resultant product was the best matrix paper made in the world. All other paper making was abandoned and the only output was matrix paper. For a number of years it was the only mill in the country producing matrix paper, although there are at present five or

six other mills. There was little or no competition, under the skilled management of W. B. Vinton, yet the output of the company was increased to from 3500 to 4400 pounds per day. His sudden death in 1919 followed soon after that of his father, W. H. Vinton, in 1916.

The business of manufacturing matrix paper is still being carried on by the Vinton Company.

THE VERMONT SAVINGS BANK

Larkin G. Mead, who was president of the Typographic Company, realizing the need of a place where the employees of that company could deposit earnings above those necessary for their support, established the first savings bank, which was chartered October 24, 1846, as the Windham Provident Institution for Savings. Its first incorporators were prominently identified with the professional and commercial interests of the town. Among the number were Gardner C. Hall, Larkin G. Mead, H. S. Noyes, Asa Keyes, Henry Smith, Joseph Steen, N. B. Williston, Samuel Dutton, Ebenezer Howe, Wells Goodhue, Calvin Townsley, W. H. Rockwell and C. F. Thompson.

The first meeting for organization was held in Mr. Mead's law office December 2, 1846, when he was chosen president. A month later, however, January 1, 1847, N. B. Williston was elected president; Daniel Kellogg, vice-president; L. G. Mead, treasurer, and Joseph Clark, secretary. The first annual report, January 18, 1848, showed three hundred and thirty-four depositors, whose combined deposits amounted to \$43,180.30. The amount withdrawn during that year was \$3,486.78. Mr. Williston continued to discharge the duties of president for ten years, till 1857, when he was succeeded by Daniel Kellogg, who served one year and in turn was succeeded by Samuel Dutton, who served six years. Lafayette Clark was president for four years till 1868, when George Newman was elected and served one year, at the expiration of which time he was chosen secretary and treasurer and Mr. Mead was again elected to the presidency. Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook was made president of the bank in 1870. Mr. Newman continued as treasurer from January 18, 1869, till his death in 1872, when Norman F. Cabot succeeded to the office. The institution grew under his supervision until it became second in financial strength in the list of savings institutions in the state, the amount of its deposits being \$3,108,323.43, with a reserve fund of \$158,000, and other surplus amounting to \$150,000. In 1867 Malcolm Moody¹ became the bank's assistant treasurer, holding the office for twenty-three years, until his removal to California.

¹ Malcolm Moody married Miss Dora I. Wyman, who died August 24, 1874, aged twenty-seven years five months. A daughter, Dora, married May 20, 1901, Doctor

An annual meeting of the directors, instituted by Mr. Cabot, was usually well attended by about thirty residents of Brattleboro, Newfane, Guilford and Vernon, when the treasurer's report was delivered, "interspersed with a detail of information, which was cleverly robbed of all monotony by the pungent and characteristic wit of the Treasurer who presided at a dinner which followed at the Brooks House, younger men, worthy successors of former officers and depositors, adding to the number of those present."¹

The bank bought the Main Street site on which stands the three-story brick banking house, February 14, 1868. The first bank building stood on the ground just in front of the present Congregational chapel. The bank's first depositor was Stephen Sargent, who brought down from his Westminster home his first savings of \$30 to be placed in what was then considered the strongest institution in the state: on the same day Charles S. Frost, later a resident of Wooster, Ohio, opened account Number 12 with a deposit of \$10.

Charles H. Pratt attended the High School, and was employed before and after school hours in this bank, to which he devoted his entire business life. After his graduation he became bookkeeper in the institution June 1, 1872. November 1, 1890, on the resignation of Assistant Treasurer Malcolm Moody, Mr. Pratt was made assistant treasurer. He became treasurer January 1, 1902, succeeding Mr. Norman F. Cabot, and in June, 1909, he became president, succeeding ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook. On the death of Mr. Pratt, November 9, 1917, Harry P. Webster became president and Fred C. Adams, treasurer.

Thomas M. Williams. Children: Rhona, Betty. Mr. Moody died in California February 1, 1904.

¹ *Vermont Phoenix*.

CHAPTER LIII

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EAGLE

The Semi-Weekly Eagle—Broughton D. Harris, William B. Hale, editors—Notes from the Eagle of the Brattleboro Thief Detecting Society—The Brattleboro Shade Tree Association.

The Semi-Weekly Eagle was started, owned and edited by Broughton D. Harris (see p. 685) and William B. Hale, both very young men at the time the first number appeared, August 10, 1847, and they continued its publication about three years, the paper having a circulation of approximately fifteen hundred copies.

The Semi-Weekly Eagle under the editorship of these young men was a great advance, in the variety of subjects presented and the intelligence with which they were treated, on the papers that preceded it. European news held a conspicuous place, as did the movements of royalties and foreign statesmen, and there were frequent letters from European correspondents. The main issues of our own political situation were reported and commented on. There was a column of literary and one of religious intelligence. Agriculture was a subject considered in almost every number of the paper. With the exception of the notices of marriages and deaths and advertisements, the paper might have been published in any other New England town; there was no local news or flavor. Among the death notices were those of men living in other parts of the country, eminent in public life.

The announcements of marriage were often accompanied by comments on the bride and groom or their circumstances. This had been the custom from the earliest time. As an example we give one from 1778:

Mr. Solomon Phelps of Marlborough in the State of New York was married to the amiable Miss Patty Hunt a young Lady of Pious Life and genteel Fortune.

In some localities, especially in the South of that time, the politics of the families were mentioned.

But "personals," as we have them, were unknown until late in the sixties, and not until the seventies did the mania for publicity sweep the

country. Verses by "home talent" appear in almost every issue of newspapers from 1830 to 1865. They are saturated with a kind of sentimentality long out of fashion: "Lovely Woman" as inspirer, guide, the source of all man's happiness, or, when fickle and heartless, the cause of "everlasting misery"; "Lines suggested at the time of the marriage of —"; "Thoughts for Mrs. C. as she views the photograph of her lost Minnie"; "Lines suggested by meditating on what a departed friend might be supposed to say, were she permitted from her abode of bliss, to address the objects of her fondest earthly regard"; "Verses Written by a Gentleman on receiving a pair of slippers from a Lady"; "Tell him I love him yet"; "Death-bed scene of Mrs. L."; eighteen verses by Mrs. B. "respectfully inscribed to her beloved father, brother, and sister expressive of her gratitude and affectionate remembrance, on receiving from them, in May, a box of flowers, some wild, and some cultivated." These are printed side by side with poems of merit by well-known writers, such as Mrs. Hemans and Mrs. Sigourney.

When the position of secretary of the Territory of Utah was accepted by Mr. Harris, Mr. Hale went as cashier of the bank to Winchester, New Hampshire, and the paper was sold to a group of men in the country, interested in having the patronage of a paper to express their political preferences; the management was given to Pliny H. White, a young lawyer residing in Wardsboro. He remained in charge only about a year, as the task was an uncongenial one to his literary talents, and Mr. Harris, returning from Utah, enlarged the paper, changed it to a weekly and conducted it until 1855, when owing to changes in politics it had served its purpose, and was united with *The Vermont Statesman*, O. H. Platt, manager.

(From *The Semi-Weekly Eagle*, September 3, 1847)

BRATTLEBORO THIEF DETECTING SOCIETY

The members of this society held their annual meeting on 2nd inst. By the directors' report it appeared the amount of bonds in the hands of the treasurer was \$57.79. C. Townsley, C. Chapin and E. Seymour were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, who reported the following, who were afterwards unanimously elected.

President: Joseph Goodhue; directors: L. G. Mead, Joseph Steen, Geo. Newman; treasurer: Zelotes Dickinson; secretary: Joseph Clark; pursuers: Nathan Miller, Lovell Farr, D. P. Kingsley, David Goodell, E. W. Prouty, Geo. C. Lawrence, Samuel Dutton, Frederick Franks, J. H. Estabrook, T. C. Lord, Geo. Bugbee and Ferdinand Tyler.

Reuben Spaulding, A. E. Dwinell and J. H. Wheeler were appointed a committee to obtain new members.

Voted: That the Directors be instructed to offer a reward of \$10.00 for the detection of the persons who recently destroyed the fruit and fruit trees of Mr. Rufus Clark.

J. CLARK, *Secretary*.

September 3, 1847.

THE BRATTLEBORO SHADE TREE ASSOCIATION

The articles of agreement of the association were:

The members of this association, believing that shade trees are ornamental and beneficial, and that our village is deficient in this particular, have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of planting and maintaining shade trees in our village and mainly and more especially, at present, upon the village common, and any other improvement deemed advisable. Any person, by paying the sum of \$1.00 becomes a member of this association, all moneys to be expended by a board of three directors according to their best judgment and discretion, the directors to be chosen annually by the association on the last Tuesday in June.

Directors: C. F. Thompson, B. K. Chase, John M. Comegys, August 1, 1856.

Among the subscribers were such well-known names as those of Joseph Goodhue, Joseph Steen, Riley Burdett, O. R. Post, Ferdinand Tyler, L. G. Mead, S. Root, Frederick Holbrook, Edward Kirkland, James Fisk (father and son), Wells Goodhue, Richards Bradley, George Baty Blake and T. P. Greene.

Annual subscriptions to the funds of this association were kept up as late as 1870, and payments for work done are entered each year up to 1877.

CHAPTER LIV

THE POST OFFICE

The Post Office. Major Henry Smith, General Franklin H. Fessenden, Samuel Dutton, Asher Spencer, George Kellogg, Daniel Kellogg, Junior, Ranslure W. Clarke, Charles H. Mansur, Frederick W. Childs, postmasters.
The Brattleboro stamp—Frederick N. Palmer.

The first building to be occupied exclusively by the post office was built in 1849, during the second term of Franklin H. Fessenden, located, as near as can be determined, just north of the Blake dwelling, now Crosby Block. He had been postmaster from March 23, 1842, to July 3, 1845, when the office was filled by Frederick N. Palmer, who was followed November 22, 1848, by Henry Smith. Postmaster Dutton in 1853 removed the office to a store vacated by Hayes & Woodard, clothiers, in Central Block. About ten years thereafter the office was moved by Postmaster D. Kellogg, Junior, to a room in the south side of the Town Hall building, where it remained until October, 1886, when a new and commodious office, fitted up by the town, was established on the opposite side of the building, having nine hundred lock and six hundred call boxes of improved pattern, with a floor space of nearly one thousand square feet.

Henry Smith was postmaster from November 22, 1848; Franklin H. Fessenden, June 9, 1849; Samuel Dutton, May 9, 1853; Asher Spencer, June 3, 1857; George Kellogg, April 2, 1861; his brother, Daniel Kellogg, Junior, August 28, 1862, who held the office during the war; Ranslure W. Clarke, 1869-1877, followed by Charles H. Mansur, December 11, 1877, and Frederick W. Childs, January 27, 1886.

In 1845 Frederick N. Palmer was appointed postmaster by President Polk. The salary of the postmaster was based on the receipts of the office and the Brattleboro official conceived the idea of a strictly local stamp for the purpose of enlarging his income, but the scheme failed to produce a profit for the office; the Brattleboro people would not pay sufficiently for an outgoing mail, and as by 1847 the national stamp law became operative and Doctor Palmer ceased to be a government official in 1849, the balance of an original issue of five hundred stamps was destroyed. Thomas Chubbuck from Boston, who made his appearance in Brattleboro in 1846, was the engraver of the stamp.



The lettering of the stamp was black on brown paper; it was a small oblong, at top the words "Brattleboro, Vt.," at the bottom the words "5 cents," at each side respectively, "P," "O," and in the center the initials "F. N. P." in facsimile.

Collectors are willing to pay fabulous prices for it, and vie with each other in a struggle to add it to their collections. In 1874 it sold in London for £500.

Street letter boxes were conveniently located in the village May 1, 1886, and one collector provided, and under the act of January 3, 1887, authorizing extension of carrier deliveries to places having \$10,000 gross postal revenue, the first free delivery system was fully established, with four carriers, July 1, 1887. Dennis E. Tasker, William E. Barber and Spencer W. Knight have been continuously in the service thirty-two years; Thomas A. Austin, beginning as a substitute, has been a regular carrier thirty-one years; John A. Lindsey, twenty-six years, and Sidney H. Farr, twenty years.



BLAKE BLOCK



REVERE HOUSE



MAIN STREET



RESIDENCE OF W. PITTS CUNE

URIEL SIKES

CHAPTER LV

HOTELS

The Revere House, built by James Fisk in 1849—Henry Field, Asa W. Sanderson, J. J. Crandall, Edwin H. Chase, Colonel H. P. Vanbibber, Henry C. Nash, Fred B. Thompson, George R. Cushing, O. F. and M. K. Knowlton, — Stevens, L. H. Crosby, George A. Boyden, Henry Harris, proprietors.

The Brattleborough House, 1850-1861 (The Central House)—Liberty Rice, Colonel Paul Chase, Lemuel Whitney & Company, William C. Perry, Charles G. Lawrence, proprietors.

Stage-Drivers: Elliot Swan, Sylvanus Wood—John L. Ray's livery stable.

THE REVERE HOUSE,

on the southwest corner of Main and Elliot Streets, was built by James Fisk in 1849. Two upper floors of the adjoining stone building on South Main Street were used in connection with the hotel, the second floor as a dining-room, and the third as Revere Hall, where public meetings were held before the erection of the Town Hall in 1855.

Mr. Fisk was the first manager in 1850-1856. It was opened by him as a temperance house, with a great banquet, and speeches by pastors of the churches and other leading citizens, showing forth in fervid oratory the triumph of Mr. Fisk's principles.

Henry Field, Asa W. Sanderson and J. J. Crandall were succeeding managers and proprietors. Mr. Fisk leased the house in 1853 to Edwin H. Chase, and sold the house and stables to Colonel H. P. Vanbibber in 1861. On the death of Mr. Vanbibber it was again sold, to Henry C. Nash—Fred B. Thompson, George R. Cushing, Orrin F. and Morey K. Knowlton, Mr. Stevens, L. H. Crosby and George A. Boyden, with some others, being proprietors. Henry C. Nash was owner and Henry Harris proprietor (beginning October 1, 1876), at the time of its destruction by fire in 1877. Afterwards a portion of the land in front was purchased by the town to widen the street.

THE BRATTLEBORO HOUSE—ORIGINALLY THE STAGE-HOUSE

Liberty Rice had this house in 1850. Colonel Chase again took it for three years, when Lemuel Whitney & Company changed the name to the Central House. It was enlarged in 1855 and again became the Brattle-

boro House. William C. Perry was the landlord from 1861 until it was taken by Charles G. Lawrence, who kept it to the time of its destruction in the great fire of October, 1869. Henry Campbell came from Deerfield and was clerk under the last two landlords, and in other hotels in this state, in New York and Washington and later in the Brooks House.

Francis Goodhue owned the property at one time, and he it was who erected the front gable. At the time of the fire it was the property of the Blake Brothers of Boston, who sold the land after the destruction of the buildings to Edward Crosby, and Crosby Block now stands on the site of the old Brattleboro House. It was for two-thirds of a century a famous hotel in this part of New England.

STAGE-DRIVERS

ELLIOT SWAN of Worcester was the master of the finest line of staging in the state and leaving here at six o'clock in the morning with six horses he would make the distance, seventy-seven miles, besides stopping for dinner and changing horses six times on the way, at four to four-thirty in the afternoon. It was lively traveling, about a mile for each eight minutes, and there were few steps that the horses took in a walk either up hill or down. Dinner was always taken at Barre on the way down and at Petersham on the return, and Swan used to do the carving at the former place, serving thirty-two passengers when he had as many on his coach. He often had to run several coaches over the line, particularly in the old Wesselhoeft Water-Cure days, when there were full coachloads at a time for that institution. It was always a team of six beautiful grays which he drove from Petersham to Barre, and old men along the line long told of the beauty and dash of it, when they saw it as children at the roadside go plunging by under the never failing guidance of its driver.

Mr. Swan commenced driving this stage July 1, 1840, and continued to handle the ribbons over this long stretch for eleven years. General Twitchell of Boston then owned the line, but Mr. Swan bought him out a few years later, and ran it alone or in partnership for a number of years. When he first began to drive there Silas Waite was a boy at work in the office; Waite and Swan were in partnership for a while, but Swan saw that Waite was going to command the whole thing before long, and so he sold out to him. Swan also ran the line to Townshend for ten years, and one of his partners was Royal T. Hall, who was afterwards in the livery business at Townshend.

Mr. Swan retired as the stagecoach era was superseded by that of the railroad. He was for a while interested in a hotel where the Bay State now is at Worcester, was on the railroad for a year or two and then

opened the famous Swan's Hotel on the spot where the Worcester depot now stands and kept it for twenty-one years. From that time he enjoyed life on a farm.

Regularly Mr. Swan carried packages of from \$3000 to \$20,000 for the bank, which Mr. Seymour or Mr. Noyes would bring to him to keep overnight before starting. He received thirty-seven cents a trip for the service and the trust, while the Greenfield and Orange banks always sent a special messenger with their money.

Mr. Swan was the son of Colonel Ballou Swan, who died in March, 1891. Elliot Swan died October 31, 1896.

SYLVANUS WOOD was another popular driver and veteran expressman, and was famous for being always on time. He drove for many years from Fitchburg to Brattleboro and brought the first passengers from up the line who made the trip over the railroad. He had a fund of stories of the old stage days, and used to relate that a party of nabobs of Brattleboro arriving by train from Boston were very anxious to get home: mounting the stage, they reached Athol, where they changed to a team of four white horses "as ugly as sin and that would go like the evil one." Squire Bradley of Brattleboro bet a supper for the party that Wood would drive to the next town, six miles distant, in half an hour; the party had stopped at each road house and had "Tom and Jerry" or hot flip, and were ready for any fun or excitement. Wood drew up his lines, cracked his whip and away they went at a breakneck speed, and in just twenty-eight minutes arrived at the place named. At Brattleboro that night the party had their supper and a jovial time.

JOHN L. RAY, THE VETERAN LIVERYMAN. John Ray's first work as sub-contractor in building the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad brought him to Brattleboro when he was about twenty-five years of age; Sidney Dillon was the main contractor in charge and Ray was one of his most active and efficient aids. He engaged in one or two other business ventures before beginning the livery business at the old barn opposite the American House, built by the Goodhues in 1858.

He married June 15, 1850, Miss Addie V. Pratt of Vernon, who died in 1899. He died July 14, 1901, leaving one son, J. J. Ray, in the men's furnishing business, Boston.

John Ray conducted the model livery of this part of New England and his reputation as a judge of horses extended far and wide, so that an important feature of his business was buying horses for rich men in New York and Boston. He was a dictator in his province, withholding horses

from ignorant or reckless drivers or from anyone who overworked his animals.

The livery and boarding stable is the last reminder of the stagecoach period. The Ray stable was an irregular and unsteady structure, of wood, on two levels. Above, with an entrance on Main Street, was a small office, holding a desk, a safe and an airtight stove encircled by spittoons of various shapes and sizes, and on the walls colored prints of famous racers and rigs in fashion. At the desk, John Ray on a chair tipped back to the last degree of security, a high-topped, Alpine-shaped hat set on his head at another angle from the tilt of his chair, his feet on the window sill in two hollows made by years of the same feet in this habitual position—a final authority to hostlers and a privileged character to his patrons in all matters relating to horseflesh.

Below on Flat Street was the stable proper, a hayloft above. An open entrance the length of the stable offered standing room and an occasional chair to the "barn crowd" that dropped in to enjoy the incessant activity of the place, often until late into the night,—the sound of restless hoofs in the stalls; the crunching of oats at the mangers and the whinny of response to comfort or attentions from the hostler; the jangling of bits; horses harnessing and led hurriedly out to buggies brought forward when calls were urgent for trains or doctors or drummers, four-horse teams for picnickers, smart turnouts for smart customers. Every harness was tested and the soundness and suitability of carriages with their furnishings examined in detail by Ray himself before they were allowed to leave the stable. There was a favorite horse for a favored boy or girl when a flavor of romance was detected, and a plodder for the elderly and cautious; between the carrying out of orders, there were horses on exhibition for sale, horse talk and the tricks of a trade.

From casual comers to horse thieves, John Ray understood a situation at a glance, and the salt of his wit, in stable dialect, contributed light and leading to many a village question. In the small town, public opinion was dropped in the livery stable with liveryman and hostler as by a natural law of gravitation.

From out this pungent atmosphere he would emerge with a mind and manners for the people of quality, who rewarded his best efforts by their patronage, as a unique type of the model livery man.

CHAPTER LVI

THE COMING OF THE RAILROAD—FORMAL OPENING

July 14, 1836, an assembly of citizens met to consider the construction of a railroad from this town to a suitable market.

A committee was appointed with Deacon John Holbrook, president; Doctor Charles Chapin, secretary; J. D. Bradley and J. C. Holbrook. January 1, 1844, a meeting was held here with citizens of Franklin County, Massachusetts, for pushing the Fitchburg road through Greenfield to Brattleboro.

The formal opening of the last section of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, from Vernon to Brattleboro, took place on Tuesday, the twentieth of February, 1849. The citizens had made such arrangements for entertainment of the expected crowd of visitors as circumstances would admit, and all were looking forward to the day as the dawn of a new era upon the resources and enterprises of Brattleboro and the surrounding country. Notwithstanding the very cold weather and uncomfortable snowstorm, before twelve o'clock the depot grounds and high banks above were covered by thousands of men, women and children, assembled to witness the arrival of the cars—to many a novel spectacle—and to welcome the visitors to the hospitality of Vermont.

About two-thirty o'clock the long train of sixteen cars, literally packed with fully fifteen hundred passengers, arrived at the depot amid the cheers and shouts of the multitude and such other demonstrations of joy as characterize similar occasions. The crowds on the surrounding heights, the crowds from the cars, the ringing of bells, the clangor of music, the thunder tones of cannon, the cheers of the citizens, and the returning *vivas* of the visitors, made it quite a lively affair.

An immense procession was immediately formed under the direction of Chief Marshal Doctor Charles Chapin, which, escorted by the uniformed firemen and Flagg's Band from Boston, marched to the head of Main Street, then countermarched to the depot buildings, where a bountiful repast had been prepared for them by the citizens. Ten cars came in from the south filled with prominent officials and others. Lockhart H. Barrett was engaged to make the coffee for the multitude, and six barrels of this delicious beverage were served so acceptably that the officials instructed the superintendent to give a first-class job to the man who

made that coffee. But the maker had no desire to change his trade. At that time the members of old Mazeppa Engine Company, of which young Barrett was one, acted as waiters. It was estimated that not less than fifteen hundred dined at the first table and a much larger number subsequently. The committee appointed to superintend the arrangements for the dinner—Colonel Paul Chase, Captain T. C. Lord, Colonel Arnold J. Hines, Henry Reed and E. Saelzer—had discharged their duties in a most efficient and acceptable manner.

After the inner man was duly cared for, the procession was re-formed and marched to the Congregational Church for the intellectual part of the entertainment, the house being densely crowded.

Doctor William H. Rockwell, the president of the day, welcomed the guests to the hospitalities of the place on an occasion so important to its interests and its history, with a fervor of feeling and a flow of language seldom exceeded. Colonel Alvah Crocker, the president of the railroad corporation, then entered into a brief history of the original design of the advocates and managers of the road, their perseverance under many trials, and their final success under the many and, at times, almost insurmountable obstacles which had beset their path. He said he came to Brattleboro seven years previous to persuade its people to help him and others in building a road from Boston towards them; that he had already visited other large towns without success, and came in his desperation to Brattleboro as his last hope. For a fortnight he could not procure a dollar, but rather than let him go away altogether emptyhanded, two gentlemen subscribed for two shares apiece, and others, to prevent the reproach of so trifling a contribution going from among them, enlarged the amount until it grew to \$8000; that this example acting on other towns had caused an alteration in their opinions, and he returned to his despairing brethren in Boston with \$30,000 additional and unexpected stock from the country, and this was the turning point of their success and the dawning of their brightness.

His address and those that followed, by Reverend Thomas Whittemore of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Mr. Chapman of Greenfield and Mr. Graham of Northampton, served to satisfy the friends of the road that its construction had been well and skillfully done, amid great and perplexing embarrassments, and that the stock of the road would eventually pay full dividends. All the speakers took strong grounds in favor of an extension of the road toward the Hudson River and the north.

Ossian E. Dodge of Boston then sang the following impromptu ditty, written by him on the way up, to the tune of "The Cork Leg," receiving great applause:

I'll sing of a time when we all took a ride
To old Brattleborough by the Green Mountain side;
February the month, on the twentieth day,
We jumped in the cars, and came whizzing away.

We're a bold, merry crew, who came from the city,
Too many, in fact, to be named in this ditty;
All kinds of traders to make up the passengers,
With a dog or two that hadn't been cut up for sassenagers.

With doctors and lawyers and State Street shavers,
With D. C. Hitchcock,¹ the prince of engravers;
With ministers also to share in our joys,
And shake the warm hands of the Green Mountain boys.

Of Reporters from Boston, we've got a strong host,
From the *Olive Branch* paper, the *Signal* and *Post*;
With the bright little *Bee*, which never can fail,
The *Pathfinder*, *Herald* and crank *Daily Mail*.

Some raised their objections to building this road;
For they said the cars never could get half a load;
But the Green Mountain farmers will make these men flutter,
For they'll crowd the cars full of their cheese, pork and butter.

Objections were raised by some other tracks,
In hopes to throw Green Mountain boys on their backs;
But a road to the moon couldn't be made to fall
With Bradley and Townsley and Gard'ner C. Hall.

Our colors now hoisted, we'll nail to the mast,
With the Whittemore *Trumpet* to blow forth the blast;
Dr. Rockwell and Blake, who are both full of glory,
We have now got the *long* and the *short* of the story.

I heard a good story of a wrinkled old maid,
Who thought the road crooked, and too full of grade;
But now, as it's finished, I hope it won't shock her,
For it's bound to succeed, when managed by Crocker.

¹ Hitchcock took sketches while coming up the road.

In the evening a ball was given in Wantastiquet Hall, and to the bewitching music of Flagg's Band the lads and lassies danced till the morning's early gray, the company in their merriest mood and the accompaniments all in the best style.

Though every house had open doors for all that could be accommodated, there were still large numbers that could not obtain lodgings, and most of these were furnished with buffalo robes, wrapped in which they reposed in the pews of the church, which was properly warmed and lighted for the purpose. (The chairman of the committee of these arrangements was Larkin G. Mead.)

Wednesday morning a substantial breakfast was provided at the depot buildings, and about nine o'clock a train of thirteen cars left the depot, in which most of the Boston visitors and others on the line of the road took passage for home, the remainder leaving on the afternoon train.

The first train ran in June, 1851.

The railroad brought the first Irish immigrants to Brattleboro. Among them were Timothy Moran, who laid the last rail before the first train from Boston came through and worked in the local section eleven years; Joseph Fenton, who built the first dam across the Connecticut at Holyoke before serving as one of the construction gang of the Vermont Valley Railroad; as the construction proceeded the Fenton family followed the work, their first shanty being built where the Bradley house now stands; Eugene Ferriter, employed as section hand for nearly twenty years; John Cavanaugh, employed in the work of building the railroad; and Martin Martin.

The tasks allotted to the Irish of Brattleboro on the railroad, in civic enterprises and in domestic service have been performed to the credit of their race and their religion, as they have proved, in the main, to be industrious, honest, thrifty, moral and loyal.



JOHN HYDE



CITIZENS OF THE FORTIES



CONDUCTORS VT. AND MASS. R. R.



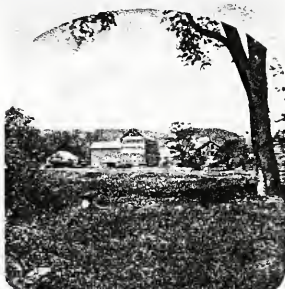
JOHN L. RAY



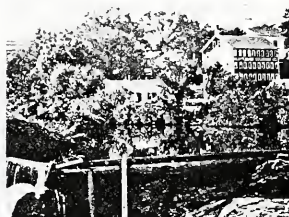
VALLEY MILLS COMPANY



OLD GAS HOUSE



ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY



BRATTLEBORO MELODEON CO.



HOWLAND SCHOOL
MISS BARKER



RESIDENCE OF
SAMUEL DUTTON

CHAPTER LVII

FIRST TELEGRAPHY. JAMES H. CAPEN, JUNIOR, WELCOME I. CAPEN

The telegraph line began at Springfield and followed the Connecticut River as far as White River Junction, thence by direct line to Montreal, while another branch turned off through New Hampshire to Boston. It was built by George Benedict of Burlington and some two hundred shares of stock were owned by Brattleboro people. The system was known as the Vermont & Boston Telegraph Company, and its construction was largely due to the efforts and public spirit of Mr. Benedict, who wanted a line to Boston and believed in its ultimate success. The operators used the old Bain system, the machines or instruments being somewhat ingenious, consisting of a metal disk about ten inches in diameter, covered with sealing wax, on top of which was a smaller brass grooved disk. From its center protruded a post sustaining a brass arm with a wire pen which followed the grooves as the plates revolved. The telegraph wire was connected with the post underneath the table, contributing the current to the pen, which threw off a little of the metal and left the character on paper covering the disk. The key was similar to those now in use, as was the relay, though the relay was not so distinct as those of today.

People knew little of the telegraph at that time, and were somewhat afraid of the mysterious fluid. Finally everything was ready, the wire having been quietly run into the business block on the corner of High and Main Streets, when the lessee, Joseph Steen, "caught on," and ordered the infernal thing removed forthwith. He declared it would attract the lightning and absolutely kill his insurance, so Mr. Capen (James H., Junior) moved across the street into a back room, where he rather timidly began business, and sent the first telegraph message from Brattleboro to Boston in 1850. So strong was the local prejudice against the new invention and so general the fear, that some of the oldest citizens refused to receive a message till it had first been opened and read by the operator himself, who delivered all the messages. Charles Waite was the operator, but he used the old Morse system on the line between New York and Boston. This system was not always strong enough to get a message

through to Boston on wet days, so it occasionally became necessary to use the "clothesline," as the Vermont and Massachusetts line was called.

"This," said Mr. Capen, "could always be depended on, for no matter how hard it rained, the old Bain would work, though it was mighty faint at times, and the only way the operators, one at Brattleborough, another at White River and still another at Nashua, could tell, was by close watching."

"Waite would call me up," said Mr. Capen, "and ask if the 'clothesline' was working, and I invariably answered, 'Yes.' It was necessary to call me, this being the center of the line, and I would stand over my repeater, constantly adjusting it, until the message was finished, if it took all night. When Springfield said 'Good-night,' then I would get out. The repeaters were always used in sending messages from Springfield to Boston. Some days when I could not hear the machine click I could get the message just the same, for the pen would make a green mark on the blue paper no matter how weak the current." The operator was in his office from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., though he was able to carry on his printing business in connection with the telegraph. Mr. Capen was paid \$150 a year, his salary for several years exceeding the receipts of the office. The tariff for ten words was one dollar to New York, fifty cents to Boston and forty cents to Springfield and Greenfield. There was no press to handle, and the daily average of messages received would not exceed three, and there were any number of days when there were none.

The longest message ever received by Mr. Capen was one of 1800 words from President Lincoln to Governor Holbrook. This was in answer to a letter from the Governor recommending the President to call out 500,000 volunteers. It was in the dark summer of 1862, and the Governor's suggestion was to have the loyal governors pledge themselves to favor the call, the Vermont governor adding that the Green Mountain State would quickly respond. This resulted in a call for 300,000 three years' men, and 300,000 nine months' men. General Draper came to Brattleboro to confer with Governor Holbrook, and the paper was prepared here for the signatures of the governors. After the long dispatch had been received and read by the Governor, young Capen's heart almost failed him, for it was repeated to Peter T. Washburn, adjutant-general, who left Brattleboro for his home in Woodstock a short time before its receipt here.

During the war Brattleboro people were accustomed to "chip in" and get the news from the front. "Sometimes we got humbugged," continued Capen, with a hearty laugh; "Richmond was taken on the wire several times, and once or twice the victory was lustily celebrated by the towns-

people. I remember one occasion when we got a dispatch to this effect, and W. C. Perry, the old landlord, got out his cannon and fired it several times in the hotel yard in the rear of the house. This was Sunday. Silas Waite got the news about as soon as it came, and he bolted for the churches to inform the congregations. He rushed to the Centre and Unitarian Churches, where the news was announced by the clergymen from their pulpits. I went out Elliot Street to the Baptist Church, where the news was enthusiastically received, and my enthusiasm grew apace till I arrived at the church in West Brattleborough, where I forgot to remove my cigar when I went down the broad aisle to give the pastor the news. The congregation applauded the happy announcement, and I returned to my office only to learn a few hours later that it was all a hoax, and I felt cheap enough, though it was not my fault."

Mr. Capen was not only the operator, but the lineman as well. He was obliged to go out in case of trouble ten miles either north or south, the Greenfield operator coming to Vernon. They used the old-fashioned sickle-shaped climbers with stirrup attachment, and once up a pole it was easier to slide or fall down than to attempt to use the climbers. Among those who served apprenticeships in Capen's office was Levi K. Fuller.

James H. Capen was a descendant of Bernard Capen of Dorchester, Massachusetts, who died November 8, 1838; he came to Brattleboro in 1808, locating with his family in a one-story house on Main Street. He died December 19, 1839, aged fifty-three. Mrs. Rhoda Platt Capen died December 1, 1868, aged eighty-one.

His son, James H. Capen, Junior, born February 9, 1828, was a printer for some years and the manager of the telegraph office for twenty-five years. He married June 16, 1852, Miss Maria E. Livermore of Groton, Massachusetts, who died June 1, 1861, aged thirty-eight. He married, second, Miss Marie D. Pellerin of St. Gregory, Canada, who was born March 9, 1836; died September 20, 1914. In 1876 Mr. Capen entered the employ of the Estey Organ Company. He bought of Thomas Manning, April, 1862, twenty-five acres and buildings north of the Miles School for a residence.

Children:

WELCOME I. CAPEN, born in Brattleboro July 25, 1854, learned the rudiments of telegraphy from his father, began as a messenger here with the Vermont, Boston & Montreal Company, becoming an operator with that company; entered the service of the Western Union Company, then became acting manager for the Automatic Telegraphic Company in Baltimore. Soon after he went to Cincinnati and set up

automatic machinery; returned to the service of the Western Union as wire chief, resigning to accept the position of manager of the Cincinnati, Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company. He then entered the service of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and was made manager of its Cincinnati office in 1885, superintendent in 1890, and was advanced to the general superintendency of the Western Division with headquarters in Chicago in 1906. In 1912 he was appointed vice-president in charge of construction and was the executive in the general offices of the company in New York. He married Arietta E., daughter of Doctor G. H. Rogers of New Haven, who died April 16, 1919. Son: Roger I. Capen.

Moritz P., born July 30, 1864; married Sarah, daughter of Edwin H. and Sarepta H. Sawyer, who married, first, Fred Pellerin and had daughters, Marie, Sarah. Children of Moritz P. and Sarah Capen: Alma, Louise.

CHAPTER LVIII

THE FIRST NEWS AGENCY

The First News Agency, established by Edward J. Carpenter—The Brattleboro Book Club—The New Book Club.

Edward J. Carpenter was born in Bernardston, August 4, 1825, the eldest son of Doctor E. W. and Valonia Slate Carpenter. He early went to Greenfield to learn cabinetmaking of Miles & Lyons, with whom he served an apprenticeship of seven years.

In 1851 Mr. Carpenter located in Brattleboro, establishing the first news agency in the town, with Major Tyler of Greenfield as his partner. The railroad had then been open but four months, and the town had just begun to adopt, in a limited way, metropolitan ideas; hence the demand for a news stand. Mr. Carpenter established himself in Joseph Goodhue's store on Main Street, and the hunt for subscribers was begun, Mr. Carpenter adding a small stock of Yankee notions, the profits from which helped pay the rent. The new firm started in with twenty-five copies of the daily *Republican* and some forty copies of the Boston dailies and a few of the leading New York papers. The business did not at that stage warrant the employment of a newsboy, so the young agent, who was then but twenty-four, delivered his own papers, making his regular daily rounds after the arrival of the mail train from the south. He continued as his own newsboy through the prosperous days of the old Water-Cure. This establishment, with its scores of fashionable patrons from all parts of the Union, gave the news agency a liberal patronage, thus assuring its permanent success.

In 1855 Mr. Carpenter moved the business to Blake Block, where, on the corner of Main and Elliot Streets, he continued until the big fire in 1869, which destroyed this block, and the store was from that time in Market Block on Elliot Street. In 1892 Mr. Carpenter sold out to George E. Fox and F. W. Childs, Mr. Fox assuming the active management for eleven years, when P. F. Connors bought Mr. Fox's interest.

Mr. Carpenter retired from business in 1894.

He married February 14, 1849, Miss Mary J. Fisk of Greenfield, who died May 16, 1900, aged seventy-three.

He died June 6, 1900.

Children:

Clarence E., of Topeka, Kansas.

Edward W., of Amherst, of the firm Olmstead, Olmstead & Elliot, landscape architects, Brookline, Massachusetts, married April 25, 1882, Miss Esther M. Hastings.

Maud, married February 24, 1896, Malcolm A. Carpenter, born 1869, a landscape gardener, son of Dwight N. and Mary (Mowry) Carpenter of Leyden, Massachusetts; died in Greenfield April 29, 1917. They had two children.

THE BRATTLEBORO BOOK CLUB

An association for profit and pleasure, which has outlived in the number of years of its existence all other associations, is the Brattleboro Book Club, the oldest organization of its kind in Brattleboro. It was founded in 1849 by Larkin G. Mead and Madame Higginson, the latter being the first president. The annual book sales were always held at Madame Higginson's and Doctor Chapin was the auctioneer. The literary members of the club evidently delighted in simplicity, for at the sales the regulation refreshment was apples and gingerbread. The first year of the club's existence ministers were not allowed to become members, because the club was to give the ministers the free reading of its books at the end of the year. The ministers rebelled at this, however, and the second year were admitted to membership.

Among the magazines then taken were *Blackwood's*, *The Knickerbocker*, *Edinboro Review*, *Littell's Living Age*, and the *Westminster Review*. The latter two have been continuously taken by the club.

The following were the members in 1850: Miss Elizabeth Smith, Mrs. John R. Blake, Reverend M. I. Motte, Mrs. Zelotes Dickinson, Wells Goodhue, L. G. Mead, Mrs. Royall Tyler, Reverend A. Huntington Clapp, Miss Eliza Keyes, J. D. Bradley, Doctor Chapin, Miss Sophia Fessenden, Reverend Addison Brown, Mrs. N. B. Williston, Mrs. Daniel Kingsley, Mrs. C. C. Hall, Roswell Hunt, Miss Malvina Brooks, Reverend C. R. Moor, Madame Harris, Madame Higginson, Madame Channing, Doctor Higginson, Mrs. Admiral Green, Miss Clark, William H. Wells, Mrs. Wells and Miss Tilden.

The New Book Club was organized in December, 1859, by Mrs. George B. Kellogg, with the following members: Mrs. O. R. Post, Mrs. A. N. Smith, Miss Ellen M. Brooks, Mrs. Henry Burnham, Mrs. Charles F. Thompson, Mrs. W. Pitt Cune, Mrs. Welcome Felton, Mrs. Zelotes Dickinson, Mrs. Riley Burdett, Mrs. S. M. Waite, Mrs. N. F. Cabot,

Mrs. Francis Goodhue, Mrs. Bethuel Ranger, Mrs. Alfred Wright, N. Pearson, D. W. Lewis, Mrs. Larkin G. Mead and Mrs. N. P. Sawyer.¹

¹When this club disbanded in 1899 Mrs. Charles F. Thompson and Mrs. N. F. Cabot were the only original members living.

CHAPTER LIX

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Doctor T. B. Kittredge—Doctor Charles W. Grau, Doctors Loewenthal and Carley, Doctor C. R. Blackall, Doctor George P. Wesselhoeft, Hydropathists—Doctor J. P. Warren, Doctor James G. Murphy, Doctor E. C. Cross, Doctor Charles W. Horton, Doctor George F. Gale, Doctor J. H. Stedman—Doctors Ezekiel and George H. Morrill, Homeopathsists—Doctor S. W. Bowles.

Physicians of this period were:

DOCTOR T. B. KITTREDGE, who came in 1849.

The hydropathists connected with the Water-Cure, Charles William Grau, M.D., Doctors Loewenthal and Carley, Doctor C. R. Blackall and Doctor George P. Wesselhoeft in 1861.

J. P. WARREN, M.D., was born in Wardsboro August 20, 1795. He studied medicine, first with Doctor W. R. Ranney, and afterwards with Doctor Jonathan A. Allen of Brattleboro, and graduated from the Dartmouth Medical College in 1820. He continued in practice in Wardsboro until 1842, earning an excellent reputation as a physician and being called to nearly every part of the county. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1839 and 1840. Leaving Wardsboro, he removed to Chesterfield, New Hampshire, where he remained a few years. He afterwards resided several years in Fayetteville, taking the place of Doctor Olds, and finally removed to Brattleboro. In 1820 he married Lucy Maynard Wheelock, who died September 15, 1880, a sister of Judges Emery and Henry Wheelock, who were both prominent men in the county.

Doctor Warren was a man of presence and dignity; while familiar with the best works in literature, he devoted much time to reading in the line of his profession. He was particularly fond of botany, mineralogy and chemistry, and made one of the best collections of minerals in southern Vermont. His educational advantages, supplemented by a tenacious memory, practical judgment, vigor and strength of mind, made him one of the important men of the county. He died at his residence on Green Street September 14, 1878.

His family numbered nine sons and three daughters. Five of the sons

were in the Civil War. His oldest son, Charles, died in this village in early manhood, September 30, 1841.

His son, HONORABLE EDWARD JENNER WARREN, born in Wardsboro December 23, 1824, graduating at Dartmouth College in 1846, went the following year to Washington, North Carolina. After teaching school for a time, he studied law and was admitted to the bar of North Carolina and for some years was a judge of the Supreme Court. He took a prominent part in the affairs of his adopted state and during the Rebellion was a firm adherent of the Union cause. He was several times elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and served one term in the Senate, being made its presiding officer at the time of the impeachment of Governor Holden. In 1872 he was prominently named for governor. *The Washington Express* of that time said of him: "North Carolina has not in her borders a worthier man than Judge Warren. His learning and ability, his patriotism, all fit him to govern a great commonwealth just emerged from a revolution and still agitated by her recent disorders." He died at his residence in Washington, Beaufort County, December 10, 1876, leaving a wife and two children.

Lieutenant John Wheelock Warren, a veteran of the first Wisconsin Cavalry, was several times wounded and for some months a prisoner of war in a rebel prison. He died in this town March 27, 1875. CAPTAIN FRANK E. WARREN, a veteran of the Eighth Vermont Volunteers, took part in all the engagements of his regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Winchester, Virginia. FRED H. WARREN, of Montgomery, Alabama, died September 19, 1892. His youngest son, CHARLES HERBERT, was killed in action October 23, 1864, aged twenty-two. His second daughter, Jennie, died in Michigan in 1880. A daughter, Fannie, died in June, 1914, aged eighty-two.

James G. Murphy, M.D., was born in Alstead, New Hampshire; graduated at Norwich University and at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, in 1848; in 1850 he settled at Ludlow. He came to Brattleboro in 1853, and died June 6, 1855, aged thirty-one. He had an extensive practice here and was greatly respected.

Doctor E. C. Cross was a native of Bradford, this state, where he grew up and studied for his profession. He settled first in Leyden, Massachusetts, removed from there to Guilford and then to Brattleboro. In 1858 he moved to Rochester, Minnesota, where he acquired a high standing in his profession. He was married in Leyden to Miss Fanny E. Marcy, who died September 25, 1891, aged seventy-four. He died in Rochester July 4, 1894, at the age of seventy years. Children: Henrietta; Maria L., died in Brattleboro at the age of seventy-one; Albert.

CHARLES W. HORTON, M.D., was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 18, 1800; graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. For some years he practiced in the hospitals of that city. He settled at Brandon and had a large practice there, also in Sudbury, Vermont. He came to Brattleboro about 1855, his office being in the southeast side (second story) of the old Blake Block. He died in February, 1875, leaving a son, Henry.

DOCTOR GEORGE F. GALE came to Brattleboro in 1858. (See p. 817.)

J. H. STEDMAN, M.D., son of Salmon Stedman and Lucina Hotchkiss, was born in Durham, New York, April 7, 1809; graduated at the Medical College, Pittsfield, in 1831, and practiced in New York State twenty years. He married in Ashland, New York, Miss Elvira Strong. He came from Cummington, Massachusetts, to Brattleboro in 1859. Doctor Stedman was one of the pioneer abolitionists, working with Gerrit Smith, Frederick Douglass and others in New York. Between 1846 and 1860, he edited *The True American*, an antislavery paper, at Cortland, New York, and took an active part in the underground railway for fugitive slaves. He was also a pioneer worker for temperance, and spoke often for these causes. He died August 29, 1894. Mrs. Stedman died December 13, 1895, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. She left by will \$2000 to each of the following objects—the Congregational Home Missionary Society, the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Missionary Association, the Brattleboro Home for the Aged and Disabled.

Children: Daniel B.; Clara M., died July 21, 1892, aged forty-one; Mrs. Lucina Bartlett; Frances O., married December 25, 1873, Ezra Fisher; Maria L., of West Brattleboro; W. P. Stedman, of Bristol, Connecticut.

DANIEL BISSELL, born in Richford, New York, July 13, 1840, married January 27, 1866, Miss Mary F. Browne, who died September 10, 1916. He learned printing on *The Hampshire Gazette*, under H. S. Gier of Northampton, from 1858 to 1861. He enlisted in the Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers August 26, 1862, and was discharged at the expiration of a term of nine months, having been wounded at Gettysburg. In 1868 he became editor and proprietor of *The Vermont Phoenix* and was connected with that paper until 1888, when he moved to Rockville, Connecticut, and to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1892. Children: Dr. Harry W., of Meeker, Colorado; Fred C., married October 3, 1895, Miss Mary Frances Shaw of Springfield, Massachusetts.

In the sixties two able homeopathic physicians (1861), Ezekiel Morrill and his brother, George H. Morrill, practiced here with success.

DOCTOR S. W. BOWLES, 1867-1868.

CHAPTER LX

ORGAN MANUFACTURE

Organ Manufacture—Samuel H. Jones—Joseph L. Jones—Riley Burdett—S. H. Jones & Company—Jones & Burdett—John Woodbury—Austin K. Jones—Jacob Estey—E. B. Carpenter & Company—Isaac Hines & Company—Jones, Carpenter & Woods—Silas M. Waite—J. Estey & Company—R. Burdett & Company—Burdett inventions—Elmer Bliss—Burdett Organ Company, Chicago.

SAMUEL H. JONES. The story of Brattleboro's organ industry from its birth must include the names of the men from whose small beginnings have sprung the growth of later years, and foremost among these is the name of Samuel H. Jones, the oldest reed organ maker in New England, and probably in the country, who was born in Berlin, New Hampshire, March 30, 1822, the son of William and Sally Merriam Jones, one of ten children. He was educated in the common schools and in the academies of Keene and Jaffrey. He learned the cabinetmaker's trade at Keene, and as a boy showed the inventive mind, devising a valuable improvement to the rotary engine.

In December, 1842, just out of his apprenticeship, and not of age until the following spring, he went to work at Winchester, New Hampshire, making melodeons for Joseph Foster and Albert Thayer. Mr. Jones had never seen but one melodeon, and when he arrived at the works in Winchester the only indications of the business he could see were a few patterns, the manufacture of pipe organs for church and parlor being the real business then carried on by the firm, Foster & Thayer. The melodeon business remained yet to be developed, though in 1831 Mr. Foster had constructed a reed instrument. The first melodeon was made to be held in the player's lap or upon a table, the bellows being worked with the elbow. It could be folded and carried under the arm with as much ease as could an ordinary bass viol, and was often so taken to church and other meetings. The compass of the keyboard was usually three octaves; the keys were of ivory, similar to those now in use. The reeds were of common sheet brass, the sockets being stamped into form so as to fit slots made with a saw. The tongues, or vibrators, were made of the same soft metal, cut into suitable strips, and with hammer and anvil

brought to the required form and temper. These were fitted and riveted to the sockets and brought to the proper pitch by hand tools.

In 1844, by mutual consent, the firm of Foster & Thayer dissolved partnership, Mr. Foster removing to Keene, New Hampshire, where he established the organ and melodeon business. Mr. Jones remained in Winchester, manufacturing instruments in a small way on his own account.

The factory was a modest affair, without machinery, except a small foot lathe, their prospects hardly warranting the employment of more than two hands, Joseph L. Jones, a brother of Samuel H., and the youngest of the family of children, and Walter Jewell, a Whitingham boy, with the proprietor at the head of the small force. Occasionally they would go up to the Graves Brothers' brass instrument factory, to do a little work by power, the ivory for the melodeon keys, which came to them in the tusks, being sawed there. Graves Brothers were, at the time, the largest brass instrument manufacturers in New England.

In the meantime Mr. Jones, having made the acquaintance of Riley Burdett, who went to Winchester from Brattleboro fortnightly to teach singing school, decided to move the business to the latter place and to form a partnership with Burdett and John Woodbury, then in the music trade and the manufacture of violins. John Woodbury was a native of Dummerston, but came to Brattleboro at an early age. He was a very ingenious machinist. He was advertised as a "manufacturer of Superior Bass & Double Bass Viols & Violins" in 1847, and "Melodeons, Seraphims, Reed Organs," advertised by Jones & Burdett in the same year. Mr. Woodbury went afterwards to Keene and engaged in engraving, and died there November 6, 1871, aged sixty-three, leaving a son who is lieutenant in the regular army.

And thus it came about that June 15, 1846, the Jones Brothers loaded upon a hayrack all their factory and personal belongings, including two workbenches, and with two horses started for their destination. They rented quarters in the gristmill of Smith & Woodcock, Centerville, which was first built for a paper mill, having three rooms on the upper floor. They procured machinery and work was resumed under the firm name of S. H. Jones & Company; but in May, 1847, this firm dissolved, Woodbury retaining the violin business and Jones & Burdett continuing with the manufacture of melodeons. The first specimens of the manufacture were completed in November, 1846, and were taken to Boston, where arrangements for selling were effected with E. H. Wade, then a prominent dealer in musical merchandise at 176 Washington Street.

The new firm of Jones & Burdett soon removed to the unoccupied

office of J. R. Blake, Esquire, at the corner of Main and Elliot Streets, upon the site afterwards occupied by the Revere House. In November, 1848, they moved to the second floor of the ell of the paper mill or rule factory building on Canal Street (the Typographic building), with a few additional hands, including Asa Field, Patrick White and Charles Wellman. The force was gradually increased, one of the new men being Austin K. Jones, employed as bell ringer at Harvard College from 1858, and who for fifty years rang the bell in Harvard Hall without missing a stroke—arousing the students from their sleep to summon them to chapel, which was then compulsory;¹ others were George Field, John Hoyt and George Wilder of Walpole. In September, 1850, S. H. Jones sold his interest to E. B. Carpenter, a farmer in the town of Guilford, who had been devoting some of his leisure time to selling the instruments, and for the next two years was in the South, at Emmetsburg, Maryland, and Winchester, Virginia, with Mr. Crossett of Bennington, handling a patent machine for cutting barrel staves.

February 1, 1852, Jacob Estey bought Riley Burdett's half interest of this new firm, whose name became E. B. Carpenter & Company, Mr. Burdett remaining as head tuner and superintendent of the new company (at the time of the transfer Burdett & Company had twenty-five men in their employ), which a year later, February, 1853, upon the entrance of Isaac Hines into the business, changed to Isaac Hines & Company. They put up the first pipe organ with four sets of reeds. November, 1853, Samuel Jones returned from Maryland to engage in the manufacture of melodeons, organizing the firm of Jones, Carpenter & Wood, their shop being on the south side of Whetstone Brook near the railroad crossing. George Wood retired February, 1856, and in July Samuel Jones sold out and went to Boston.

In 1844 Samuel H. Jones married Minerva Jewell, born in Whitingham in 1825, died June 15, 1913. Mr. Jones died at Saint Lucie, Florida,

¹ Only by the exercise of the utmost care and the practice of wily strategy was Mr. Jones (born in Brattleboro April 24, 1826) able always to ring the bell on time. Countless students tried to foil him in the performance of his duty—and none ever succeeded. On his retirement the college presented him with a handsome armchair in recognition of his completion of fifty years of "honorable service to Harvard University," and an engrossed sheepskin signed by President Eliot and Dean La Baron R. Briggs, setting forth his service as "an example of fidelity and punctuality to all members of the university."

Mr. Jones died in 1914, survived by his daughter, Mrs. Walter C. Wardwell, and four grandchildren: Edwin Davis, an electrical engineer for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, Austin K. Wardwell, Georgia and Grace Wardwell.

January 19, 1883. There were seven children; and a grandson, Fred Kingsley.

Joseph L. Jones was born in Marlboro, New Hampshire, May 30, 1825. He continued with the new firm of Burdett & Green (H. P.) when his brother, Samuel H., sold his interest in the business and went to Boston; was with them when the big fire destroyed their factory in July, and assisted in rebuilding the factory. In 1858 and 1859 he was employed in carpentering and in the furniture shop of Retting & Brown for about a year.

He probably worked longer upon reed instruments than any other man in this country.

He was with the Estey Organ Company at the time of his death in 1901, leaving a record of fifty-seven years of almost continuous service in the manufacture of musical instruments. During his service with this company he was employed in making keys and keyboards, and for thirty-one years was a bellowsmaker, finally being put on pedal work.

He married September 3, 1854, Harriet E. Fowler, who died in 1880.

RILEY BURDETT was born on Putney West Hill December 29, 1819. His family moved to Brookline and then to Newfane, but at nine years of age he began life as chore boy on the farm of Warren Richmond in Westminster, Vermont, and was given three months' schooling each year. He returned to Putney as clerk in the store of Isaac Grout at sixteen, and, armed with a violin by which to test voices, taught a singing school in the winter season, which he continued and in which he was successful for many years. He also had a mechanical bent and at eighteen began to learn the machinist's trade of Jonathan Cutler, and two years later went to Paterson, New Jersey, and worked for a year or more in Colt's pistol factory.

It was at the Putney singing school that he met Miss Sophia H. Wilder, born April 4, 1820, whom he married May 22, 1844. In 1841 he came to Brattleboro and engaged in the manufacture and sale of violins, 'cellos and double basses with John Woodbury.

In 1846, when Samuel H. Jones came to Brattleboro and with Riley Burdett began manufacturing melodeons, John Woodbury and Riley Burdett being half owners, he managed the sales department at their music store in Steen's building where the Brooks House now stands. In November some specimens of their manufacture were sold in Boston. During that winter Mr. Burdett gave his attention to learning the art of voicing and tuning.

He had in the meantime invented a reed board and secured a patent

on it, which he finally sold to Silas M. Waite. This patent was the cause of the famous law suit between the Estey Organ Company and Silas M. Waite. (See p. 675.) Among the other inventions made and introduced by Mr. Burdett were "Reed Caps for Pressure Reeds," the "Bass Damper," the "Knee Swell," a "Combined Melodeon and Piano," the "Harmonic Coupler," the "Manual Sub-Bass" (the first ever made) and above all, "a new mode of Repairing and Voicing Reeds," which latter invention made his reputation as a reed "Voicer" world wide.

In 1865 a new company was formed by Jacob Estey, S. M. Waite, Riley Burdett and Joel Bullard under the firm name of J. Estey & Company, with a branch establishment in Chicago, Mr. Burdett in charge. This partnership continued until April, 1866, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Estey retaining the firm name and the property in the village of Brattleboro, Burdett and Waite taking the Chicago branch and the exclusive right of sale west of Ohio and forming the firm of R. Burdett & Company, and manufacturing the "Burdett organ."

Mr. Burdett again began inventing and in five years offered to the musical world forty valuable inventions in Reed Organs, a list of some of the most important being "Vocal Tremolo," "Sub-Bass," Harmonic Attachment, Orchestral Swell, "Violoncello Voice Reed," "Perfection Voice Reed," "Harmonic Celeste," "Improved Tri-Reed Socket," "Duplex Bellows," "Double Reed Celeste," "New Manual Sub-Bass," "Improved Sub-Bass Socket Board."

THE BRATTLEBORO MELODEON COMPANY was organized in 1867 with S. M. Waite, president; vice-presidents, Doctor Charles P. Frost, Reverend A. C. Stevens, Reverend F. W. Smith; corresponding secretary, O. B. Douglas; recording secretary, George H. Clapp; treasurer, J. J. Estey; executive committee, A. C. Davenport, A. H. Wright, W. H. Rockwell, Junior, A. A. Cheney.

ELMER BLISS, who had previously been in the furniture business in Brattleboro as a member of the firm of Dwinell & Bliss, and was also a member of the Brattleboro Melodeon Company, became a member of the Burdett Organ Company of Chicago in 1868 and remained with them until the great fire burned the plant, and the business was moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, 1871, where a large factory was built and a prosperous business established, which continued until 1885, when Mr. Burdett retired from business and lived in Chicago.

Other Brattleboro men who went with Mr. Burdett were George and Charles Heywood, Mr. Smith who married the Heywoods' sister, a Mr. Church and others.

Mr. Burdett was known in every town in the United States by his musical instruments, and yet there was scarcely to be found a man so modest and unassuming. A man whose word was never questioned, gentle and guileless; one who never wronged a fellow being—and so retiring that only the few who knew him intimately appreciated that he was one of Nature's noblemen. From an early age he was a consistent Christian. During his forty years of business life in Brattleboro he was a devoted member of the Centre Church and was deacon from 1865 to 1868.

He died in Chicago January 26, 1890. Mrs. Burdett died November 10, 1892. A daughter, Lilla, married Ralph Metcalf of Newport, New Hampshire, August 4, 1868.

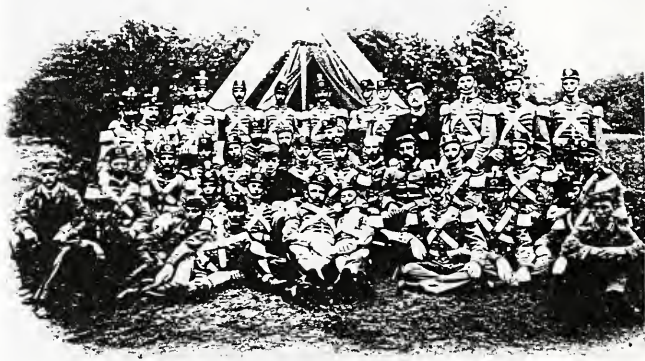
Riley Burdett had six brothers; one of them, Lewis M., died in Brattleboro February 20, 1870.



HONORABLE JACOB ESTEY



GENERAL JULIUS ESTEY



THE ESTEY GUARDS

CHAPTER LXI

JACOB ESTEY

Jacob Estey. The Estey Organ. General Julius Estey—Colonel J. Gray Estey—J. Harry Estey.

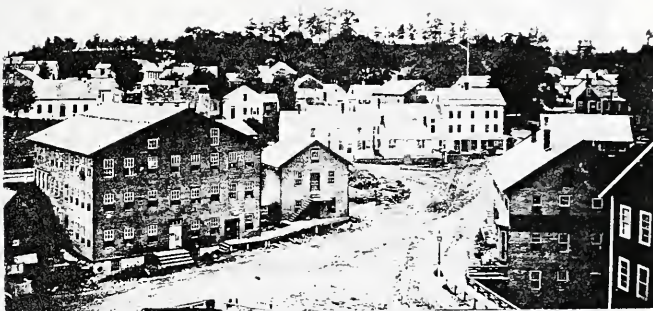
Jacob Estey was born in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, September 30, 1814, and was the son of Isaac and Patty Forbes Estey. The Estey ancestry came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in the Massachusetts colony. From there Isaac Estey moved to Hinsdale in the early part of the nineteenth century. His farm, on which Jacob was born, was on the east road leading to Chesterfield. There were seven children in the family. In Jacob's early childhood financial reverses overtook his father and at four years old he was adopted by Alvin Shattuck, a Hinsdale neighbor. For a time he was the pet of the family, but as the years went on harsh treatment and positive cruelty took the place of kindness, and at thirteen years of age, when he could endure it no longer, the boy Jacob deliberately ran away. With his bundle of clothes under his arm and two dollars in his pocket, a few days later he brought up in Worcester, Massachusetts, where an elder brother was living. For the next four years he worked at farming in various towns in the vicinity, earning the generous wages of six dollars a month, afterwards increased to twelve or fifteen dollars. During the winters he contrived to get a little schooling by doing chores for his board.

At seventeen young Estey went to Worcester and learned of Thomas Sutton what would now be called the plumber's trade. At that time this consisted of the making and putting in of lead pipe and copper pumps. By the primitive methods of those days lead pipe was made by pouring the melted lead into a mould and then drawing it out to any desired size over a steel rod. Three years later, December 31, 1834, when Jacob was twenty, his father died and he went to Hinsdale to the funeral. From thence he came over to Brattleboro and naturally sought out Stephen Parker, who had a lead pipe and pump shop here. Parker said he was tired of the business; he would sell it for half what it was worth. Mr. Estey took possession April 1, 1835, a few months before he was twenty-one, and thus became a resident of Brattleboro. His shop was in what

was then the old tannery building, known to a later generation as the Valley Mill building, which fell a victim to the flames in December, 1886.

For the following fifteen or twenty years Mr. Estey did a successful business in the lead pipe and pump trade. His sales extended over all the region round about, including New Hampshire, Massachusetts and eastern New York. His goods were largely made in the winter, and the summers were spent in laying aqueducts as called for. In Townshend Deacon William A. Dutton formed a partnership with Mr. Estey, the latter furnishing capital. From Townshend the business was moved to Brattleboro about 1847, and was conducted in a shop which stood where Whetstone Block stood later. Mr. Estey afterwards sold his interest to Mr. Dutton's brother-in-law, John H. Kathan. About 1850 he built a two-story shop which stood by the brook just south of the Main Street bridge, on the site of the building which was washed away by the December freshet some years later. A portion of this shop was rented to Burdett & Carpenter, who were engaged in the manufacture of melodeons in a small way. About this time the modern methods of making lead pipe began to come into use in manufacturing centers, and Mr. Estey gradually gave up his pipe and pump business, buying, February 1, 1852, Riley Burdett's interest in the firm of Burdett & Carpenter; later the firm became I. Hines & Company. It was while the California gold fever was at its height, and his partners became anxious to get out of the business. Mr. Estey was no musician, but his insight told him that the musical instinct was just awakening in the American people, and that the business had in it promising possibilities. He bought the interest of his partners, paying for the whole business \$2700, and soon after took in company with him H. P. Green, later of Jacksonville, Florida, who had some knowledge of music. At this time the firm employed only some six or eight workmen, and the annual output was six or seven melodeons a month. D. B. Bement related that when he first came to work for the concern, in 1853, he did all the filing and fitting of the reeds and Mr. Burdett did all the tuning—and neither of them thought himself overworked.

With the home business of manufacturing satisfactorily established, Mr. Estey took on himself the duties of salesman, and for several years he personally sold the whole product of the modest factory. He used to load his wagon with melodeons and strike out, it might be across the mountain into eastern New York, then through northern Vermont into Canada, and come home through western New Hampshire, varying his beat as the trade prospects might indicate. "I didn't know a note of music," he was wont to say, "and so I didn't waste any time playing on the melodeons. Sometimes I took a boy along to play on them, and some-



ESTEY ORGAN BUILDING

SOUTH MAIN STREET



VAN DOORN AND DWINELL FURNITURE SHOP



ESTEY GUARD AND FULLER BATTERY

SECOND STORY



PEG SHOP AND TANNERY DAM

CENTERVILLE

times I found someone in the vicinity to come into the farmers' houses and show them off. If I could get an instrument into a neighborhood there was pretty sure to be a call for others." The price of the instruments varied from \$75 to \$225; sales were rarely made for cash down; the terms were usually a note at twelve months. Often the trade was in barter,—cheese, butter or other farm produce, horses from Canada, young cattle, anything that the shrewd Yankee knew could be readily turned into cash.

In 1857 the shop was burned and a new and larger one was built where the Brattleboro House stood; this in its turn was burned in 1864. Rebuilding, he continued in successful operation until 1866, when he received into partnership his son-in-law, Levi K. Fuller, and his son, Julius J. Estey. The business steadily grew, and in the same year the large factory at the corner of Frost and Elm Streets, later occupied by Smith & Hunt, was built.

JOSIAH DAVIS WHITNEY was born in Ashby, Massachusetts, November 7, 1818. When old enough to use tools (perhaps fifteen or sixteen) he began to work in the shop of his father, Jonas P. Whitney, who was a manufacturer of church organs. When twenty-one years of age he was taken into partnership and continued to make church organs until 1844, when he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, and engaged in the manufacture of melodeons, pianos and church organs. In 1851 he removed to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he was employed by his father in making melodeons or reed organs. He removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1853, where he formed a partnership with Messrs. Rice and Robinson for the manufacture of organ reeds. He remained there only one year, then went back to Fitchburg, and soon after got up a set of reed machinery and commenced making reeds. In 1865 J. Estey & Company purchased the machinery and hired Mr. Whitney to run it. He remained with them until 1874.

In October, 1869, a flood swept away a part of their buildings on Frost Street, many thousands of dollars worth of lumber being carried off, involving slight embarrassment, but not entire cessation of work. The firm now bought a tract of sixty acres, on higher ground, and erected new buildings. The number of these has since been increased until they now number, of factory buildings proper, seven, fronting on Birge Street on land previously owned by Frank H. Farr, each one hundred feet long by from thirty to thirty-eight feet wide and three stories in height, with several more in the rear. There is also a large dryhouse one hundred and forty feet long by fifty feet wide, together with other buildings in

which all the wood that makes up the cases is thoroughly dried, after a long seasoning in the open air, by a process patented by Colonel Fuller. Of black walnut alone four carloads a week have been required for the cases. There are also a storehouse, one hundred feet square; an engine house containing several large boilers and a Corliss engine of one hundred and fifty horse-power; and other outhouses for various purposes, including a building in which are kept, for ready use, two steam fire-engines, the property of the firm, which are manned by a company of the employees who are regularly exercised in their use twice a month. Each building is also supplied with fire buckets and extinguishers.

Mr. Estey represented the town of Brattleboro in the Vermont Legislature in 1869 and 1870, and was a member of the Senate for the first biennial term, 1872-1874. In 1876 he was one of the presidential electors who cast the vote of Vermont for Rutherford B. Hayes.

The firm is now the Estey Organ Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved November 26, 1872: Jacob Estey, president; Levi K. Fuller, vice-president, and Julius J. Estey, secretary and treasurer.

In 1872 JOSEPH WHITE came to Brattleboro and began work for the Estey Organ Company. In 1879 he went to New York City, where he spent six months working out and patenting a self-playing organ attachment. This was one of the first automatic players invented, the sheets of music having raised notes. Returning to Brattleboro, Mr. White worked for the Estey Organ Company until 1888, when the family moved to Huntington, Quebec, where Mr. White made actions in an organ factory. He was there five years, and afterwards became foreman of the action department at the Estey plant, inventing and patenting several improvements which are embodied in the actions now made by the firm.

On the eleventh of March, 1853, was begun the first large reed organ made in Brattleboro, which was finished the eighteenth of the following month. It had two sets of reeds in the usual position below the keyboard and two sets above the keys, in an inverted reed board, about three feet above the keyboard and operated by rods reaching up from the rear end of the keys. Some idea of the increase in the business may be estimated from the fact that up to March, 1884, Mr. Estey had manufactured nearly one hundred and fifty thousand instruments; to September, 1891, two hundred and thirty-six thousand; to August, 1892, two hundred and fifty thousand instruments.

Organ making calls for a special and fine quality of workmanship: it follows that the majority of men in the employ of the Estey Organ Company have been able, intelligent, industrious, owning their own well-

ordered homes, and taking their share as valued citizens in the common life.

It is to the far-seeing wisdom and practical beneficence of Jacob Estey, carried on through the management of his successors, that this great industry has proceeded for nearly seventy years without obstacle from labor agitations. Many have given all of their working days to the Estey organ,—thirty and forty years; one, fifty-six; another, fifty-nine years,—becoming veterans in the service.

Deacon Estey was a staunch supporter of the Brattleboro Baptist Church for exactly fifty years, from the date of his transference of membership by letter to this church in 1840, to the day of his death. It was largely through his active influence that the church has grown to be the largest of its denomination in the state. His help in building up churches of this faith elsewhere and his benefactions to weak and struggling churches were constant and generous. Besides the aid given Baptist churches in Montpelier, Hinsdale, Putney, West Brattleboro and at other places, Mr. Estey's firm gave largely toward the establishment of Vermont Academy at Saxtons River, and his gifts to Shaw University, a school for colored youth at Raleigh, North Carolina, were generous. In addition to the positions of public trust held by him, as mentioned, he served on the board of selectmen, was connected with both of the savings banks, and, with the Honorable Parley Starr, was the founder of the Peoples National Bank, erecting with Mr. Starr the building in which that institution is now housed and of which his son, Colonel Julius J. Estey, became president. In connection with Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler and Honorable Broughton D. Harris, Mr. Estey was one of the commissioners on the part of Brattleboro to build the new Chesterfield bridge and to free the Hinsdale bridge.

He died April 15, 1890.

Emily J. Hines, first wife of Jacob Estey, died August 13, 1836, aged twenty.

Mr. Estey married, second, May 2, 1837, Desdemona Wood, daughter of David Wood of Dover and Brattleboro, the ceremony being performed by Reverend Charles Walker. They immediately began housekeeping in the Parker house, bought two years before, and lived there until their permanent residence was built in 1854. This union was an exceptionally happy one, and to this blessing were added the love and admiration of their children.

Children:

Abby E., born September 21, 1842; married May 8, 1865, Levi K. Fuller. (See p. 909.)

JULIUS J., born January 8, 1845.

A brother of Jacob Estey, James F. Estey, who married Miss Emily Hall of Rutland, lived in Brattleboro.

In the early part of 1901 the Estey Company began to build pipe organs. At the time no facilities were available other than those which the cabinet organ factories afforded. Their idea was to build a line of small organs to supply the practically unlimited demand of comparatively small churches in the country, but the success of the Estey pipe organs was so instantaneous and the demand so immediate that the company was forced to accept orders for large instruments. The first organ completed and sold was placed in the Methodist church in this village in the early fall of 1901. In 1902 a large erection building was built and occupied. Two large buildings adjoining the first were erected in succeeding years.

THE SECOND BRATTLEBORO HOUSE

In 1857 the shop where Jacob Estey began making melodeons was burned with sixteen other buildings south of Flat Street and a larger shop was erected where the Brattleboro House stood. That building was burned in 1864 and another was built which was the Brattleboro House. Jacob Estey & Company continued to occupy the building as an organ factory until 1866, when they moved to a new factory on the site of the S. A. Smith Company factory on Frost Street. (The original Brattleboro House, first known as Chase's Stage-House, was on Main Street.)

Four years later, in 1870, Isaac Sargent fitted up with all the then modern improvements this new Brattleboro House. Mr. Sargent's means became exhausted by reason of his large expenditures and the hotel property returned to the possession of J. Estey & Company.

The Estey Company retained the ownership of the property until in the nineties, when it was bought by Frank L. Hunt,¹ who rebuilt the veranda, added a balcony and also repaired the interior thoroughly, putting in steam heat.

Many different persons conducted the hotel. Perhaps the best-known proprietors were Dunton & Campbell, who were conducting it in 1880. They were Colonel Augustus T. Dunton, who afterwards went West, and Henry Campbell, who became a prominent hotel man in Washington city. Other proprietors were Morey Brothers of Massachusetts (H. A. Morey, 1873), Charles Bowles of Newfane, Henry Kilburn of Newfane and Evans & Son of Townshend. In more recent years the best-known proprietors have been T. Frank Turner, O. H. Ellis, Miss Sadie Turner, Cecil G. Turner and Miss Jennie E. Bushee, all of Brattleboro.

¹ When Brattleboro voted license in 1903 Mr. Hunt sold the hotel to the Springfield Breweries Company.

GENERAL JULIUS J. ESTEY

Julius J. Estey received his education in the public schools of his native town and at the Norwich Military Institute, graduating in 1864. On attaining his majority he became associated with his father as junior member of the firm of Estey & Company. When the Estey Organ Company was incorporated he became the treasurer, and occupied that position until 1890, when he became president, with his sons, J. Gray Estey and J. Harry Estey, respectively, as vice-president and treasurer. Besides directing the business of this corporation, Mr. Estey was also actively interested in various other commercial and financial institutions, and was president of the Peoples Bank of Brattleboro, president of the Estey Piano Company of New York City and a director in the Estey Manufacturing Company of Owosso, Michigan, 1890-1902.

He was zealously interested in the maintenance of the military establishment of the state, to which he afforded his personal efforts and means. His connection with the National Guard dates from 1874, when he organized the Estey Guards of Brattleboro, of which he was chosen captain. In 1876 he was appointed as aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Horace Fairbanks. In 1881 he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Vermont National Guard, and served with that rank until 1886, when he was elected colonel; October 13, 1892, he was made brigadier-general and served until 1898.

General Estey was an active Republican, and was repeatedly a delegate to state conventions, and in 1888 was a delegate-at-large to the national convention. He was elected to the Legislature in 1876, and to the State Senate in 1882, affording his aid to the formation and enactment of various salutary laws relating to the National Guard and to educational and industrial interests. He was for many years a trustee of Mount Hermon (Massachusetts) School for young men, and of Northfield Seminary for young ladies, both founded by Mr. D. L. Moody, the evangelist, as well as treasurer of the latter named institution and of Vermont Academy at Saxtons River, 1890-1892. In religion he was a Baptist, exemplary in life and earnest and liberal in the support of his church and its allied interests. He was for a number of years president of the board of managers of the Vermont Baptist State Convention and president of the Baptist State Sunday School Association. He was also deeply interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association; he was president of the Brattleboro body from its organization, also serving as chairman of the state executive committee and presiding at various state gatherings.

General Estey married, October 29, 1867, Florence Gray, a daughter

of Doctor Henry C. Gray of Cambridge, New York, born August 24, 1848, and a descendant in the seventh generation from Matthew (1) and Joan Gray, who were among the Scotch-Irish immigrants that landed in Boston August 4, 1819, and of Doctor Joseph Gray, surgeon in the American Revolutionary Army.

General and Mrs. Estey became the parents of three children: Jacob Gray, Julius Harry and Guy Carpenter Estey; the last was born June 4, 1881, died November 18, 1897. General Estey died March 7, 1902.

J. GRAY, the eldest son, was born August 2, 1871. He began his education in the public schools of Brattleboro, and pursued advanced studies at Vermont Academy and the Massachusetts School of Technology. At the age of twenty he entered the Estey Organ Company's factory and worked his way through all of its various departments, acquainting himself intimately with all the details of the business, mechanical as well as administrative. He served for a time as superintendent of the manufacturing department, later became vice-president, and succeeded to the presidency after the death of his father.

He early became connected with the National Guard of Vermont, in which he enlisted as a private, and the Estey Guards, of which he afterwards became captain, eventually rising to the rank of colonel commanding the regiment. He is president of the Peoples Bank of Brattleboro. Colonel Estey was married October 29, 1892, to Mattie H., daughter of Leverett Poor, a leather manufacturer of Peabody, Massachusetts. Of this marriage were born two children: Jacob Poor; Joseph Gray.

JULIUS HARRY ESTEY, second son of General Estey, was born July 9, 1874. He graduated from the High School in 1892, and in the same year took a position in the office of the Estey Organ Company, becoming later its treasurer and also treasurer of the Estey Piano Company of New York.

From the death of his father in 1902 he had shared with his older brother the management of the Estey Company, and his sound business judgment and constant application were invaluable factors in the growth of that great business. His knowledge of music was not confined to the mechanical, as he had a discerning taste for good music which made for joy in his work, and so he gave it the very best that was in him.

In 1881, when a boy of seven years, he first accompanied his father to a muster, as "marker" and orderly to the regimental commander; at eleven he enlisted in Company I, November 28, 1889, and January, 1894, he ranked as captain on the staff of his father, then brigadier commander. In February, 1898, he was commissioned first lieutenant, mustered into the United States service May 16, 1898, and served at Chickamauga dur-

ing the war with Spain. September 30, 1899, he was mustered out of the Federal service and commissioned captain and adjutant for his brother, Colonel J. Gray Estey. July 26, 1905, he resigned from the National Guard, after six years of work done in a thorough and soldierly manner.

He took an intense interest in America's part in the Great World War, and as head of the local canteen served for months with a self-abnegation that gave comfort and cheer to hundreds of weary doughboys. He was chairman of the committee of the Brattleboro War Chest, and of the executive committee of the Soldiers' Memorial, a member of the Vermont Society of Colonial Wars and of the Spanish War Veterans.

A remarkable gift for imitation and native wit made him the drawing character in amateur theatricals—which was one of his recreational pleasures; but it was with his family in their home or in outdoor enjoyment that he found his happiness and the truest expression of his nature.

He married June 19, 1895, Allethaire, daughter of Colonel Edwin H. and Sue (Cowan) Chase of Louisville, Kentucky. Children: Paul; Allethaire. He died February 7, 1920.

CHAPTER LXII

SKILLED MECHANICS

JOHN GORE—EDWIN PUTNAM

John Gore, a mechanic and inventor of genius, died in this village, March 15, 1880, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Gore came to Brattleboro in early life, and for several years was in business here as a steam boiler maker. Following this, under the patronage of Chester W. Chapin, he engaged in a similar business in Springfield, Massachusetts, building both engines and boilers for steamboats on the line then plying between Springfield and Hartford. He also, under Mr. Chapin's patronage, went to Newbern, North Carolina, where he built machinery for boats in which Mr. Chapin was interested. At a period later than this Mr. Gore was again in business in this town. In 1856 and 1857, partly for the relief of a lung difficulty, he went to Fredonia, New York, where he assisted in the development of one or more patents. In the course of his life Mr. Gore made several important mechanical inventions, some of which were of great practical value. Foremost among them was the invention of the adjustable mowing machine box, an appliance which lies at the foundation of the successful manufacture and operation of mowing machines, but for which he never received any adequate pecuniary return. In his general knowledge of mechanics and subjects connected therewith, Mr. Gore was surpassed by but few men in the country. He was an accomplished mathematician and had a very considerable knowledge of astronomy.

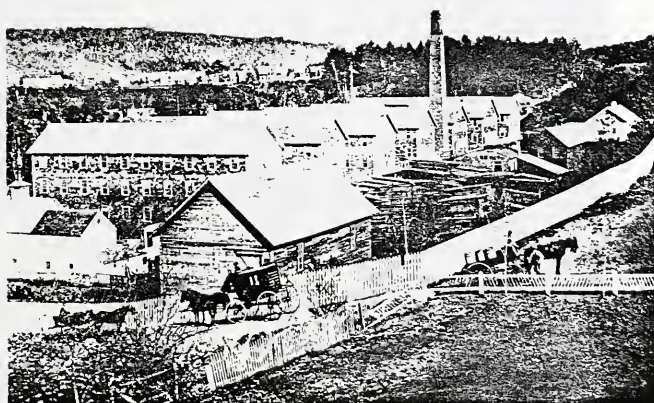
Mr. Gore was born in Halifax. Older residents recalled, with lively interest, the fact of his construction of a steam road wagon, about the year 1835, which was the local wonder of the day.

It was a practical steam vehicle which in most respects resembled a single-horse wagon, yet it had a good boiler and a two-cylinder engine, with cylinders approximately three inches in diameter. This boiler was made of U-shaped tubes one and one-half inches in diameter and so placed that the lower ends of these tubes served as a grate, while the flame followed them toward the top. "Thus does Vermont establish its right to priority in the field of automobile pioneering, between the Atlantic and the Pacific."

It was built at a cost of about \$600 and was in existence nearly ten



JACOB ESTEY'S SHOP



ESTEY ORGAN FACTORY



MOUNTAIN FROM ESTEYVILLE



THE WHETSTONE AT ESTEYVILLE

years. Its speed on an ordinary carriage road was a dozen or more miles an hour. So many horses were frightened that, during the latter part of its career, the selectmen forbade its appearance on the public highway unless a boy ran ahead blowing a horn.

Edwin Putnam was the son of Lemuel Putnam, born in the town of Guilford in the year 1820, and at nine years of age came to Brattleboro to work for Mrs. Patty Fessenden, where he remained a few years, going to Boston for a year or two, and returning with the intention of apprenticing himself to Hines & Newman, machinists, for the purpose of learning that trade. He afterwards worked for John Gore, in building steam engines and boilers, and upon the completion of an engine for a steamboat then building at Springfield, Massachusetts, he assisted in putting it into the boat and in the capacity of engineer took it to North Carolina, where it plied as a river boat, young Putnam serving as engineer for a considerable period.

Upon the completion of this service he returned to Brattleboro in the employ of Mr. Gore, and afterwards of L. H. Crane, one of the most skillful mechanics that ever lived in this town. The extraordinary skill which afterwards gained for Putnam his reputation here found active play. He was for several years engaged in the construction of the machinery used by E. A. Stearns & Company for making rules, the most accurate then in use in America, and undoubtedly much of the great reputation of that firm for accurate work was due to Mr. Putnam for the care and skill shown by him when so employed. He was employed in building some of the finest tools in use in the sewing machine industry in Brattleboro as well as in some of the leading shops of the country. His skill was called into use with great effect in the celebrated surveying instruments of Professor Lyman. Some of the finest machines at the Estey organ works came from his hands; he was also an adept at paper machinery. For many years he took an active part in the fire department of this town, and mainly to him is Number 6 Engine Company indebted for its fine engine and its reputation among hand engines. He never lost his interest in matters of this kind, but was an authority among firemen to the day of his death.

He was the most skillful machinist Vermont ever produced. He was not only accurate in all that he did, but he had the eye of an artist and displayed his taste to an extraordinary degree. When a piece of fine work left his hands you could trace with unmistakable certainty the cunning hand of the skilled artisan and the clever imagination of the artist. He led a quiet and modest life, and in later years was a constant attendant and firm friend of the church.

Conscientious in all that he undertook, painstaking in everything, he left a record worthy of imitation by the young mechanic. As a man he was just, as a mechanic skillful, as a workman faithful, as a friend steadfast.

CHAPTER LXIII

THE TOWN HALL

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION ON THE MUSTER FIELD

A special meeting was called for February 20, 1854, to see, among other things, what measures the town would take to provide a suitable hall for holding town and freeman's meetings. When the day came, the voters were rallied and went to West Brattleboro, where those of the west part were on hand. After much opposition, including a speech by Samuel Clark, the meeting voted that the town erect a suitable building for a town hall and other municipal purposes, to be located in the East Village, and that a committee of five be chosen by ballot to devise, plan and erect such a building. Edward Kirkland, Timothy Vinton, Lafayette Clark, George Newman and Francis Goodhue were chosen such a committee, and authorized to borrow \$15,000. This was taken to mean that all town meetings were to be held here and no more at West Brattleboro. Temporarily they were held in Revere Hall.

Before much had been done towards a new hall a meeting was called there to have the vote rescinded, but the articles were promptly dismissed. The Vermont House, kept by Captain Lord, Townsley's store and Wantastiquet Hall had already gone up in flame and smoke to make room for the new building which was built in 1855. A meeting was held in it December 12 to hear a report from the building committee, and to see if the town would authorize them to borrow a sufficient sum for remaining expenses of finishing and furnishing it, but still there was opposition. Finally, after much debate, the committee was authorized to borrow \$8500 for finishing and furnishing the house and it was built by Joel Bullard. When done it was an appropriate and handsome structure, admired by outsiders, and a source of pride to the town. For forty years it stood without alteration, repair or sign of decay on the outside, and but little alteration within.

Its use during those forty years was not confined to municipal purposes; but state conventions, concerts and theatrical shows were held in the great hall, and the county clerk's office, lawyers' offices, bookstores, dry goods stores, and the post office were at times kept below.

In December, 1895, it was voted to renovate the Town Hall to the amount of \$32,000, which would include a Festival Hall and Opera House. Through the influence of Colonel George W. Hooker, the Abbey Theater of New York was taken as a model for the latter. It was dedicated February 1, 1896, and is called the Auditorium.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION ON THE OLD MUSTER FIELD

In October, 1846, the Windham County Agricultural Society, Judge Daniel Kellogg, president, held its annual meeting and exhibition in Brattleboro. The Common was the exhibition ground for live stock, the little old schoolhouse on Chase Street for farm products and garden vegetables, the High School house for manufactures and the Unitarian Church for committees of departments and other business.

On September 12, 13, 14, 1854, the Vermont Agricultural Association, of which Governor Holbrook was then president, held its fourth annual fair in Brattleboro. The location of the exhibition was the "Muster Field," owned by George H. Clark, which included thirty-five acres enclosed with a board fence ten feet high. The event was one of great importance for Brattleboro, and *The Brattleborough Eagle*, which devoted very little space to local events, gave a page and a half to the exhibition.

On the right of the area stood floral hall, twenty-six by sixty feet. South of this was the mechanics' and manufacturers' hall, two hundred and thirty feet long by forty wide; on the opposite side was the horse barn, one hundred and eight feet by twenty-eight feet; near the center of the ground and of the half-mile track was the "gallery" for the accommodation of spectators; this building was two hundred feet long and seated two thousand persons. The speaker's stand stood in a grove at one side, and the ticket office and judges' stand were properly located.

The citizens of Brattleboro contributed \$2000 for the purpose of the fair, and arrangements were made with all the railroads in the state to carry animals and articles for exhibition to and from the fair free and to carry persons at half fare. At least twenty-five thousand people visited the grounds during the second day, and there were no accidents and no disturbances. Luther A. Ham, assistant chief of police of the city of Boston, was specially employed to keep the rogues in awe. The Germania Band of twelve pieces was engaged to furnish music, under the directorship of Wolf Fries and the leadership of Mr. Heinicke.

It was a superior exhibition in all the departments. The exhibition of working cattle was avowedly the best ever seen in the state, there being over two hundred yoke, forty-eight of which were from West Brattleboro. Among the Morgan horses were the original Black Hawk and Green

Mountain Morgan. Honorable Charles Theodore Russell of Boston (father of Governor William E. Russell) delivered an address upon The Enfranchisement of Labor on the closing day.

Taking his own idea of the proportions of the Woodbury and Sherman Morgan horses as guide, Larkin G. Mead, then a promising young artist, furnished two full-sized pictures in chalk of members of these families, both of which were framed and hung one at each end of the spectators' gallery. At the instigation of a few friends he also drew a crayon portrait of President Holbrook, which was placed over the judges' stand unknown to Mr. Holbrook.

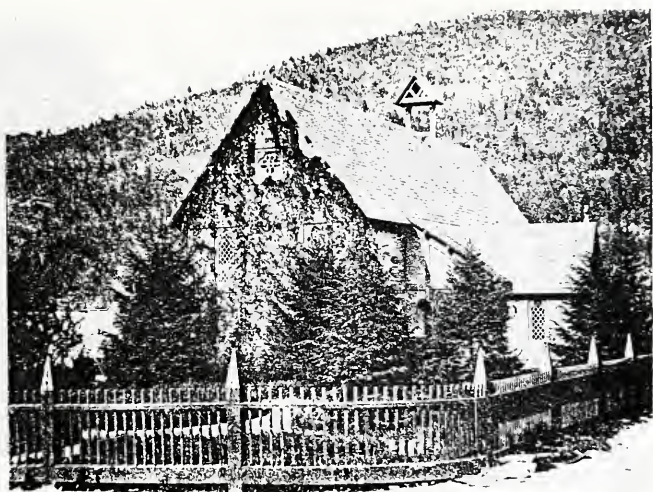
CHAPTER LXIV

ST. MICHAEL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH LIST OF CLERGY

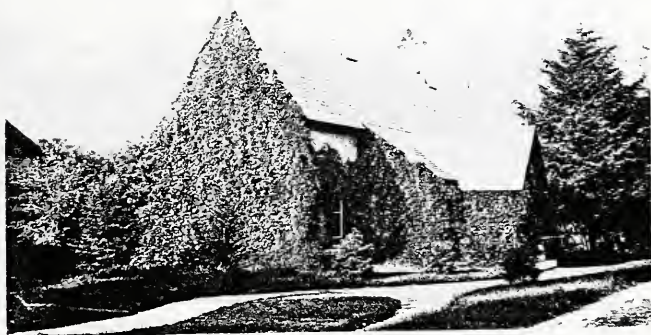
The state of Vermont separated from the Eastern Diocese in May, 1832, and Right Reverend John Henry Hopkins was the first bishop, with residence in Burlington.

St. Michael's Church is the child of Christ Church, Guilford, Vermont. Mr. Alfred Baury, who had been appointed lay reader in 1818 to take charge of the newly consecrated church in Guilford, was ordained priest, and he was the first clergyman of the Episcopal church permanently appointed to officiate in this part of the state of Vermont. That his official acts took in Brattleboro is evident from the fact that at the first marriage he performed after his ordination and the second marriage performed in Christ Church one of the interested parties in this ceremony, the bridegroom, was from Brattleboro. The entry in the old register reads thus: "Jan. 1, 1821, Rev. Alfred Baury, officiating minister, Samuel Whitney of Brattleborough and Amelia Hyde of this town were married." The second reference to Brattleboro which we find in the old register was made by the Reverend Jacob Pierson. It reads thus: "Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1834, Bishop visited this church, preached and confirmed three persons. In the evening of this day he preached at Brattleborough, where the prospects of a church are seemingly brightening." It is quite evident from this that services had been held in this town previous to 1834.

Regular Episcopal services began to be held in Brattleboro, at "Dickinson's Hall," in 1836, when a society was formed under the name of St. Peter's with some hopes of permanency, Reverend David S. Devens, a talented, promising young man, acting as rector. Honorable John Phelps and family, prominent actors in commencing this enterprise, moved to Maryland soon after its organization, thus withdrawing an influence the infant society could ill afford to lose. After about two years, services were held only occasionally, and then usually conducted at some place hired for the purpose by the rector, who was three miles distant, at East Guilford. In 1852 accessions to the population of believers in this faith began to increase; summer visitors contributed largely to the Sunday services and to their financial support, a group of church people from Hartford raising



S. MICHAEL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH



SAME LATER PERIOD



STODDARD PLACE RESIDENCE OF GENERAL JULIUS J. ESTEY



BUCKNER PLACE RESIDENCE OF PROFESSOR ELIE CHARLIER

a substantial amount towards a church building. In 1853 St. Michael's Church was organized, taking away from Christ Church many who formerly had gone for services from Brattleboro or who had moved here from Guilford, services being at first conducted by Reverend G. C. Eastman, in a lower room of the Town Hall. Reverend Mr. Eastman resigned his charge April 15, 1854. At this time there were between twenty and thirty communicants, and a Sunday school was organized. Mr. Eastman's salary was \$400. On the third day of September, 1855, Royall Tyler, Ashbel Dickinson, Walter Rutherford, Charles Roberts, William E. Nichols, Collingwood Barclay, E. W. Batchelder and Philip Wells organized under the name of the "Parish of St. Michael's Church, Brattleborough, Vermont." On the eighth day of September, 1855, Bayard Clark, Samuel Hoffman, Joseph Houghton, William E. Nichols, Ashbel Dickinson, Royall Tyler and Philip Wells were chosen vestrymen. The vestry, at a subsequent meeting, elected Royall Tyler and Ashbel Dickinson as senior and junior warden. The vestry site was secured for a church edifice, and in the following year, September 29, 1858, on the Feast of St. Michael's and All Angels, the first public services were held. It was not until several years later that the church was free from debt and in a position to be consecrated, which event took place September 29, 1864, the Right Reverend Henry Hopkins officiating. To encourage the church towards freeing itself from debt, \$300 was raised in 1857 by the action of a few church people in the town and the liberality of visitors to the Water-Cure.

Reverend William Southgate, brother of Bishop Southgate, officiated from 1854 to April, 1860. Reverend Adolphus P. Morris, an Englishman, a graduate of Oxford, was invited to accept the rectorship October 10, 1860. Reverend Edmund Rowland occupied the desk in the summer previous to the advent of Mr. Morris, 1860-1861. Reverend Mr. Morris was from Hamilton, Canada West, and was rector of this church during most of the time, 1861-1864, of the Civil War. October 14, 1864, Reverend G. W. Porter was invited to become rector of the parish. He accepted, resigning on account of insufficient salary after about two years' service, February 13, 1866. Reverend Charles Fay, son-in-law of Bishop Hopkins, was succeeded by Reverend Francis Smith, who accepted an invitation to fill the vacancy, April 3, 1867, and resigned December 30, 1868. March 19, 1869, Reverend Charles Clarke Harris, son of Reverend Roswell Harris, principal for many years of the Brattleborough Academy, accepted a call in a letter to F. A. Nash, but asked "at the next parish meeting, will you present the matter of having the church opened Sunday evenings? It has appeared to me that such an arrangement will be for the

good and for the growth of the parish." His salary was \$1000. He resigned here in 1873, going to Christ Church in Guilford as rector for two years, and from November, 1874, until his death in 1899, Reverend William H. Collins was rector.

The tradition is that on Richard M. Hunt's return from Europe he made the plan for the church building, in imitation of a small country church he had seen in England.¹ Its position indicates that it was designed as a chapel, in the expectation that a church would be placed in front and nearer the street. Asahel Clapp laid out the grounds. It is a frame and brick structure, and was built in 1854; since then, however, it has received many repairs and much improvement. In 1867 the society purchased a rectory, situated on Green Street. In 1871 they sold this rectory and purchased a lot on Tyler Street, upon which during the same year a new rectory was built at a total cost of \$6813.96.

Those who have served as wardens are: Royall Tyler, Ashbel Dickinson, Daniel Kellogg, Frederick A. Nash, William H. Rockwell, Junior, Kittredge Haskins, Henry Devens. Others who have been actively connected with the church are: Asa Keyes, Henry C. Willard, N. C. Sawyer, Francis W. Brooks, Colonel William Austine, etc.

Honorable George W. Folsom, his son George W., and his daughter Helen were especially liberal and active for twenty years. There are memorial windows to George W. Folsom and Margaret C. Folsom, the gift of members of the Folsom family.

Francis E. Draper of New York contributed generously and gave a memorial corona, lectern, altar rail, etc.

Since the death of Mr. Collins the rectors have been: Reverend Edward T. Mathison, 1899-1907; Reverend William J. Hamilton, September 10, 1907; Reverend Andrew D. Harper, 1908-1913; Reverend Nelson Kellogg, 1913, to September 1, 1916; Reverend J. Fredrik Virgin, 1916-1918; Reverend Walter Bernard.

¹ There is no authority for this tradition.

CHAPTER LXV

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church—Priests—Young Ladies' Sodality—St. Michael's Parochial School—Sisters of St. Joseph.

The first inhabitant of Catholic antecedents was, as far as is known, a Clancy, who came in 1843; the first practical Catholic, however, was a man named Garvey, who died here in 1847 or 1848. The construction of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad in 1847 brought the first notable Catholic immigration.

Mass was celebrated for the first time in Brattleboro in the early autumn of 1848, by Reverend Joseph Coolidge Shaw of Boston, under a tree on the Wood farm in the presence of fifty or sixty worshipers. Father Shaw had come to take the water-cure. We are told that Father Daly, the missionary, said mass about the same time, in the woods at Broad Brook.

Fathers Daly and O'Callaghan visited Brattleboro at irregular intervals between 1840 and 1853, officiating sometimes in a hall of the old Revere House, at other times in the Alexander dwelling on Canal Street and occasionally in a small brick building on Green Street.

Soon after the organization of the Burlington diocese Reverend Zephyrin Druon, whose services had been loaned by Bishop Rappe of Cleveland, began to visit Brattleboro regularly, coming at first from Burlington and subsequently from Bennington and Rutland.

In 1854, there being about fifty Catholic families in town, he purchased an old paint shop and fitted it up as a chapel. Reverend Charles O'Reilly came as first resident pastor in 1865. His mission territory included all Windham County, and as far north as Ludlow and as far northeast as St. Johnsbury.

The present church lot was acquired in 1863 by Stephen O'Hara, a coachman in the employ of Honorable George Folsom. Without revealing the purpose for which the lot was to be acquired, he entered into an agreement with Mr. Hunt, the owner, and bought, for \$450, the site on which the present church was erected. O'Hara, not having the available money, enlisted the sympathy of Catharine Daly, a domestic in the Folsom

family, who devoted her savings to settling the purchase, the matter being finally arranged by subscriptions of money among Catholics. Work on the church was commenced shortly afterwards, and in about another year the edifice was completed. Father O'Reilly was enabled to hold services in St. Michael's before his departure, though he did not complete the edifice, the work being continued by his successor, Reverend Joseph Halpin, who came in 1869 and died in 1872.

In 1864 title to the tract of land occupied by the Catholic Cemetery was acquired by Thomas O'Connor.

Father Halpin bought a house from Mr. Charles Warder for rectory purposes. He was succeeded by Reverend L. N. St. Onge, who remained a year and nine months and was followed by Reverend Henry Lane. Father Lane's administration was signalized by the completion of the church, the building of a parochial school, the introduction of a community of Sisters of St. Joseph as teachers, the purchase of another house for rectory uses and the conversion of the old parochial residence into a convent. He remained seven years, and was succeeded in May, 1861, by Reverend Patrick Cunningham, who enlarged and remodeled St. Michael's Church, adding forty feet to the rear of the edifice, and building a spire. Father Cunningham had many friends beyond the bounds of his parish, as he was generally respected for his coöperation with Protestants in moral reforms and as a good citizen and a good man.

The following stained glass windows in the church were donated by various members and organizations: St. Gabriel, gift of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ryan; St. Michael, gift of P. M. Baker; St. Catharina, in memory of Catharine Austin; St. Brigitta, in memory of Johanne Ahern; St. Patricius E. P., gift of Mr. and Mrs. B. O'Reilly; St. Peter, in memory of Eugene Moran; Mater Dei, gift of Sodality Blessed Virgin, 1889; St. Joannes E. V., gift of Mrs. John Kaine, Senior; St. Paul, in memory of Thomas Manning; St. Cecilia, gift of choir in 1889; St. Angelus, gift of school; St. Michael, gift of Mr. and Mrs. William Moran.

The Young Ladies' Sodality of the church, with two hundred members on the roll, formed in 1875, meets in the schoolhouse the first Sunday of every month, and is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The Altar Society, which is composed of one hundred and fifty members, looks after the decorations of the church altars and raises funds to defray the expense of flowers, etc., for special occasions. The Living Rosary Society is another organization attached to the church. Other Catholic organizations are the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

In 1896 Father Cunningham purchased for burial purposes land ad-

joining the old cemetery, remodeled the school building and put into the tower of the church a set of tubular bells.

Reverend Michel J. Carmody expended \$10,000 in improving the church building and installed an Estey organ. He was active, greatly interested in the young men of his church and in the educational development of the town; he was a trustee of the Brooks Library.

He was ably assisted by Father Fountain, a French Canadian.

CHAPTER LXVI

THE WINDHAM COUNTY BANK, 1856

JUNE 30, 1864, THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The Legislature of 1856 incorporated, by special charter, the Windham County Bank. Its capital stock was to be \$150,000, to be divided into three thousand shares of \$50 each. Asa Keyes, Edward Kirkland, Ferdinand Tyler, Oramel R. Post of Brattleboro, William Harris, Junior, of Windham, Marshall Newton of Newfane, George W. Grandy of Vergennes, Jarvis F. Burrows of Vernon, William H. Jones of Dover and Thomas White of Putney were appointed commissioners for receiving subscriptions, and for calling the first meeting for the election of directors. Its capital stock was fully subscribed for, and on January 13, 1857, the bank was duly organized by the election of N. B. Williston, Ferdinand Tyler, O. R. Post, Edward Kirkland and Alfred Simonds of Brattleboro, J. P. Burrows of Vernon, George Perry of Rockingham, John Campbell of Putney and Dan Mather of Marlboro as directors. On the same day N. B. Williston was chosen president and Silas M. Waite cashier. Mr. Simonds declined to serve as a director, and on March 5, 1857, Franklin Sawyer of Newfane was elected in his place. At the annual meeting in 1859 the same board of directors was chosen, with the exception of S. M. Waite in place of Mr. Perry, and Simeon Adams of Marlboro in place of Dan Mather.

The next change in the board was in 1862, when W. P. Richardson of Putney was elected in place of John Campbell. In March, 1864, the stockholders agreed to convert their stock in the Windham County Bank into shares of capital stock in a banking association to be organized under the national bank act. Articles of association were signed, and filed with the comptroller of the currency, forming a banking association under the laws of Congress, to be called the First National Bank of Brattleboro, with a capital of \$300,000. The assets of the Windham County Bank were to comprise \$150,000 of the aforesaid capital, and the balance was to be subscribed in money. Books of subscription were opened and the requisite amount of stock subscribed for. May 17, 1864, the stockholders met and organized by the election of the following board of directors; namely:

N. B. Williston, Ferdinand Tyler, Edward Kirkland, O. R. Post and S. M. Waite of Brattleboro, J. F. Burrows of Vernon, W. P. Richardson of Putney, Simeon Adams of Marlboro and Franklin Sawyer of Newfane. N. B. Williston was chosen president and S. M. Waite cashier. Edward Kirkland declined the election for the reason that he was ineligible, not owning ten shares as required by law, and May 26 Jacob Estey was elected to fill the vacancy.

The directors all qualified by taking the oath of office prescribed by the laws of Congress, making their certificate to the effect that the association was fully organized and that \$100,000 of its capital stock had been paid in, and on June 30, 1864, the comptroller of the currency authorized them to commence business. Their capital stock was increased to \$200,000 September 14, 1864, and to \$300,000 December 19, 1864. Bonds to the amount of \$300,000 were therefore deposited, from time to time, with the treasurer of the United States, and in return national bank currency to the amount of \$270,000 was furnished them for issue. The same board of directors was continued in 1865 and 1866, but in 1867 Jacob Estey, J. F. Burrows and Simeon Adams were retired, and Charles F. Thompson, Francis Goodhue and D. S. Pratt were elected in their places.

In June, 1871, at midday, when no one was in the bank except Colonel Sawyer, the assistant cashier, the bank was robbed of some \$30,000 in currency and United States bonds, by thieves supposed to belong to a gang of New York desperadoes. No part of this fund was ever recovered. At the annual election in 1872 F. A. Nash and H. C. Willard were elected directors, in place of Messrs. Sawyer and Pratt. The next change in the board was made in 1873, when J. M. Tyler and Addison Whithed were elected directors in place of Charles F. Thompson and Francis Goodhue, who declined further service. In 1874 Mr. Post declined a further election, and Warren Parker of Putney was put in his place. In January, 1879, Mr. Williston resigned and Mr. Waite was elected president as well as cashier.

The bank became involved, and was closed in 1881.

CHAPTER LXVII

THE HOWE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

The Howe Photograph Gallery—Caleb L. Howe (J. L. Lovell)—John C. Howe—Howe family.

Caleb Lysander Howe was a farmer in Dover who taught singing schools in the winter. One day in the summer of 1852 there came to Dover a traveling daguerreotype artist; he did not make the photographs of today mounted on cards and embodying the skill of an artist; they were daguerreotypes, the forerunner of the ambrotype and ferrotype, which preceded the photograph of today.

Caleb Howe was fascinated with the art of reproducing the likenesses of people and hung about the man's cart, where the "artist" made pictures on what looked like silver plates. The next day he visited the cart again, and again on another day. The proprietor of the traveling studio noticed that Mr. Howe was interested in the process and within an hour or two proposed to sell out to the Dover farmer. Mr. Howe asked the traveling artist what he wanted for his outfit, and the traveler offered to sell for \$300 and would instruct Mr. Howe how to make pictures. It looked easy to Mr. Howe and the transaction was closed.

Mr. Howe found that he could not solve the mystery of preparing the mercurial bath for the old-fashioned daguerreotype plate. He knew of a man in Brattleboro who professed to have some knowledge of the picture-making art and came from Dover to Brattleboro to talk with him.¹ The Brattleboro artist did not know any more about the troubles which beset Mr. Howe than the latter did, and Mr. Howe decided that he would go to Boston to learn what he could about the business in which he had embarked. He visited the studio of J. M. Black, then the leading establishment of its kind in Boston, and came away, three or four days later, with a sufficient knowledge of the art of making pictures to overcome his difficulties. Deciding that Wilmington, whither he had moved from Dover, was too small a field for his operations, Mr. Howe went to North Adams, but at that time the building of the Hoosac Tunnel brought to the place an

¹ Elihu H. Thomas, Junior, is said to have been the first to take daguerreotypes in Brattleboro.

element of population that did not appeal to the photographer and he came to Brattleboro in 1856, purchasing the J. L. Lovell studio.

J. L. Lovell of Amherst, Massachusetts, began making daguerreotypes at Ware, Massachusetts, in 1849, and three years later in 1852, came to Brattleboro. Mr. Lovell prepared the pictures for a geological work arranged by Doctor Dean of Greenfield, and later took twenty thousand photographs for a similar undertaking under the direction of President Hitchcock of Amherst. "A Memoir of the Fossil Footprints of the Connecticut Valley," published by the Smithsonian Institute, was illustrated by him. In 1882 Mr. Lovell went with Professor Todd of Amherst College to take charge of the photographing of the transit of Venus at the Lick Observatory in California. These one hundred and forty-five views are the finest ever made of a transit, one of them receiving a special mention in the diploma awarded Amherst College for its exhibit at the World's Fair. While in Brattleboro Mr. Lovell had many men more or less known to fame sit for the old-fashioned daguerreotype, among them being Henry Ward Beecher, who was on a lecturing tour.

Opening his studio in Brattleboro Caleb Howe followed the profession until his death in 1895. Mr. Howe's son, N. Sherman Howe, was associated with him in business here until 1870. In 1880 another son, John C. Howe, became associated with him and the business was moved from the studio in Union Block, which he opened in 1865, to quarters in the Peoples Bank block, the firm becoming C. L. Howe & Son.

When John C. Howe became interested in the photograph business in 1868 the operator thought of little but getting an image of the sitter on his plate; there was always a small table with a book on it; the person to be photographed was placed facing the camera and given the book; if the 'sitter preferred he could rest one of his arms on the table. In those days few homes in this part of the country failed to have a photograph album. Having bought a big album it became necessary to fill it, and as the records of the Howe studio show that from twenty to forty sittings were made daily, it is to be presumed that but few of the inhabitants escaped having their picture taken. From 1860 to 1864 the studio averaged about twenty sittings daily and in those days patrons generally paid in advance.

Caleb Howe employed two and sometimes three men, and many of the photographers of New England were pupils of this pioneer in the photographic business.

Mr. Howe traveled through all parts of Windham County and over into Bennington County as well as into New Hampshire, stopping a week or two in a place, making pictures. The old-fashioned daguerreotype, one and one-half inches by two inches, in a gilt frame with a glass, sold

for one dollar, while the size that corresponds to the cabinet photograph of the present day brought five dollars. During twenty years, from two to four thousand sittings were made annually in the Howe studio. In the early days of the photographic business in Brattleboro, Caleb Howe and his employees worked from 7 a.m. till 6 p.m., and generally came back for two hours in the evening.

Until about 1875 the studio did not send out proofs of a negative that a person might make a choice; but one sitting would be given to any person; the studio guaranteed its work and it was rarely that it had to be done over because of any imperfection. During the years that Caleb Howe traveled about making pictures the wet plate process was used and it was necessary to have a dark room in which to prepare the plates for exposure. This dark room was on wheels and was drawn about the country. The cameras used by Mr. Howe, Senior, were equipped with lenses of no greater capacity than those in some of the cheap cameras used by amateurs today.

John C. Howe is one of the very few photographers in New England who has made pictures by every process known to the profession. He has seen the ambrotype give way to the ferrotype or tintype and both of these processes succeeded by the photograph of today. When Mr. Howe was a boy in his father's studio all the paper used for printing was imported, and when received by the photographer it had to be treated to remove the sizing. Today such paper comes from the manufacturer prepared for use. The old-time photographer bought his glass in sheets for use in framing daguerreotypes and cut it to fit the different frames selected by his patrons. Black and white effects were the only ones sought in the early days of the profession and the artist had but little idea of the effect of light in taking a picture other than to know that light was absolutely necessary.

Caleb Lysander Howe was born in Dummerston September 23, 1811; he married Cynthia, daughter of Deacon Nathan Sherman of Dover. He died March 14, 1895.

Children:

NATHAN SHERMAN HOWE was born in Dover, August 1, 1838. He left his father's studio in 1870 and went to Chicago, where he was connected with the Fassett Gallery for a year or more. After his return to Brattleboro he was in the insurance business with Malcolm Moody, the assistant treasurer of the Vermont Savings Bank, and in 1884-1887 was connected with the management of Madison Square Hotel, New York; later he became manager of Mizzentop Hotel at Pawling, New York, and the Princess Hotel in the Bermudas. He married,

1901, Miss Anna Hillyer of New York, and died February 22, 1907. JANETTE A. was born in Dover October 20, 1840. When the family moved to Brattleboro in 1857, she attended Glenwood Seminary, and afterwards had private lessons in French. She taught one or two years in the Academy at Peacham and several terms in the "little red schoolhouse" of the Waite District in Brattleboro. About the year 1873 she was engaged as teacher of English literature, American history, botany and French in the High School, which position she held for fifteen years, resigning on account of ill health. She afterwards spent winters with her brother in Bermuda until the death of her father, when she devoted her time to her stepmother. She was a natural student, and had a superior mind and a charming personality. She gave the best years of her life to the service of others in the home, and in school, where she had the respect and affection of her pupils while imparting to them something of her own enthusiasm for study. She died March 27, 1902.

Mr. Howe married, second, 1847, Martha B. Simonds, daughter of Deacon David Simonds of Peru, born October 12, 1823; died August 7, 1901.

Children:

John C., photographer, married Miss Florence J. Fisher.

Alice, married January 10, 1887, E. E. Holloway of Indianapolis. Children: Dorothea, Edward Howe.

LUCIEN, musician, composer.

FRED, successful proprietor of the Princess Hotel, Bermuda, and Aspinwall Hotel, Lenox, Massachusetts, married Miss Alice Shea; died August 9, 1921. Children: Stanley S., Martha.

MARY L., the singer (see p. 991), married November 30, 1891, William J. Lavin, tenor singer; married, second, October 24, 1905, Edward O. Burton of Lancaster, Massachusetts.

Arthur D. Wyatt, who learned photography in Caleb Howe's "Gallery," had a studio in the Cutler building from 1882 to 1915 where, with an artist's eye and feeling, he achieved results which gave to his work a distinctive place and an extended reputation.

CHAPTER LXVIII

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Private Schools—The Melrose Seminary—Fremont School for Young Ladies, Reverend Addison Brown—Select School for Young Ladies, Miss Sarah Hunt—Elm Hall, Mrs. Lucy M. Chase—Burnside Military School, Colonel Charles Appleton Miles—New Brattleborough Academy—Glenwood Ladies' Seminary, Hiram Orcutt—Laneside Boarding School for Young Ladies, Miss Louisa A. Barber.

THE MELROSE SEMINARY

The Melrose Seminary was a Universalist school. The building, erected in Marlboro on the boyhood home of Edward Crosby, was moved to West Brattleboro in 1847 and used as a seminary. The first principal, in 1847, was Reverend J. S. Lee, D.D., afterwards of Canton, New York: the first preceptress was Miss Almira Bennett, who soon after became the wife of Mr. Lee. The seminary opened with two hundred and fourteen students. Joseph Tucker, son of Doctor Tucker of Marlboro, taught one or two terms; A. W. Putnam was principal in 1850, succeeded by A. B. Boardman, afterwards a prominent lawyer of Boston.

About 1860 A. E. Leavenworth started a boys' school in the building, supported by funds given by Samuel Clark, afterwards lost in the First National Bank failure. When the war broke out Mr. Leavenworth enlisted and the school was given up. In its prosperous days there were about ninety pupils.

Among the pupils of the old Seminary who entered the ministry were: S. H. McCollester, D.D., later of Marlboro, New Hampshire; Reverend S. Goodenough, Oakland, California; Reverend Joseph Crehare, Peabody, Massachusetts; Sumner Ellis, D.D., Chicago; Reverend R. A. Ballou, Boston. In secular pursuits: Judson Fisher and Henry G. Spaulding; Congressman Halbert S. Greenleaf of Rochester, New York; Ozro Miller, a well-known soldier; C. N. Davenport; Horace Haskins, Boston.

THE NEW BRATTLEBOROUGH ACADEMY

was designed to meet the want, at least, of this and all the immediately surrounding towns, being situated centrally within a radius of twenty miles more or less in extent, where the graduates from the district schools

might receive a supplementary education that would enable them to teach creditably in such schools, or pursue successfully other than the agricultural calling—surveying or mercantile life, or fit them for a collegiate course.

Extensive repairs were made in 1842 resulting in a new academy building. The first chemical apparatus was installed in the institution in the year 1848 at a cost of about \$30.

In 1851 an effort was made to raise a fund of \$10,000 with which "to provide buildings on an ample and commodious scale for the accommodation of 250 scholars," with corresponding extension of the curriculum of study. The sum of \$5036 was secured and expended in the present school building, then situated to the east of the original one; in this was included the bequest of William R. Hayes, Esquire, of \$1000. After the erection of the new building, in 1853, another effort was made to secure the additional \$5000, for the following purposes, to wit:

1. To furnish the new building.
2. To provide apparatus and books.
3. To erect a boarding house.
4. To provide a permanent fund for the maintenance of the school.
5. To establish a female department on the basis of the Mount Holyoke female seminary.

Only about \$2000 was secured for these purposes, and of this sum Samuel Clark, Esquire, contributed for himself and sons \$1000, and was thereupon voted "two permanent scholarships for himself and his heirs forever."

The dedication of the new academy was largely attended. Prominent speakers were present and an excellent program was arranged. The structure was considered one of the best in town and for several years was used for public gatherings and entertainments. The area of the academy was fifty-six by forty feet. The upper story was improved and used as a town house. In the spring of 1854 the first school was held in the new academy, and the old academy was converted into a boarding house and used for that purpose in connection with the school until it was torn down.

In 1859 the trustees leased the premises to Mr. Hiram Orcutt, who the following year erected at his own expense the east building, now situated between the new academy building and the Congregational Church. This lease was for a term of ten years, in consideration of his making it "a young ladies' school, and also maintaining, apart from the same, but in the same village, a school for lads, in which the like facilities should be afforded as had been afforded by the old academy prior thereto."

In 1861 the school received a fund of \$1000 by bequest of Samuel Clark, Esquire, the income from which was to go toward the education of

boys. The school for boys was discontinued by consent of the trustees in 1863, but in 1871 the accumulated income of the Clark fund was appropriated to a class taught by Miss Annie Grout, at a fixed rate of tuition for each.

The ten years' lease to Mr. Orcutt having expired, one for five years was given to Mr. Ralph E. Hosford on similar terms. This was surrendered by him to the trustees in 1873. In 1874 Mr. V. T. Lang became principal and continued until his death in 1876. Soon after Mr. C. L. Linsley secured the lease for one year, it was transferred, with consent of trustees, to J. W. Cross, Junior, who held it till the expiration of the year.

In 1879 the trustees agreed to lease the premises for ten years to Mr. C. E. Blake on condition that he purchase the East Hall, and that he keep "a school of the academy grade, for the instruction of youth of both sexes," according to its original design.

April 15, 1881, the trustees granted Mr. Blake permission to transfer his lease to any party who could fulfill the following conditions:

1. He must be a Christian man, interested in Christian work, and his life and example such as a Christian man's should be. He must conduct the school in a manner identified with the interests of the Congregational Church of this place, with the understanding that this latter clause shall be construed in no sectarian spirit.

2. He must have the power to a reasonable degree of drawing in pupils, instructing and retaining them.

Pursuant to these expressed conditions, August 1, 1881, the trustees permitted the transfer of Mr. Blake's lease to Mr. H. H. Shaw of Northfield, Vermont, for the remainder of its specified term.

In 1884 the old academy building was taken down and disposed of.

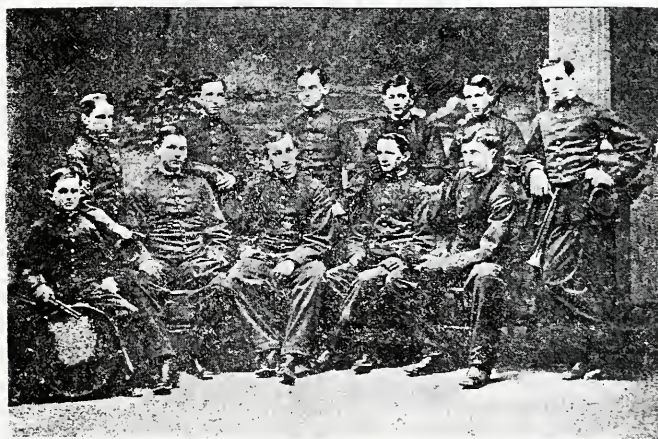
Other principals were: Henry M. Grout, B.A.; Professor C. H. Chandler; Arthur Folsom, B.A.

FREMONT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

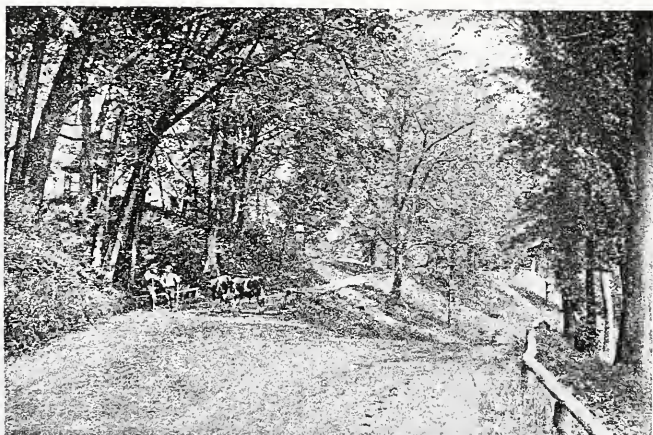
Brattleboro's pride in the reputation of her private schools, their high educational status, and in the character of the pupils was further justified in the Fremont School for Young Ladies, a family boarding school, conducted by the Reverend Addison Brown in his own home on the south side of Chase Street at the edge of "Brown's Woods," as they were called, with a house for pupils opposite. The school was advertised in 1850 for day scholars as "A High School for Young Ladies." With Mr. Brown was associated Miss Lucretia Cramer of Middle Granville, New York, a graduate of Castleton Seminary in this state, who brought the highest testimonials of character and qualifications for teaching.



BURNSIDE MILITARY SCHOOL



OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL IN 1865



COLD SPRING



THE KANE PINE

The school was designed to be of "an elevated character—to afford the means of a thorough education, special attention to be paid to health—to physical as well as intellectual and moral culture." The school was located in a retired and beautiful spot, furnished with ample playgrounds for exercise and every way admirably fitted for the purposes of education. Board was furnished in the family of Mr. Brown for ten young ladies, of whom Miss Cramer had the special care and direction.

Terms for board, and tuition in all the branches except Music and Oil Painting, 150 dollars per year of 44 weeks, or 40 dollars per quarter of 11 weeks. For day scholars, 5 dollars per quarter for English branches, 1 dollar extra for each of the Ancient and Modern Languages, 1 dollar for Drawing, 1 dollar for Vocal Music and 2 dollars for Painting in Water colors. For instruction on the Piano and in Oil Painting 10 dollars each, both for day scholars and boarding pupils.

In 1850-1856 Miss Sarah Hunt of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a pupil of Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps, conducted a "Select School for Young Ladies," corner of the Common and Asylum Streets, where Miss Rebecca Peck had the first private school.

In 1857 Mrs. Lucy M. Chase, who had also been a pupil of Mrs. Phelps, took the Select School of Miss Hunt, gave it the name Elm Hall Seminary and had a large and successful day school until 1871.

As Miss Lucy M. Rawson, she had taught in the town previous to her marriage in 1853 to Utley Chase, a clerk in the local post office. When they removed to Bernardston she became a correspondent of Brattleboro and Greenfield papers. Mrs. Chase was a devoted communicant of St. Michael's Episcopal Church.

BURNSIDE MILITARY SCHOOL

Colonel Charles Appleton Miles was born in Boston in March, 1834, and was a descendant of two of the old and distinguished New England families, the Mileses and Appletons. The first representative of the Miles family in this country was John Miles, who came from the north of England and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1637, and was one of the largest landowners among the original proprietors of that town. The line of descent was John 2d, John 3d, Noah, Reverend Noah and Solomon Pierson, father of Colonel Charles A. Miles. The grandfather, Reverend Noah Miles, graduated with honors from Dartmouth College in 1780 and preached with eminent success in Temple, New Hampshire, fifty years. Solomon Pierson Miles, father of Colonel Miles, was a lead-

ing educator of this country, ranking with such men as Horace Mann and George B. Emerson, and was well known in the best circles of Boston, where he labored many years. He graduated from Harvard University in 1819, was an instructor there some years and then became head master of the Boston High School, where he put into practice many of his advanced theories. After conducting that school twenty years with marked success he opened a private school for the instruction of girls in Boston, where he was even more successful than in his public school work.

He married Sarah Elizabeth Appleton, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Walker Appleton and Sarah (Tilden) Appleton. He died August 22, 1842. She died January 3, 1877, aged sixty-nine. Nathaniel Walker Appleton was a prosperous Boston merchant and treasurer of a large manufacturing corporation in Lowell. His father, Doctor Nathaniel Walker Appleton, was a Harvard graduate and a physician who won distinction in his professional work.

From his father's position Colonel Miles was brought under the influence of some of the most cultivated people of Boston. He prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School and entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1853, at the age of nineteen, among his classmates being ex-President Eliot and Professors Hill and Pierce of Harvard. While in Harvard Colonel Miles belonged to many of the college fraternities. He was a member of the first Harvard crew, which in 1852 battled for supremacy with Yale. Deciding to enter upon a business career, he took a position as clerk in an East India house, where he remained until his twenty-first year. Soon after he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and was superintendent in a manufacturing establishment. He also went west, but the financial crisis of 1857 caused him to return east. He opened a private school in Northfield, Massachusetts, which he conducted with such success that he was engaged as head master of the Brattleboro High School, where he continued a short time. Reverend Charles Morris, an Englishman, brother of Reverend Adolphus P. Morris, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, had a small school for boys, which Colonel Miles assumed, as Mr. Morris wished to return to England, and from this beginning he established the Burnside Military School, which he conducted seventeen years.

Colonel Miles founded his school for boys in 1859. It derived its name from General Ambrose E. Burnside, a personal friend of the founder. As it was one of the earliest military schools in the United States it drew students from all over the country.

The school was established in a spacious building about a mile north of the village on the West Dummerston road. The main building, built

by Judge Samuel Wells in 1773, was remodeled by Colonel Miles in 1861. In those days a long corridor ran the length of the building, and the cadets' rooms opened from it on each side. Colonel Miles's room was at one end of the corridor in full view of the large general washroom (as it was called), and he could easily see that the boys did not neglect their morning ablutions. The school was under strict military discipline when discipline implied more rigid regulations than at the present time. The roll of the drum at six o'clock was the signal for prompt rising and dressing, after which all stood outside their doors while their rooms were inspected. The roll was called at reveille, sunset and taps, which latter meant for the younger boys 8.30 p.m., and for the older ones 9.30.

Colonel Miles was one of the first educators to recognize physical development as of primary importance in the education of the young and as an important factor in their intellectual growth. A well-equipped gymnasium afforded the opportunity for enforced physical culture, thus insuring the health of the students. They were also taught fencing and boxing, and baseball was a constant source of recreation. Regular drill was a part of each day's schedule, occupying a full hour, and every Saturday there was dress parade on the drill ground. These occasions brought hundreds of people of the town, and strangers as well, to witness the dress parade, which had a fascination of its own. One of the punishments most dreaded was that of being placed at the extreme left of the column at dress parade, especially as all the young ladies understood perfectly well its significance. The uniform of the cadets was navy blue, with red stripes.

Through the kindness of Doctor Rockwell, the founder of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, the students were given the freedom of the outlying grounds belonging to the institution, with the sole provision that if the privilege was abused it would be withdrawn. Rifle practice and hunting were encouraged, and many of the cadets became excellent marksmen. The school year was divided into two terms, beginning the first of January and July, with intervening vacations of six weeks. Camps were formed and tents pitched for two weeks every summer at various places. One of the most popular locations was Indian Pond on Wantastiquet Mountain.

With an attendance of from seventy-five to one hundred pupils, it was possible to introduce company organizations, with full equipment of officers and arms; battalion drill was also conducted. Skirmishes and sham fights took place frequently, and thus the cadets came in touch with military life and maneuvers. They also became very proficient in the manual of arms. Exhibition drills were often given in Greenfield and in other towns in the vicinity.

Two courses of study were provided, the classical and mathematical. The former comprised Cæsar, Æneid, Virgil, Cicero, Livy, Horace, Xenophon, Homer, Herodotus and other Latin and Greek classics. The mathematical course, under the personal supervision of the principal, included arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry (plane and spherical) and other branches. They were very severe and comprehensive courses, and placed the Burnside School far in advance of almost any preparatory school of that day. None but the best the country afforded were allowed in the faculty, and there was a large teaching force—special teachers for French, for German, for the classics, Colonel Miles himself in charge of mathematics, and a woman teacher in charge of the younger lads.

At the breaking out of the Civil War very few of the citizens of the state or country knew even the rudiments of military drill, and Colonel Miles and his cadets rendered invaluable service in drilling a company of raw recruits, and their officers as well, in Brattleboro and surrounding towns. Even the Second Vermont Regiment was indebted to the same school for early training, as was Colonel Hunt's company of heavy artillery. Colonel Miles himself had seen service in the volunteer militia of Massachusetts.

Colonel Miles went to Europe in 1873 and studied two years in Heidelberg, Gotha and Paris. Returning to this country, he accepted the position of head master of the Anthon Grammar School in New York City, 1877, afterwards establishing the Arnold Preparatory School at 100 West Forty-third Street in that city. Desiring to withdraw somewhat from the strenuous activities of his profession he returned to Brattleboro in 1885, rented the Franks house on High Street, where he and his sister, Miss Katharine Miles, kept house, and for some time Colonel Miles engaged in private instruction. As a teacher his work was not only thorough but progressive, which won for him an excellent reputation in his profession. He married January 5, 1880, Josephine Myra T. Finn, daughter of Archibald Finn of New York; she died November 6, 1882. On August 8, 1889, he married Fanny Glover Train of Sheffield, Massachusetts, a daughter of Mrs. Horace Train and of a prominent family in that town. Children: Appleton Train Miles, born June 12, 1894; graduate Dartmouth College, 1916.¹

¹ Lieutenant Appleton T. Miles was the first Brattleboro boy to go overseas in 1916, enlisting in the ambulance corps with the French Army. When the United States entered the war he was transferred to Section 8, later 628, of the American Field Service. He was decorated with the *Croix de guerre* with star and finally a palm was added by General Pétain for distinguished service during heavy bombardment, when he took the place of a French colonel of a sanitary service after the colonel was killed. After his return home the Legion of Honor was conferred on him by the French government.



GLENWOOD SEMINARY (FROM PROSPECTUS)



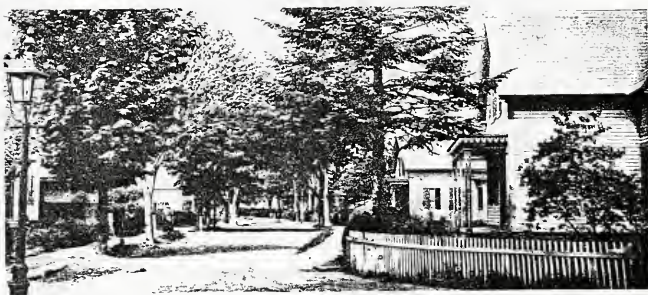
GLENWOOD SEMINARY



GLENWOOD SEMINARY — OLD ACADEMY BUILDING



WALNUT STREET LOOKING EAST



WALNUT STREET LOOKING WEST



WALNUT STREET CORNER

Colonel Miles had two sisters: Jane, born in Boston October 17, 1838, married September 1, 1875, Judge James M. Tyler, died May 14, 1919; and Katharine, born December 21, 1840; died September 16, 1912.

In early life Colonel Miles joined the Masonic fraternity, and in the several branches of the order in Brattleboro he served with deep interest and becoming dignity. He was the first commander of Beauseant Commandery, Knights Templars, past high priest of Fort Dummer Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, past master of Columbian Lodge, F. and A. M., past grand high priest of the grand chapter of Vermont and a member of Bingham Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. For many years Colonel Miles was treasurer of the board of trustees of the Brattleboro Free Library, speaking in behalf of the institution in the annual town meetings, and his work for the library was of a very painstaking and effective character. He was a prominent member of the Unitarian Church, serving efficiently on the board of trustees. He also took a leading part in the work of the Brattleboro Professional Club.

In the communities in which he lived Colonel Miles was always recognized as a man of broad culture and untiring energy, unselfishly devoted to every position in which he was placed. He died July 3, 1911.

To no institution in the town has he given so freely during these dozen years of his time and thought and energy as to the library. To his wide knowledge of books, his judicial and catholic temper and his genuine sympathy with all that is good in literature our excellent selection of books and periodicals is a lasting monument. In his departure the library loses a faithful servant, the board of trustees a genial and stimulating member and the town a public spirited citizen.—From Resolutions by the Board of Trustees, on the death of Colonel Miles.

GLENWOOD LADIES' SEMINARY

Hiram Orcutt had been principal of the Thetford Academy and North Granville Seminary, when he came to West Brattleboro in 1860 and leased the buildings and property of the Brattleborough Academy. He also purchased an adjoining lot and erected a large seminary building. The old buildings were repaired, grounds graded and ornamented, and the whole valued at \$20,000.

It was opened to pupils September 29, 1860,¹ as Glenwood Ladies' Seminary, Mr. Orcutt, principal, Miss Mary E. Cobb, vice-principal.

¹ Between 1860 and 1865 Reverend William Clark, after thirty years as missionary in Armenia, came as assistant. After his connection with Glenwood ceased, he established a college for girls in Florence, Italy. In 1862 his nephew, Edward Clark, came to teach music here. Miss Cobb, after her marriage to H. S. Hayes, opened a school for young ladies in Boston in 1872.

Twelve assistant teachers, men and women, were permanently employed. He was the first to introduce systematic physical culture in the schools of Vermont. In 1862 there were eighty pupils. The average attendance was one hundred and twenty-five. In five and one-half years more than six hundred pupils had studied in this highly prosperous school, of whom one hundred and ten were graduated. While in Brattleboro Mr. Orcutt was superintendent of the public schools, and editor and proprietor of *The Vermont School Journal*.

GLENWOOD LADIES' SEMINARY

Principals and Superintendents

HIRAM ORCUTT, A.M., Principal.
 MISS MARY E. COBB, Vice-Principal.
 MISS VALINA WALLACE, Superintendent East Hall.
 MRS. M. M. WOODWARD, Superintendent West Hall.
 RALPH E. HOSFORD, Esq., Financial Agent.

Board of Instruction

HIRAM ORCUTT, A.M.,
 Evidences of Christianity and Moral Science.

MISS MARY E. COBB,
 History and English Literature.

MISS HELEN M. BROMLEY,
 Higher Mathematics and Astronomy.

MISS ANNA STEVENS,
 Latin and Botany.

MISS FANNY M. WEBSTER,
 Arithmetic and Algebra.

MISS L. S. FERGUSON,
 English Branches.

MISS HELEN S. CRAMPTON,
 French.

PROF. CH. F. SCHUSTER,
 Instrumental Music.

MISS A. T. LEMOYNE,
 Vocal and Instrumental Music.

MISS MARY F. HUNTER,
Piano.

MISS LIZZIE E. TENNEY,
Piano.

MISS MARY E. HAYES,
Piano Assistant.

MISS KATE NEWHALL,
Oil Painting, Penciling and Crayoning.

MISS MARY C. KIMBALL,
Gymnastics.

The Scholastic Year consists of three Sessions.

SUMMER SESSION begins fourth Monday in April; FALL SESSION, fourth Monday in September; WINTER SESSION, the first Monday in January, 1867.

EXPENSES vary from \$210 to \$300 per Academic Year, for Board and Regular Tuition in all Departments.

Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

During six or seven weeks of Summer Vacation, the Seminary will be open to City Boarders.

Apply to R. E. HOSFORD.

WEST BRATTLEBORO, March, 1866.

LANESIDE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

MISS LOUISA A. BARBER

Louisa A. Barber was born April 13, 1828. She was the daughter of Deacon Anson Barber, who died February 19, 1873, at the residence of his son in West Townshend, and Louisa Potter his wife, who died June 6, 1886, at the age of eighty-five.

When a young woman she went to Maryland as governess and teacher, in the place where her brother, Reverend Theodore Barber, was rector. There she became an earnest and devout Episcopalian. Returning to Brattleboro, from 1860 to 1870 she conducted a young ladies' boarding and day school, called "Laneside," on Keyes's Lane, now North Street, where Miss Sawyer's school afterwards was in 1871. She was greatly beloved by a fine class of pupils, especially by those who lived in her house.

November 19, 1870, she married Thomas Doane of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was chief engineer of the Burlington & Missouri

River Railway, Nebraska, 1869-1871, and built that road. From 1874 he was consulting engineer for Troy and Greenfield, Hoosac Tunnel and on the Boston Park Commission; also president of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and consulting engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1879. He founded Doane College, Crete, Nebraska. Mrs. Doane died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 29, 1908.

Her brother, Reverend Theodore P. Barber, was born January 27, 1822; went to school at the Brattleborough Academy in the West Village under the "beloved Preceptor," Roswell Harris, and graduated at Yale in 1842. The following year he tutored in Virginia; in 1844 was a candidate for holy orders, studying theology with Doctor Wyatt of Baltimore; in 1846 he was ordained deacon at Salisbury, Maryland, was sent as missionary to Laurel, Maryland, and built a new and flourishing church there the next year. In 1848 he was ordained priest in Baltimore. In 1849 he became rector of Great Choplank, a parish in Cambridge, Maryland, where he continued in active service forty-four years. He was a frequent deputy to the general convention as dean of convocation and on important church committees of the state. In 1855 he received D.D. from St. John's College.

He married in 1856 Miss Annie C. Hooper of Cambridge.

Children:

Henry Anson, Lieutenant First Cavalry, U. S. A.

William Wyatt, a tutor in St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts.

MISS FLORENCE SAWYER'S SCHOOL

Miss Sawyer taught in the Dickinson High School, Deerfield, three years, the Prospect Hill School, Greenfield, Glenwood Classical Seminary and at Shelburne Falls, where she established an evening school that had a large patronage, before coming to Brattleboro in 1871.

The school opened with seven scholars. One hundred was the average attendance in 1894, when she had thirteen teachers.

She was a remarkably stimulating and thorough teacher, who exacted the best her scholars could give, in work and time,—and her school was the most largely attended of any of the private schools in this town, from 1871 to 1897.

A paper, *The School Dial*, was published by a flourishing debating society.

Saint Helen's School for Boys and Girls opened in the school building of Miss Tyler in 1876, and again after two years in the Park House, was conducted by Mrs. Emma J. Ives from 1879 to 1887, Miss S. A. C.

Thomas, preceptress. They were assisted by Miss Louise Chappell, a sister of Mrs. Ives. Mrs. Ives was born in Rochester. She came here from New York with her sons, Ralph, Philip, who died here, and Kenneth.

CHAPTER LXIX

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Biographical Sketches—Pratt family (Wheeler & Pratt)—D. Stewart Pratt—Alfred H. Wright—Oscar J. Pratt—Oscar D. Esterbrook—Silas M. Waite, the Organ Case—The Vernon cannon—Frederick A. Nash—Charles C. Waite—Bethuel Ranger—Charles F. Thompson—Reverend James Herrick—Draper family: Reverend George B. Draper, William H. Draper, M.D., Francis E. Draper. Francis Goodhue, II—Honorable Broughton D. Harris—Fred H. Harris—Charles A. Harris—Honorable Ranslure W. Clarke—Timothy Vinton—William F. Richardson—Isaac N. Thorn—Barna A. Clark—Edward Crosby—Crosby family (Charles B. Rice, Leroy F. Adams, C. W. Wyman, Edward C. Crosby)—John J. Retting—William Alonzo Hopkins—Davenport & Mansur: Alonzo C. Davenport, Charles H. Mansur—Philip Wells—William S. Newton—Honorable George Howe (George E. Howe)—Judge Daniel Kellogg—Kellogg family (Judge Asa O. Aldis, Henry A. Willard)—John Burnham—Henry Burnham—Burnham family—Larkin G. Mead, Junior—The Snow Angel—William Rutherford Mead—William Morris Hunt—Richard Morris Hunt—Colonel Leavitt Hunt—Bradley family continued: William C., II—S. Rowe—Richards Bradley—Arthur C. (Richards M.—J. Dorr). Walker family: Reverend Charles Walker—Stephen A. Walker—Reverend George Leon Walker (Professor Williston Walker)—Henry F. Walker, M.D. Norman F. Cabot (William Brooks Cabot)—Honorable George W. Folsom—Honorable Hampden Cutts—Miss Mary Cutts—George Chandler Hall—Honorable Charles Kellogg Field—Thomas Thompson—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson—Item of Thompson will.

THE PRATT FAMILY

Rufus Pratt,¹ born July 4, 1799, married July 31, 1822, Maria E., daughter of Major James and Polly Stewart Esterbrook, born September 7, 1800; died October 19, 1857. He died November 28, 1877, aged seventy-eight.

Children:

LUCIUS G., who spent his early life in Brattleboro, and was of the firm Wheeler & Pratt. He later went to West Newton, Massachusetts, and engaged in wholesale silk and finally in the wholesale grocery business. He married Maria C., daughter of James Hastings, who died September 4, 1858, aged thirty. He died in 1905, aged eighty. They had a son, Herbert G., who married February, 1890, Miss Frances E. Sawyer.

¹ Pratt & Bullock, 1844.

Lucy J., married July 19, 1864, Frederic S. Plimpton of Boston. She died in San Diego, California, December 28, 1889; by a second marriage she had three sons and one daughter.

In 1841 Franklin Hoar Wheeler, who had been a clerk for his brother, and Lucius G. Pratt (son of Rufus), bought out John H. Wheeler and combined the business, which had become a general dry goods and grocery business, the firm being Wheeler & Pratt. In 1849 the partnership was dissolved and Lucius G. Pratt became the senior member of the firm of Pratt, Wheeler (Leonard) & Company, D. Stewart Pratt, the younger brother of Lucius G., being the "company." They continued to do business successfully for four years, their sales the last year aggregating \$100,000.

DANIEL STEWART PRATT was born August 3, 1826, on what is known as the Thomas Betterley farm in the west part of the town. He went to school in West Brattleboro until he was fifteen years old, then went to work in his father's market which was situated on Main Street where the Ullery Building now stands. He remained there until he was twenty-one years old and entered the employ of Wheeler & Pratt, who conducted a general dry goods and grocery store. He married February 14, 1850, Caroline P., daughter of Edmund and Betsey Wright Hoar, born in Bedford, Massachusetts, December 9, 1830; she died March 14, 1896.

While D. Stewart Pratt was well known in this town and county as a highly successful merchant, he achieved a wider preëminence as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep. Many of the Shorthorn herds in the South and West descended from foundation stock bred by Mr. Pratt. In the early nineties he shipped to Illinois what was considered the finest Shorthorn cow that ever stood in that state. He was able to get high prices for his fancy-bred stock, being credited with selling one for \$9000. He was also interested in horse breeding and had owned many valuable animals. In 1884 Mr. Pratt became interested in the Vermont Live Stock Company and served as vice-president and later as president of the corporation. He became a corporator of the Vermont Savings Bank in 1878 and served on its board of investment until 1908.

Owing to his mercantile interests Mr. Pratt did not enlist at the time of the Civil War, though he furnished a substitute and was active in recruiting Company B, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers. At the close of the war Mr. Pratt was made quartermaster of the First Vermont Regiment. Mr. Pratt was always a staunch Republican, though he took no active part in politics. The only town office he ever held was that of selectman in 1879. He was made the chairman

of the board and it was under his direction that the roads and bridges of the town were repaired and rebuilt after the great freshet of 1869. From 1859 he lived in the house on Western Avenue in which he died January 8, 1912. When Pratt, Wright & Company were succeeded by O. D. Esterbrook in 1873, Mr. Pratt practically retired from the mercantile field and devoted himself to his live-stock breeding operations.

Children:

EDMUND R., born October 2, 1857; married November 27, 1886, Harriet Braser (Mlle. Stella Brazzi), daughter of Egbert and Margaret Holland Braser. (See p. 992.)

Mary Alice, born November 23, 1859; married September 10, 1891, Charles W. Dunham. They had one child, Stewart Pratt Dunham, born October 6, 1900. She graduated from the Brattleboro High School in 1877 and was for four years in Miss Stearns's Private School, Amherst. She died July 28, 1912. Mr. Dunham was born in North Paris, Maine, July 1, 1857, worked two years in the general store of his father in West Paris and engaged in the flour and grain business under the name C. W. Dunham Company, before coming to Brattleboro in 1885 and engaging in the shoe business. He was instrumental in inducing the development of the water power at Vernon and was president of the Connecticut River Power Company. He died April 5, 1910.

WALTER STEWART, born July 25, 1870; married Alice Fisher, daughter of Charles F. Paige of Athol, Massachusetts.

At the expiration of the Pratt, Wheeler & Company partnership it became evident that a radical change must ensue in the manner of conducting their business, as the trade demanded that the different lines of goods should be carried in greater variety and in separate stocks. In 1854 the dry goods and millinery departments were sold to Oscar J. Pratt, who had previously, in 1850, established himself in a dry goods store of his own. He then assumed the dry goods department, later giving up the millinery, while the firm of D. S. Pratt & Company conducted a men's custom and ready-made clothing business in the adjoining store on the north; this firm was dissolved in 1860 and that of Pratt (D. S.), Wright (Alfred H.) & Company was formed. In 1873 Mr. Pratt sold out to Oscar D. Esterbrook, but the firm name was retained. He continued in the general clothing trade until 1889, when the firm name disappeared owing to his death in March of that year, he having been for a number of years sole proprietor.

OSCAR JAMES PRATT was born October 22, 1828. Early in his business career he was associated with his older brothers, Lucius Pratt and

Daniel Stewart Pratt, and saw the numerous changes of their firm and in the lines of business which they conducted.

In 1848 he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, to learn the dry goods business in the store of H. B. Claffin and remained there two years. On his return he established himself, in 1850, in the O. J. Pratt store on Main Street, where he kept the conservative and substantial dry goods store of the town, never lowering his high standards of quality to suit the moods of changing fashion.

When O. J. Pratt started in business alone his store was twenty-five feet square with a driveway in the rear. In the late fifties Mr. Pratt made an addition by building on to the rear part, and in 1869, O. J. Pratt having bought the north part of the real estate of his brother, D. S. Pratt, the entire building was enlarged and rebuilt. George S. Pratt, the son who survived him, was for many years a bookkeeper in his father's store and had the active management of the business. The various stores with which the Pratts were connected were located where Goodnow, Pearson & Hunt are now in business.

He married, first, December 25, 1854, Miss Sarah S. Woodcock of Brattleboro. She was an active member of the Unitarian Church. She died August 22, 1883. He married, second, July 29, 1886, Alice May, daughter of Charles and Mary E. (Woodcock) Brownell, of Colerain, Massachusetts.

Children by first marriage:

GEORGE S., born February 14, 1857; married July 20, 1882, Miss Mary C. Cooke.

Arthur J., born July 7, 1863; married November 27, 1884, Katharine, daughter of Samuel B. Houghton; died January 4, 1891, aged twenty-seven years six months. From the time of his graduation from the High School he was clerk in his father's store. She married, second, William Gray. She died at Pittsfield, Maine, July 12, 1920.

Oscar D. Esterbrook, son of Daniel S. Esterbrook, was born in West Brattleboro April 20, 1833, and died here March 8, 1899. The family moved to the East Village when he was fifteen years of age; a year later he became a clerk in Deacon Dwinell's store.

Oscar D. Esterbrook was with Pratt, Wheeler & Company and with the successive partnership, becoming partner of Pratt, Wright & Company. When E. R. Pratt succeeded to the interest of A. H. Wright, Mr. Esterbrook became sole owner of the store.

In company with his brother-in-law, Azor Marshall, he built the Marshall and Esterbrook building near the bridge. He was one of the original incorporators and trustees of the Brattleboro Savings Bank.

June 15, 1876, he married Ella C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer P. Wetherell of Chesterfield, born October 4, 1845, who married, first, December 28, 1870, Frederick Shumway. Mrs. Wetherell was Laura, daughter of Captain Reuben and Mary Wetherbee Marsh; she was born August 20, 1817, and died in 1897.

Children:

Edith, graduated from Smith College in 1898.

WAITE FAMILY—SILAS M. WAITE

Silas M. Waite was the son of Thomas F. Waite born June 17, 1797, died July 2, 1846, and Evelina Sophia Waite, who was born June 30, 1800, and died November 20, 1878. He was born in Fayetteville in 1825. About 1835 the Waite family moved to Brattleboro and here, with the exception of a short time in his teens as messenger in a Springfield bank, his life was spent. Leaving that bank he began life as stage agent in this place, a position he efficiently filled some years. A man of a remarkable grasp of business affairs, of wide general information and of unusual facility in all mathematical operations, he was also a man of great public spirit, whose services in connection with every movement for the advancement of the town's life gave him a position of influence and leadership which he held for more than thirty years.

An exceptional quickness of sympathy and loyalty to friends won for him also a strong personal following.

Mr. Waite married April 2, 1850, Miss Sophia L. Eager of Newfane.

In 1857 he became cashier of the Windham County National Bank.

In 1857 gas was introduced and he was the organizer and president of The Brattleboro Gas Company; manager of the Elliot Street carriage works and owner of the Hinsdale bridge.

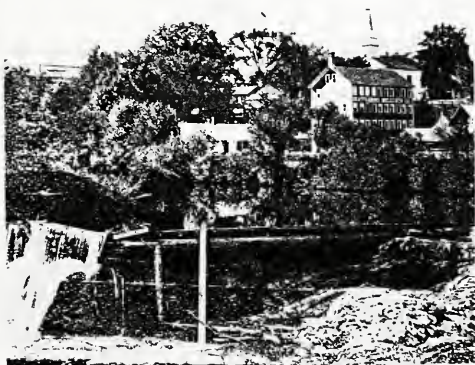
Having worked with energy and enthusiasm for the common good, in September, 1864, he was elected town representative by the largest vote ever cast. From 1865 Mr. Waite was engaged in the manufacture of melodeons as member of the firm J. Estey & Company, later of R. Burdett & Company, and as president of the Brattleboro Melodeon Company. He rebuilt the Connecticut River bridge in 1870, and with D. L. Harris of Springfield reorganized the Vermont Valley Railroad in 1871 and for a year was sole manager.

April 22, 1870, "a large number of citizens called at the residence of S. M. Waite accompanied by the Brattleboro Band for the purpose of showing their appreciation of his efforts in forwarding enterprises for the promotion of the prosperity and welfare of the village, and especially

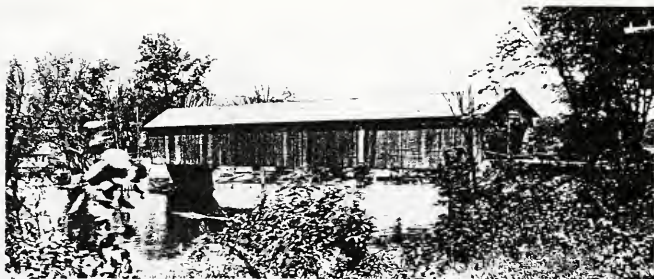


OLD FOUNTAIN ENGINE

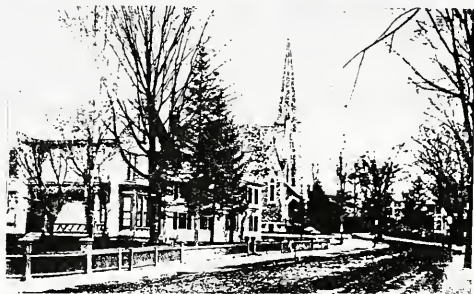
FROST MANSION



BRATTLEBORO MELODEON CO.



BRIDGE OVER LITTLE RIVER



MAIN STREET



EAST SIDE MAIN STREET

for his energy and perseverance in completing the Connecticut River bridge in the face of serious difficulties. They carried with them presents contributed by one hundred individuals, which were presented to Mr. Waite in behalf of the donors by Colonel Charles A. Miles."¹

In 1873-1874 there was an S. M. Waite Hose Company whose cart Number 1 was named "Waite." He was chief engineer of the Fire Department from 1873. He was first bailiff in 1874. In that year he engaged in raising poultry on a very large scale on the Island. He was chairman of the board of bailiffs, chairman of the school board and public library committee for many years, and chairman of the board of trustees of the Congregational Society. He built the road along the western base of Wantastiquet in 1875, and in 1878 rebuilt the toll bridge and made it free. Among his public improvements were the building of the arch over Whetstone Brook, the Putney culvert, etc., which have stood so firmly the test of time.

Mr. Waite's public career terminated with the failure of his bank in 1881, under circumstances which need not be considered here. In 1886 the Waite family removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he died March 11, 1895.

Children:

William Eager, married Miss Amelia Morris; died September 1, 1914, aged sixty. Children: Evelyn Morris; Mildred E.; Arthur W.

Frank W., died November 25, 1880, aged twenty-three.

Louise S.

Alice Vinton.

BURDETT-ESTEY ORGAN CASE. Long-standing litigation attended the Burdett-Estey Organ Case, which was made even more notable by such distinguished counsel as Honorable E. J. Phelps for Mr. Waite and Honorable William M. Evarts for Mr. Estey.

Litigation was begun in 1871. The suit grew out of the alleged infringement of a reed board patent granted Riley Burdett who, with Mr. Waite, had been partners of Jacob Estey. The litigation was long delayed, owing to the illness of Judge Smalley of Vermont and the death of Circuit Judges Woodruff and Johnson. The case was first argued before Judge Johnson of New York in March, 1876, but he had not decided it at the time of his death nearly two years later. Judge Blatchford and Judge Wheeler heard the case in May and June, 1878, sitting in New York, the arguments occupying a week.

It was decided by them substantially in Burdett's favor the next No-

¹ *The Vermont Phoenix*.

member, and ex-Governor Stewart of Vermont was appointed a special master to take an accounting of the profits due the plaintiffs. These profits were found by the master to amount with interest to about \$161,000, for which a decree was entered April 6, 1880. Estey & Company promptly took an appeal, furnishing the required bond for \$200,000.

When the case was finally argued before the United States Supreme Court in November, 1883, the previous decision was revoked in favor of the Estey Organ Company.

THE VERNON CANNON

The Vernon cannon was a twenty-four cylinder revolver invented by Cyrus Dodge of Vernon. The proprietors were Colonel F. J. Burrows of Vernon, Colonel George B. Kellogg and Colonel Silas M. Waite of Brattleboro. It was cast by Cyrus Alger of Boston and made at the machine shop of George Newman & Son of Brattleboro, under the supervision of Jacob Marsh, and put together at Vernon in 1859.

It was tested by a committee of investigation (sent by Congress under the direction of Jefferson Davis, chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate of the United States, and Governor Floyd, Secretary of War), consisting of Major Thornton, Captain Manerlin and Lieutenant Balch. It cost \$6000, and weighed over twenty tons.

Frederick A. Nash was born in Ballston Springs, New York. He practiced law in Akron, Ohio, and during the Civil War was provost marshal at Cleveland. He moved to Brattleboro from Akron about 1867, with his family, consisting of his wife, who had been Mrs. Sarah Leavenworth Watrous of Waterbury, Connecticut; two stepchildren, John and Mary Totten Watrous; his son by a first marriage, Frederick Nash, and a daughter by the second wife, Sarah L., who married Reverend John A. Todd of Tarrytown, New York.

Mary Totten Watrous was married in Brattleboro April 3, 1877, to Reverend Anson R. Graves, born April 13, 1842, at Wells, Rutland County, Vermont, missionary bishop of Nebraska, and author of "The Farmer's Boy who became a Bishop." Children: Frederick D.; Gertrude; Margaret, married Reverend G. G. Bennett; Eliot V.; David W.; Paul.

Mr. Nash had interests in a gold mine in Canada which proved unprofitable, so that he entered into some activities in Brattleboro in the capacity of assistant to S. M. Waite and was president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Association and director of the Vermont National Bank. In 1882 he removed to Waterbury, and died in Montreal July 23, 1886.

CHARLES C. WAITE

Charles C. Waite was born in Newfane in June, 1830, but his boyhood was spent in this village. At sixteen, having been for two years a clerk in the post office under Frederick N. Palmer, he went to Springfield as telegraph operator and became one of the most expert in the country. Subsequently he was conductor on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad.

He married Julia, adopted daughter of Elihu Burritt, and lived in New Haven, engaged as secretary in the City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. About the time of the opening of the Civil War he went to Chicago and for a number of years was chief manager of the Sherman House—his partners being D. A. Gage and John Rice—winning distinction as the proprietor by his executive abilities and agreeable personal traits. Ambitious of a larger field, he returned to the East about 1866, bought a large interest in the Brevoort House, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, New York City, and maintained a quiet and elegant hotel with the general characteristics of an English hotel which gave it a fine reputation among European travelers. He was more successful than any man in the country in making a hotel homelike and comfortable. Many diplomats made the Brevoort headquarters, as did the generals of the Civil War, and some of the presidents of railroads, our larger capitalists and men famous in art and literature. A few years before his death, February 2, 1880, he became a member of the firm which conducted the Windsor Hotel.

He left a widow and five children: Charles Burritt Waite, married October 18, 1876, Lizzie Noble, daughter of Mrs. Harmon Noble of Essex County, New York; William Henry; Albert; Julia, lost on the *Ville de Havre*; Minnie L., died March 6, 1887.

Other children of Thomas F. and Evelina S. Waite were:

Lucretia, born December 28, 1823; died January 16, 1897.

ALFRED F., born in Wardsboro December 27, 1827; married November 27, 1865, Martha S., daughter of Martin and Clarina Grout of Montague, Massachusetts; bought the farm known as the "Waite Farm" on the Putney Road in 1863; he died May 16, 1896; she died March 14, 1916. Children:

FRED M., born January 1, 1860; married June 6, 1883, Miss Anna F. Houghton; died August 23, 1901. Children: Florence, married, second, Houghton Seaverns; John Alfred, born December 21, 1885, married June 28, 1907, Miss Ellen S. Marcy; Louise A.

Harriet G., married February 26, 1890, Horatio Knight of Dummerston. Children: William W.; Ruth.

Elizabeth S., born June 8, 1837; died September 15, 1881.

Frances S., married, 1865, E. Bliss Vinton of Springfield, Massachusetts; died February 22, 1869.

Henry, of Cleveland, Ohio.

BETHUEL RANGER

Bethuel Ranger was born in Colerain, Massachusetts, October 8, 1822, the youngest of nine children of Bethuel and Elizabeth Peck Ranger.

His parents moved to Monroe, Michigan, in 1831, living there five years. In 1836 Mr. Ranger came to Brattleboro to learn the jeweler's trade with Deacon D. B. Thompson and took such an interest in his work that on Deacon Thompson's death, in 1876, he became head of the firm, and Henry H. Thompson succeeded to his father's interest. The firm of Thompson & Ranger was dissolved in January, 1896.

Mr. Ranger married June 26, 1851, Abby S., daughter of Austin and Charlotte Knowlton Wheeler. She was born in Broome, Province of Quebec, September 23, 1827. They lived on Elliot and Green Streets, and then for forty years on Williston Street. Mr. Ranger died January 14, 1895. Mrs. Ranger died in West Brattleboro January 8, 1916, aged eighty-eight. She was an intellectual woman and retained her faculties in old age to a remarkable degree; she had some knowledge of languages and of painting and was a reader of extended tastes. She was also a woman of high principle. She was a member of St. Michael's Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Sarah G. Smiley (Mrs. John B.), who died November 1, 1872, aged fifty-six, leaving a son, James F. Smiley, and Mrs. Arabella N. Smith (Mrs. Calvin), who died December 17, 1872, Mr. Ranger's sisters, lived in Brattleboro. Another sister, Miss Ellen S. Ranger, died December 20, 1872.

James F. Smiley was in the real estate business in Toledo, removed to Chicago, where he died in 1911.

CHARLES F. THOMPSON

Charles F. Thompson was born in Seymour, Connecticut, December 8, 1830, and was one of four children of Reverend Charles and Hannah (Miner) Thompson. His father was a leading Congregational minister of his time and from 1833 to his death in 1885 was pastor of the church at Salem, Connecticut.

Mr. Thompson came to Brattleboro April 1, 1846, to be clerk in Williston & Tyler's hardware store, the firm being Nathan B. Williston and Ferdinand Tyler, in 1853 Tyler & Thompson and afterwards C. F. Thompson & Company. The latter firm failed in 1879, but, in company



CHARLES F. THOMPSON



SAMUEL DUTTON



JOHN W. FROST



*Yours Truly
Edward Crosby*

EDWARD CROSBY



CHARLES C. FOST



George E. Crowell

GEORGE E. CROWELL



Henry D. Holton

HENRY D. HOLTON

with Captain S. E. Howard¹ of Jamaica and from 1885 with Frank D. Fisk, Mr. Thompson continued the business until 1893.

During the years of his active interest in the hardware trade, Mr. Thompson was associated in other enterprises. He was one of a company of men who built the Centerville factory, and manufactured there furniture of a high grade, under the name of the Brattleboro Furniture Company. Subsequently he was a member of the Brattleboro Knitting Machine Company, which made knitting machines in the same factory. Still later he had an interest in the Brattleboro Tool Company, which made skates, planes and bits in the Carpenter Organ Company's building.

He married Elizabeth Cune, daughter of Charles Cune of Brattleboro, May 15, 1855. For eight years they lived with her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sikes Cune, in the Sikes homestead, where Mrs. Thompson was born. In 1863 Mr. Thompson bought the Judge Whitney place on Main Street, and five years later moved the old house and built the commodious new house which was sold in 1885 to George S. Dowley,—the Thompson family returning to the Sikes house where they continued to live until the government appropriated the site for a Federal Building.

He was an early friend, promoter and finally president of the Brattleboro & Whitehall Railroad, and treasurer of the Brattleboro Gaslight Company. A man of public spirit and tireless energy, although of delicate physique, he entered into a variety of the town's activities with enthusiasm and efficiency. He was one of three workers who transformed a barren plain of sand in the north part of the village into what is now the village Common, and raised between \$600 and \$700 in 1856 for laying out and fencing the Common, which was originally enclosed with a fence of low posts and rails, three rails to each section. This fence gradually fell into decay. He and a young friend, Augustus Shepherd of New York, set out the row of elm trees that have made the beauty of Oak Street.

He was for forty-one years, from 1865, on the Board of Deacons of the Centre Congregational Church; treasurer of church benevolence, superintendent of the Sunday school and teacher from 1856 to 1877, active in every work of the church for over fifty years, director of the Missionary Society and corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from 1869, and added thousands of dollars to their treasuries by his personal efforts.

He was a ready speaker and writer and was the means of converting the sentiments of the people, through these gifts, into important public movements. His heart was, however, centered in the religious life of the

¹ From 1880 Captain Howard, of the Eighth Vermont Infantry, was of Stoddard & Howard Cattle Company, Wyoming; member Massachusetts Legislature, 1896; married Miss Helen Marsh. Children: Pauline; Marjorie, died.

community. No layman of the Centre Church was as constant as he in attendance upon its services, or contributed more to her influence, by his fervent personal appeals and by his interest in the well-being of each member of the church. He died May 11, 1906. Mrs. Thompson died in July, 1917.

Children:

Helen E., graduated from Vassar College in 1878, and gave the salutatory oration. She was for many years head of Burnham House, in the Burnham Classical School, and later established a girls' school in Northampton, of which she is principal.

Mary F., born January 13, 1862; died September 22, 1889. She graduated from Smith College in 1883, taught two years at Stamford, Connecticut, and at Northampton, Massachusetts, four years.

Frederick M., born October 31, 1866; graduated from Amherst College, 1887; died November 26, 1887.

Charles H., born February 11, 1870; married June 9, 1896, Ruth H., daughter of Charles D. and Lelia (Fletcher) Noyes. A daughter, Lelia.

Until her removal to Northampton in 1917, Mrs. C. H. Thompson, ever active and influential in her home church in Brattleboro, was treasurer of the Vermont Branch of the Woman's Home Missionary Union, performing the duties of her office with a care, judgment and infinite tact that won her the place of friend and adviser of auxiliaries throughout Vermont.

REVEREND JAMES HERRICK

The Herrick family is believed to have descended from Ericke, a Danish chief, who came to Britain about the year 911. Henry, the son of Sir William, the first of the family who came to this country, settled in Salem in June, 1629. Joseph, youngest son of Henry, came from Concord, Massachusetts, to Vermont, lived awhile in Townshend, and finally settled in Brattleboro; his son, Jonathan, the grandfather of Reverend James Herrick, was born in 1743; Jonathan's son, Nathaniel, the father of James, was born March 7, 1782; in 1806 he married Miss Lydia Eastman, and lived for a time where A. W. Crouch lived later, near LeRay's; from there he went to Broome, Canada, where James was born March 19, 1814. On his return from Canada he lived a year or two in a cottage northwest of the Sargent place.

It was here that James began his schoolboy studies, at about the age of five years, in the schoolhouse in the so-called Miller district. He earned a prize of five cents, a "reward of merit," with which, and another five

cents his sick mother put with it, he bought a copy of the New Testament, and this he kept and used always. From here his father moved to a farm near the southeast corner of Newfane, where the mother of James died when he was about ten years old. From this place the father and children moved to a farm afterwards occupied by a half-brother of James, in West Dummerston.

It was from this farmer's home and life that James began to attend school, at the age of eighteen or twenty years, during fall terms, at the Brattleborough Academy, and taught district school in the winter to pay his way in preparing for college.

He was often employed as assistant teacher in the Academy and sometimes took entire charge of the school. His religious life was one of marked activity, devotion and fidelity. Having completed his preparations for college, he went to Williams, where he graduated in 1841, and after teaching a year went to Andover, where he graduated in 1845. He was ordained in Brattleboro October 10, married Miss Elizabeth H. Crosby November 2, in the old Academy building where the church was then worshiping and where he was ordained to go as missionary to India, and embarked November 12, under the auspices of the American Board, for Madura, Southern India, and there gave himself to mission work, teaching, preaching or visiting villages, as duty required, till failing health called for a season of rest. For this purpose he came on a visit to America in 1864, whence, at the end of two years, he went back to India and there remained till 1883. From that time his home was in West Brattleboro.

Mr. Herrick was the father of ten children, all of whom were born in India, six of whom, with his wife, survived him; four died in India, where they were buried.

He died December 1, 1891.

Children:

James Frederick Herrick, the oldest son, born in Madura, India, came to this country with his parents in 1864, was left here for an education, and with his sister Emily found a home in the family of Reverend H. B. Blake of Belchertown, Massachusetts. He graduated from Williston Seminary in 1871, from Williams College in 1875, and immediately began newspaper work, and for three years was a member of the editorial staff of *The Rutland Herald*, going from that paper to *The Springfield Republican*, where he did faithful work for eight years. In 1886 he went to New York as night agent of the New England Associated Press, was promoted and did his most efficient work as manager of that organization. His health suffered, and by advice of physicians he went abroad. Later he entered the employ of *The New York World*, where he remained until his final illness.

Mr. Herrick was married in June, 1884, to Christine, daughter of Reverend Doctor Edward P. Terhune and his wife, better known as "Marion Harland," when Doctor Terhune was pastor of the First Church in Springfield. Mrs. Herrick survived him with two sons.

He died February 10, 1893, in New York.

Other children of Reverend James Herrick:

William H., with Lord & Taylor, New York.

Doctor Joseph T., a practicing physician in Springfield, Massachusetts.
Reverend David Scudder, graduated from Williams College in 1884 and taught in India some years; returned to enter Union Theological Seminary, fitting himself for more missionary work; of Bangalore, India.

Henry, died in Green River, Utah.

Mary E., born in Madura October 2, 1847; married June 11, 1868, John H. Dunklee, who died in 1892. Children: Helen, married John M. Phelan of Brooklyn; Laura M., matron of Mount Holyoke College; Charles R.; Harry W. F. of Ilion, New York.

Emily J., married June 1, 1882, Reverend George E. Martin.

DRAPER FAMILY

George Draper was a merchant of Brattleboro, who, with his wife, Lucy Barnard of Lancaster, New Hampshire, moved to New York about 1835.

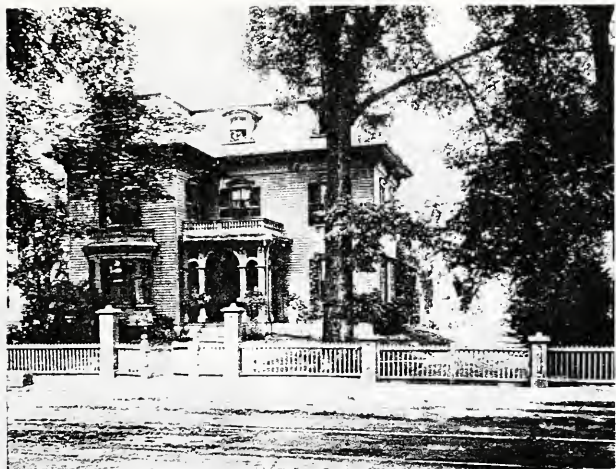
Children:

Reverend George B. Draper was born in 1827, studied at Trinity School, graduated at Columbia College, 1845, at the General Theological Seminary, 1849. He was rector of St. Andrew's Church, New York, 1850-1876. He married November 25, 1850, Lucy Blake Goodhue, daughter of Wells Goodhue, and had six children. He died September 24, 1876, aged fifty.

William H. Draper, M.D., was born October 14, 1833. He graduated at Columbia College in 1851, and in 1855 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons; he continued his medical studies in London and Paris.

He was connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons twenty-nine years, becoming Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin, Professor of Clinical Medicine and finally Professor Emeritus. He was identified with the New York Hospital forty-one years, and was consulting physician of St. Luke's, Presbyterian and Roosevelt Hospitals. He was president of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Doctor Draper had a cultivated musical taste and was a promoter



RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS GOODHUE



MAIN STREET



BEECHWOOD
RESIDENCE OF J. N. BALESTIER



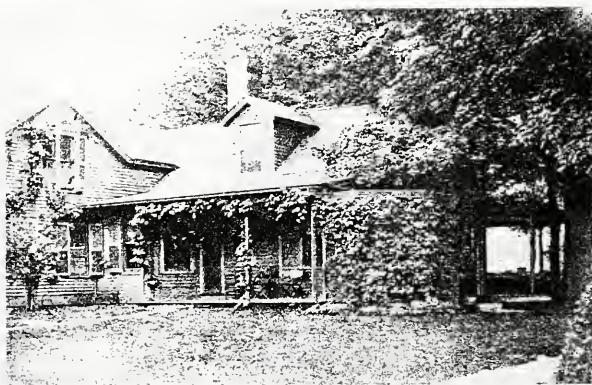
MAPLEWOOD
BALESTIER'S FARM



RESIDENCE OF
PELEG BARROWS



DUTCH COTTAGE
R. G. HARDIE



PETTIS FARM
SUMMER RESIDENCE OF DORMAN B. EATON

of musical institutions, a large stockholder and director of orchestral organizations in New York.

He married, first, Elinor Kinnicut of Worcester. Children: Martha; Doctor William K., who married Helen Hoffman. He married, second, Ruth, daughter of Charles A. Dana, the editor of *The New York Sun*, who died August 16, 1914, in her sixty-fifth year. Children: Charles D.; Dorothea; Ruth; Paul, a noted German lied singer. Frank Ellis Draper, born in New York in October, 1836, grew up in New York City and for a term of years was clerk in the store of Brooks Brothers, well-known clothing dealers. He afterwards entered business for himself in the firm of Brown, Draper & Company (Joseph H. Brown and William H. Owen), importers and dealers in tailors' furnishings.

He married September 17, 1863, Mary Goodhue, daughter of William P. Cune, who died May 11, 1879, aged thirty-seven.

Mr. Draper was an active supporter and treasurer of the Church of the Holy Communion of New York City and of St. Michael's Episcopal Church in Brattleboro, and was for many years one of its vestrymen. Among many memorial gifts to the church have been the lectern given by him in memory of his wife, the corona and brass altar rail in memory of her sister, Julia Cune Bartlett. He possessed a peculiarly genial and gentle nature. He was a gentleman, in the finest sense of the word—cultured, modest, faithful and true. He died December 8, 1896, aged sixty-one. Children:

Julia, married December 6, 1894, I. Chauncey McKeever of New York. Children: Edith, married Boughton Cobb; Marianne; Frances.

FRANCIS GOODHUE, II

Francis Goodhue was born at the old Arms farm August 28, 1822, one of the five children of Colonel Joseph and Sarah Edwards Goodhue.

He was a pupil of the old Academy and upon leaving school entered the employ of John R. Blake & Company, where he worked as a clerk for seven years, and after leaving that concern was with the firm Cune & Goodhue. This store was where F. W. Kuech was afterwards located. He later entered into partnership with John W. Frost and for thirty-five years was engaged in the grocery business on the site occupied by the Brooks House Pharmacy. A broken leg prevented him from enlisting in the service, but he was active as a recruiting officer and was commissary of the military hospital during the latter part of the Civil War. The fire

of 1869 destroyed his store, and he was out of active business from 1869 until 1875.

It was upon the urgent solicitation of his brother-in-law, George J. Brooks, who had built a hotel for his native town, that Mr. Goodhue assumed the management of the Brooks House in 1875, which he continued for thirteen years. Under his judicious direction and by his personal associations, many former residents and a constant stream of travelers en route to and from the White Mountains and Canada were brought to Brattleboro. Finding here a hotel among the best in New England, they returned annually for some part of the year. It became a favorite winter resort for elderly people and families wishing to lead a quiet life in a northern climate; and not a few remained in permanent residence, notably the family of William Menzies of New York, 1887-1896; James Menzies, Mrs. Menzies-Miller and her son Clarence; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Williamson of New Jersey with their children, Lelia, who married January 29, 1896, Edward A. Tyler, manager of the house, Benjamin, May and Martha. William O. Chapin, Colonel Austine and others native-born passed their last years here. Mr. Goodhue was a director of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad from 1865.

Mr. Goodhue received the title of colonel by appointment upon the staff of Governor Frederick Holbrook. He was a member of the Lafayette Light Infantry of Brattleboro and for over twenty years was a member of the old volunteer fire department of this village, and was first assistant engineer under Silas Waite. In politics he was originally a stalwart Whig and upon the formation of the Republican party became identified with it, although he never took an active part in politics. In his prime Mr. Goodhue was a handsome man and had a tall, well-proportioned figure. Inheriting a position of influence, his opinions—always independent and fearlessly expressed—were made acceptable to majorities by his social instincts and keen wit, and were felt in various interests of the community's life.

Mr. Goodhue married October 26, 1847, Mary E. Brooks, daughter of Captain William S. and Eleanor (Forman) Brooks. She died August 4, 1901. He died February 8, 1910.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue, four of whom died in infancy. The two surviving are:

Ellen B., who married September 26, 1878, Henry Van Kleeck, a lawyer of New York and in Denver, Colorado, of the Van Kleeck-Bacon Investment Company. He was born January 3, 1851; graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1872, and from the Colorado Law School in 1876. Henry Van Kleeck has made a gift to the Nation of ten acres of historic ruins in southern Colorado,



FRANCIS GOODHUE II



GEORGE J. BROOKS



B. D. Harris

BROUGHTON D. HARRIS



Geo. C. Hall



FRANCIS W. BROOKS



DOCTOR GEORGE P. GALE



Norman F. Cabot

NORMAN F. CABOT

consisting of the remains of structures once forming an extensive village inhabited by prehistoric people, and called The Yucca House National Monument.

FRANCIS GOODHUE, JUNIOR, born December 3, 1867; was a student of the Brattleboro High School, 1883; St. Mark's, Southboro, Massachusetts, 1884-1886; Institute of Technology, Boston, 1887-1889; married June 15, 1892, Elizabeth W. Cope Evans, daughter of John Wistar and Eleanor J. Stokes Evans of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Children: Mary Brooks; Francis, III; Wistar Evans; Elizabeth; Margaret.

He has been a manufacturer of lumber in North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee; and of plumbing specialties; is president of Sanitary Specialties Company; president of Building Loan Association and vice-president of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association; director of Robert Morris Trust Company.

He has been active in political reform in Pennsylvania; treasurer of the Reform Party of Germantown; on the Supreme Council of Boy Scouts in Philadelphia; scoutmaster Troop 132.

HONORABLE BROUGHTON D. HARRIS

Honorable Broughton D. Harris was one of the four sons of Wilder and Harriet Davis Harris. The first Harris ancestor in this country was Arthur Harris of Duxbury, Massachusetts, who came in the seventeenth century from England. Abner Harris, the great-grandfather of Broughton D. Harris, moved to Chesterfield from Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1777. Wilder Harris, his grandson, was an enterprising and respected farmer of Chesterfield. After the sale of his farm in that town, he moved to this village and his later years were spent in the leisure of a good old age. He married, second, Mrs. Mary J. Walker of Springfield, July 21, 1871. He died March 30, 1887, aged ninety.

Broughton D. Harris was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, August 16, 1822; he prepared for college at the Chesterfield Academy and at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire; entered Dartmouth College in 1841 and graduated with honors in 1845. The class was one of distinguished ability, and nearly all of its members have been men of prominence, either in the professions, in politics, in business or military affairs.

Immediately after his graduation Mr. Harris began the study of law in the office of Judge Asa Keyes of Brattleboro and subsequently continued it in that of Edward Kirkland, Esquire. While pursuing his law studies he acted as editor of *The Vermont Phoenix* for twelve months. In August,

1847, Mr. Harris and William B. Hale began the publication of *The Semi-weekly Eagle*. Mr. Harris's connection with the paper continued until he went to Utah in 1851. On returning from that territory Mr. Harris continued its publication until 1855, when it was united with *The Vermont Statesman*.

In the fall of 1850, on the unsolicited recommendations of Senators Collamer and Foote, he was honored by President Fillmore with appointment as first secretary of the Territory of Utah. In March, 1851, Mr. Harris and his wife, then a bride, started on their long, tedious and perilous journey across the plains. There was no white settlement west of the Missouri River, and the journey from that point to the Great Salt Lake occupied sixty-five days, through a country inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians.

Brigham Young was the first governor of the territory. The sentiments and aims of the two appointees were wholly incongruous and antagonistic. The faithful manner in which Mr. Harris discharged his duties soon brought him into collision with Brigham Young. In the opinion of Mr. Harris the territorial government, as organized by the governor and his associates, was not in harmony with the enabling act of Congress; indeed, they ostentatiously disregarded the plain provisions of that act. He therefore refused to disburse the money lodged in his hands by the United States government for the benefit of the territory, and in a letter assigned unanswerable reasons for his refusal. The Mormon Legislature passed a series of resolutions requiring him to deliver to the Mormon United States marshal of Utah the public money in his possession, and threatened him with arrest and imprisonment in case he refused to comply.

Under angry threats of personal violence and even of assassination, he returned to Washington and promptly restored to the United States treasury every dollar of the appropriation. The administration fully approved of his action. Two federal judges who had been appointed to office in Utah returned to Washington with Mr. Harris. The three presented a formal report to the President, setting forth the reasons for their return and the condition of affairs in the territory.

Soon after this Mr. Harris was appointed secretary and acting governor of New Mexico, but he declined to accept these positions.

Mr. Harris was always deeply interested in state affairs, although actively engaged in business. In 1847-1848 he was register of probate. He was elected to the State Senate in 1860 and served on the committee on railroads. He was reelected in 1861 and was chairman of the important committee on military affairs at a time when nearly all of the sessional legislation related to matters of a warlike nature. The members of this senate were probably the ablest body of legislators ever assembled

in Vermont. Among Mr. Harris's associates were such men as George F. Edmunds, Paul Dillingham, Asahel Peck, John W. Stewart, C. W. Willard, F. E. Woodbridge and Thomas E. Powers. He was assistant quartermaster in the Regular Army in 1862.

Governor Fairbanks appointed Mr. Harris to serve with ex-Governor Hiland Hall, General H. H. Baxter, L. E. Chittenden and Levi Underwood in the Peace Congress which assembled in Washington, on invitation from the State of Virginia, just before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Mr. Harris was for years engaged in the construction of railroads, and in this work made a fortune, being the senior member of the firm of Harris Brothers & Company. The list of railroads constructed in whole or in part by this firm includes the Wisconsin Central in Wisconsin; part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in central Illinois; the Buffalo & Suspension Bridge, New York; part of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia; the Chenango & Alleghany, Pennsylvania; the Brattleboro & Whitehall narrow gauge railroad; the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield, Illinois; and the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Harris was a man of mental strength and his keenness and independence of thought and conviction were expressed in clean-cut, incisive English. His native ability and this inborn habit of mind and character made him the recognized companion, intellectually and socially, of the men who gave Vermont her fame in the eventful days after 1860. With both Senator Morrill and Senator Edmunds he enjoyed intimate personal friendship. He came to his young manhood when aggressive political controversy was in its palmiest days, and the columns of *The Phoenix* and *The Eagle* of that time prove how trenchant was his pen and how easily he was equal to the situation. In the local discussions and controversies of later years he was a contributor with equal force and incisiveness. In a company of his peers few men were so quick of wit, so brilliant in repartee, or possessed such a ready fund of information or of apt and amusing anecdote with which to illustrate a point or enforce an argument. His erect, well-knit frame and personal bearing admirably complemented his intellectual force.

After retiring from business activity Mr. Harris lived quietly at his home in Brattleboro, he and Mrs. Harris often spending the winters in the South. He maintained a lively interest in all community affairs, and his main business activity was in connection with the affairs of the Brattleboro Savings Bank. Of this bank he was an original incorporator, was always a member of the board of trustees and for a long term of years a member of the board of investment. He was president of the bank from 1881 until his death. He was an attendant at the Congregational Church, gave liberally for the support of that church, and was wise and generous

in the support of every public enterprise that commended itself to his judgment and sympathy.

Mr. Harris married March 24, 1851, Sarah Buell Hollister, daughter of Edwin M. and Gracia (Buell) Hollister, who moved from Windham, Connecticut, to Brattleboro in 1839 and were residents until 1853. Their daughter, Mary Buell, married September 15, 1880, John Seymour Wood of New York, a lawyer, grandson of Deacon David Wood, author of "Gramercy Park," and other novels. George F. and Gordis D. Harris of Keene were brothers associated with Mr. Harris in railroad building. Mr. Harris died in 1899.

Mr. Harris's property remains intact for the use of his daughter during her lifetime, with the following eventual bequests: \$5000 to the Home for the Aged and Disabled; \$2500 to the Vermont Missionary Association, the income to be expended in this state; \$2500 to the Associated Charities of Brattleboro.

From Brattleboro the family of Edwin M. Hollister went to Brooklyn, New York, in 1853. He died in New York March 25, 1870, aged seventy. Mrs. Hollister died March 7, 1888, aged eighty-five.

Mrs. Harris retained her home for several years after the death of Mr. Harris, dividing her time subsequently between New York City, the home of her brothers and sisters, and the South. Her personal attractions, social gifts and affectionate relations with the people of Brattleboro were a contribution to the sphere in which she moved. She published an account of the journey with her husband to Utah in a small volume entitled "Deseret, an Unwritten Chapter of Salt Lake in 1851." She died in New York January 7, 1908.

Other children of Edwin M. Hollister:

George Hollister of Rutherford, New Jersey, married in 1860, Miss Phoebe M. Conklin; died November 19, 1917, aged eighty-five.

Henry H. Hollister of New York, of Hollister & Babcock of the Stock Exchange; was treasurer of the National Horse Show Association. He married Miss Louise Howell; married, second, Annie W., daughter of John Hubbard Stephenson, who died July 6, 1918. He died in 1904. Children: Louise, Henry H., Buell.

Helen, married Effingham Maynard of New York; died January 25, 1916. Children: Mary H., Helen, Louise, Walter E.

Mary, married Walter A. Pease of New York, son of Albert Pease of Troy, New York. He was one of the first members of the Produce Exchange and later of the New York Stock Exchange; he served as member of the Seventh Regiment, Company H, through three of the most critical campaigns of the Civil War. Children: W. Albert, Henry Hollister.

As long as Mrs. Harris kept the home in Brattleboro the different members of the Hollister family were frequent guests and friends of the townspeople.

From another branch of the Harris family resident in Brattleboro have been the children of Erastus and Mary (Stone) Harris of Chesterfield:

Frederick H. Harris, born January 26, 1826, went to California in 1852, remaining three years. He married October, 1858, Miss Abbie A. M. Daggett of Westmoreland, New Hampshire. He came to Brattleboro in 1860 as a builder and contractor, and was at one time with his brother Frank W. of the firm of Harris Brothers, railroad contractors. He died November 27, 1890, aged sixty-seven years ten months. His son, Charles A. Harris, married October 29, 1884, Lizzie, daughter of T. B. Morris, is treasurer of the Brattleboro Savings Bank. Children: Fred H., Dartmouth, 1911; Mildred, who died; Evelyn.

Frank W., born April 31, 1828, married January 1, 1860, Jane A., daughter of Reverend and Mrs. Otto Warren, born in Williamsville April 21, 1837. Immediately after their marriage they came to Brattleboro. He died May 12, 1876, aged forty-eight. She went to Boston to live in 1883 and died there in July, 1900. Their daughter, Emily Warren, married September 6, 1892, Henry Tilton Coe. A son, Harvey W. Harris, died in Denver in 1882, aged twenty-nine.

Ellen A., born August 13, 1830; married September, 1850, Charles E., son of Willard H. Alexander.

HONORABLE RANSLURE W. CLARKE

Ranslure W. Clarke, son of Elam and Cynthia Clarke, was born at Williamstown, Vermont, in 1816. His studies preparatory to entering college were pursued at Black River Academy, at Ludlow, Vermont, and at Randolph Academy, Vermont. He entered Dartmouth College in 1838 and graduated in 1845, after which he became principal of Black River Academy for three years. In the meantime he read law with Governor P. T. Washburn, completing his law studies in the office of J. Dorr Bradley of Brattleboro, and was admitted to the bar at the September term of Windham County Court, 1846, and afterwards practiced his profession in Brattleboro. He held the office of state's attorney in 1851-1852 and 1854; was state senator in 1858-1859; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1858; was register of probate for the district of Marlboro in 1861-1862, when he resigned that office, and in June, 1862, was appointed assistant quartermaster of United States Volunteers, and remained in the United States military service till October, 1865. His official ranks in military service were those of captain, major and colonel.

He purchased over four thousand horses for the cavalry and artillery service. He was one of the presidential electors of Vermont in 1868.

In 1867 he formed a law partnership with Kittredge Haskins, which continued until in 1870 he was appointed postmaster, which office he held from January, 1871, to January, 1879. He was for several years president of the Brattleboro Savings Bank. For more than twenty-five years he held the offices of United States commissioner and master in chancery. In 1882 he was elected assistant judge of Windham County Court.

May 9, 1849, Mr. Clarke married Lucy C., daughter of Judge John Wilder, of Weston, Vermont. She died August 9, 1864, and in 1868 he married Susan O. Wilder, a sister of his first wife; she died November 9, 1886, aged fifty-one.

He died January 27, 1899, at Hornell, New York.

Children:

By the first wife, Mary W., graduated from the Brattleboro High School in 1874, from Vassar College in 1878, and was class prophetess; was teacher at Miss Dana's School, Morristown, New Jersey; was also lady principal of the High School of New Brunswick, 1882-1885, and teacher of English and history in the Gardner School, New York City. She married October 9, 1890, Honorable Milo M. Acker, a lawyer of Hornell, New York, who was Republican leader in the lower branch of the New York Legislature.

By the second wife, Francis E.

TIMOTHY VINTON

The death of the venerable Timothy Vinton, January 4, 1890, removed not only a landmark in the business life of this community, but one who occupied a unique place in other respects, especially in the history of Odd Fellowship in this state, and who was, without doubt, the oldest paper manufacturer in active business in this country. He began as a master paper maker in 1828 and had been in business in Brattleboro since 1847—his period of business life in Brattleboro being longer than that of any man of his time with a single exception, that of Mr. Bethuel Ranger, who began in 1843.

Mr. Vinton was born in South Reading, Massachusetts, now Wakefield, January 5, 1803. When two years old his parents moved to Shirley, where he lived till he was twenty years of age. His education was such as could be had in the common schools of that day, and one term in Groton Academy. He had also been employed in a cotton factory and paper mill up to this time, when he went to Framingham and gave two years to

perfecting his knowledge of paper making by hand. For several years he worked at his trade in Leominster. In November, 1828, he was married to Miss Caroline Woodcock, who bore him five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom only one survived the father, William H. Vinton, and it was in his home that the closing years of Mr. Vinton's life were spent, the death of his wife having taken place April 17, 1878.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Vinton moved to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and there was engaged in the manufacture of paper with the late Alvah Crocker, of wide repute in the trade, until 1843, when the mill was burned. In 1845 he moved to Pepperell, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the same business for two years, when, in 1847, this mill was also burned. He then removed to Brattleboro and in company with his brother-in-law, Nathan Woodcock, became the owner of the paper mill in 1854, the firm being Woodcock & Vinton. In this business he continued until his death, maintaining a careful daily oversight of the main details, although the general management had been for some years in the hands of his son, William H. Vinton.

He became an Odd Fellow in 1845, being initiated into Groton Lodge, Number 71, of Groton, Massachusetts. In this lodge he passed the chairs of secretary, vice grand and noble grand, and on his removal to Brattleboro he withdrew therefrom to become a member of Wantastiquet Lodge, Number 5. He was elected a member of the latter lodge February 28, 1848. The following June he was elected vice grand, and before the time ended (October 9), the noble grand having been absent three meetings, the lodge declared the chair vacant and elected Mr. Vinton to that office. In January, 1849, he was elected one of the trustees, which office he held for many years. From that date until within two or three years of his death, he constantly held some position in this lodge, as inside guardian, warder, conductor, chaplain or secretary, always serving cheerfully and with ability in all positions he was called upon to fill. As recording secretary he served for twenty-five terms, and as permanent secretary nine terms. The office of chaplain he held nearly or quite twenty-five terms, or until about the year 1888. He was also interested in other branches of the order. He was one of the charter members of Oasis Encampment, of which he was a past chief patriarch, and assisted in organizing the grand encampment of Vermont, and for several years was its grand master. In 1870 he served as representative to the sovereign grand lodge.

In the dark days of the order in this state, Mr. Vinton did much by his example and work to keep the order alive. In August, 1865, at the meeting of the grand lodge, there were only five lodges in the state, and only two of these were represented at this session, there being present seven

brothers. The other three lodges, being discouraged, had voted to surrender the charter of the grand lodge. Sewall Morse, grand master, and Timothy Vinton, two of the seven, said there must be no "surrender," and became responsible for the assessment of the grand lodge, carried the day and saved the order in Vermont.

As a citizen Mr. Vinton was a man of strong, determined convictions, of honest and sincere purposes and of unblemished repute in all relations of life. He seemed to have in him, in sympathy and interests, the fountain of perennial youth, and his gracious and kindly personality, in later years, was like a benediction to younger men as they met in business or in social relations. He was a man of the strictest temperance principles, and an earnest believer in and supporter of the Universalist faith. In middle life he took an active interest in public affairs, and was a member, with John W. Burnap, of the board of selectmen which laid out and built Elm Street and the first Elm Street bridge, opening direct communication between Elliot and Canal Streets. He was a lister for several years and served as justice of the peace for a term of years.

Children:

Sarah E., died April 7, 1876, aged forty-six.

WILLIAM H., married Emma Amelia Samuel, who died December 13, 1888, aged forty-eight. Their son, William Bartlett Vinton, was born December 25, 1862. In 1882 he took a position in his father's paper mill. He married May 19, 1891, Lillie E., daughter of Samuel W. and Mary (Walker) Brown. He died September 30, 1918. Children: Beatrice E., graduated at Mt. Ida College, Newton, Massachusetts; William Howard.

WILLIAM F. RICHARDSON

William F. Richardson was born in West Brattleboro in 1816, the eldest of ten children of Isaiah and Betsey (Stearns) Richardson, and lived on the home farm until April, 1841. He married April 20, 1840, Sophia R., daughter of John Plummer. He bought his grandmother's interest in the old Stewart farm, where he lived six years, then moved to West Brattleboro, buying Edward Crosby's soap and candle business in Centerville; three years later he again moved, to the farm on the hill above the Carroll place, which he afterwards exchanged for the fine farm in Guilford later owned by Charles E. Alexander. In 1859 he bought Simond's meat market in Blake Block, which he moved to Chapin's Block on the site of the Brooks House. This was destroyed by fire in 1869 and he then moved to the Leonard Block and finally bought Market Block.

He died January 14, 1897.

Children:

Lucius H., born in 1845, following his father's business; married March 16, 1868, Mary A., daughter of William H. Esterbrook. His son, Charles W., married in November, 1897, Vinnie May, daughter of Lucien A. Elmer. Children: Howard, Marion.

Lucy M., married O. O. Ware of Wilmington. Children: Ellen, married James S. Smith; Katherine S., married Herbert Boyden Newton of Holyoke, Massachusetts.

Cassius M. C., born in 1855; married September 11, 1883, Leonora, daughter of John Hunt. He died May 2, 1901. A daughter, Leonora.

Fred A., with Lucius in business; married January 31, 1878, Miss Helen J. Wilcutt. Children: Annie E., William H., Errol W.

Edwin B., born January 31, 1860; married October 4, 1887, Miss Clara L. Pierce of Putney, who died in 1894. He died August 28, 1899.

Charles J., John H., Fred J., Henry I., Oscar W., were other sons of Isaiah Richardson. In his young manhood Charles went to California, where he was a successful gold hunter; later he and Fred J. made money in St. Louis, furnishing supplies to the government after the Civil War broke out. He was president of the board of directors of the Princeton Library. His wife, Victoria M. Richardson, died April 10, 1910, aged seventy-two. He died in Princeton, Illinois, January, 1913, aged eighty-seven, leaving two married daughters and one son.

ISAAC N. THORN

Isaac N. Thorn was born in Leyden, Massachusetts, March 1, 1823. His great-grandfather, Isaac Thorn, was English, and came to this country during the old French and Indian War, settling in Westerly, Rhode Island.

Henry, the father of Isaac Thorn, was a tanner and currier; he erected a large building for his business, and also ran a sawmill and gristmill. He got heavily in debt in the erection and alteration of his mills and was urged by his friends to go into bankruptcy and cancel his obligations; he said no, he owed the money and would pay it if it took his lifetime. After many years of struggle, he, with the aid of his sons, had the satisfaction of paying every dollar he owed, principal and interest. He died March 4, 1885, aged eighty-eight years seven months.

I. N. Thorn had three or four years' experience as a clerk in country stores in Illinois, and in Colerain, Massachusetts, prior to the summer of 1848, when he came to Brattleboro in the employment of Dutton & Clark. The firm kept a general assortment of goods, but made drugs and medicines a specialty. In this branch of the business Mr. Thorn

became greatly interested and applied himself to becoming a thorough druggist. At the end of ten years' service he made a beginning for himself in the old Fisk Block, where by his skill and reliability as a druggist and by untiring industry he built up a large and profitable business. His trade during the war was very large. When George E. Greene returned from the army he became a partner in the firm of I. N. Thorn & Company, in Crosby Block, and continued the business there until Mr. Greene's retirement in 1878, when Mr. Thorn took his son, Edwin C., into partnership. The firm of I. N. Thorn & Son did an extensive business until the fall of 1884, when, on account of Mr. Thorn's failing health, the business was sold out to C. M. Colburn & Company.

On account of his retiring disposition he perhaps did not pass for all that he was intellectually worth except with those who knew him well. His natural abilities were of an excellent order, and he improved his mind by extensive reading of newspapers, magazines and books, especially biography and history. The number of books which he read during the long years of his illness was very large. His interest in public men and in the political affairs of the country was intense and was maintained until near his death. At the presidential election in 1884 he was carried to the polls to vote for Mr. Blaine, for whom he had a warm personal admiration.

He had a strong will, won success by his almost resistless energy, was impatient of opposition, but was withal a kind-hearted, honest man. His first wife was a daughter of Cyrus C. Miner of Leyden, Angeline Miner, who died March 27, 1856, aged twenty-four.

Mr. Thorn married, second, October 25, 1858, Miss Elizabeth A. Jackson of Newfane. He died January 12, 1894.

Children:

ISAAC B., formerly a druggist here; at one time assistant apothecary on the United States war steamer *Franklin*. He married June 3, 1878, Emma G., daughter of Edwin F. Brooks.

Henry C., of Flint, Michigan.

Edwin C., married Miss Carrie Horton. Children:

Dr. Edwin C., born December 29, 1875; graduated Brattleboro High School, 1893, Baltimore Medical College, 1897; married Miss Luanna Franklin. Children: Holton, Elizabeth, Edwin, Franklin, Florence, Walter.

Florence, married Doctor A. Louis Pettee. A son, Thornton.

Doctor Frank A., born July 30, 1860; a graduate of a medical college in Chicago, practiced in Seattle; married Miss Elinor Ingersoll, a graduate of Oberlin; he died November 26, 1904.

BARN A. CLARK

Barna A. Clark was born in Westminster West June 28, 1835. He was one of the five children of Mark Clark, a farmer and an active man of his day. The ancestry of the family dates back to the Pilgrim Fathers of Plymouth in the person of Thomas Clark, the reputed mate of the *Mayflower*, who lived to be the patriarch of the Plymouth colony, dying at the age of almost one hundred years. Barnabas Clark, who founded the Westminster branch of the family, was the fourth in descent from Thomas Clark and B. A. Clark was the fourth in descent from him. Mark Clark died when his children were young, and soon afterwards the mother bought the house in Westminster West, now well known as The Parsonage, which was her home until her removal to Brattleboro twelve or fifteen years later.

When a lad of fifteen B. A. Clark came to Brattleboro to enter the drug and hardware store of Williston & Tyler in the Williston stone building. He remained with this firm as a faithful clerk for twelve years, leaving that position in 1862 to engage in the drug business with Henry C. Willard, later of Greenfield, Massachusetts, under the firm name of Clark & Willard. The firm was first in the Blake building, where the Vermont National Bank now stands, and for the last two years in the store now occupied by the Brooks House Pharmacy. The partnership was discontinued after eleven years, Mr. Clark buying the hardware and drug business of Joseph Clark. Mr. Clark sold out the drug department and devoted his whole time to the hardware business, then located on the present site of W. J. Pentland's store. This business was moved to the Tyler building near the bridge when that structure was completed, and Mr. Clark moved from there to Crosby Block, where he continued in business until April, 1893, when he sold to Mellen & Proctor. Mr. Clark had an interest in lumbering operations, and bought the Luther Adams farm in Halifax. He was thirty years in trade in this town.

Mr. Clark married November 17, 1859, Helen C. Bullock, daughter of the late William Bullock of Brattleboro. She was born March 8, 1836, and died December 3, 1899.

Mr. Clark was chosen at different times to the offices of selectman, bailiff, town grand juror and overseer of the poor. He joined the Centre Congregational Church in May, 1854, and was one of its regular attendants and supporters. He was made deacon of the church January 1, 1882, and held that honorable office at his death. He had also served as trustee of the Centre Congregational Society.

He died September 30, 1895.

Children:

William Bullock Clark. (See p. 976.)

EDWARD CROSBY

Edward Crosby was born in West Brattleboro August 2, 1815, in the house the first at the right as one leaves the village and climbs the hill by the old Marlboro South Road. His family, of English origin, came here from Cape Cod. His father, Godfrey Crosby, was a school-teacher in the early part of the nineteenth century, but after marrying Sylvia Cune he went into trade in Dummerston, assisted by Deacon John Holbrook, his former employer, who held him in high esteem. The venture was unsuccessful and he went from there to West Brattleboro.

He had three children: Fanny C., married September 16, 1839, William Gaines, who died December 30, 1859, aged forty-six; Enos and Edward. He moved to Marlboro when Edward, the youngest, was only two years old, and died suddenly of heart disease October 18, 1817, at the age of thirty-three.

The mother was left wholly without means, but her indomitable energy and determination asserted themselves and she made a stout and winning fight to keep her family together and bring her children up to useful and honorable lives. She had \$50 a year for keeping the tollhouse on the old Bennington turnpike road, the gate of which was at the junction of the county road at the foot of the hill this side of Marlboro village on what is now known as the old stage or "South" road. Straw braiding for the ample-sized hats worn by the women of that time was then the leading rural industry, and to this work the fingers of the children were put as soon as they were grown big enough. There was little time for play, and Mr. Crosby was fond of telling, in his later years, how many long yards of straw he had braided in his childhood. As he grew into his teens he worked out for various farmers, staying at home in the winters to help his mother and get such schooling as he might. At seventeen he came to Brattleboro as errand boy in the old Chase tavern. Afterwards he was promoted to be clerk and office assistant.

In the meantime the John Strong farm on the top of the hill above the tollhouse had been bought, and at nineteen Edward returned home and took charge of it, his brother Enos not wishing to remain there. At twenty-two, September 25, 1839, he married Lucia, a daughter of Oshea Smith, but she lived only a year after her marriage and died July 29, 1840. In 1843 Mr. Crosby married Betsy Jones, daughter of Deacon Laban Jones of Dover, who died November 23, 1890. In January, 1847, he sold the Marlboro farm and moved down to the Benson Jones farm, now the Akley farm, in West Brattleboro. Before leaving Marlboro the two elder children were born, Fanny B. (Mrs. Rice) and Edward C. In this connec-

tion it is interesting to note that the house in which they lived on the hill farm was afterwards taken down and moved to West Brattleboro, where it was for a time Melrose Academy, standing on the main street of the village. The active young farmer began at once to improve his land. He started the culture of peaches, which has ever since been continued by the farmers of that vicinity, and by various means brought his farm to a high state of productiveness.

In the meantime his brother-in-law, William Gaines, had bought the mill at Centerville, and in 1850 Mr. Crosby entered into partnership with him in this business. A set of flouring machinery was put in, and here the young man of thirty-five began in a very small way the business which finally developed into the success of his life. While still keeping his farm he acted as the buyer and general business manager of the mill. It was then that he began to go "west" to buy wheat, that term meaning Albany and Troy, New York. Soon his trips extended to Rochester and the Genesee Valley and then to Buffalo, the journeys being made by the Erie Canal packet boats. Some of his early shipments of wheat were by rail to Greenfield and thence by teams to Brattleboro, and most of his own business travel in those times in all this section was by horse. The wheat was transported and delivered in bags. Elevators were unknown and the bags were carried to the top of the mill on men's backs, Mr. Crosby doing his own share of this laborious work. About 1854 he sold his farm and moved to Centerville, establishing besides his mill business a retail flour, grain and provision business in this village in the store afterwards occupied by Mr. Geddis. After two or three years he bought the Haven place in West Brattleboro, and moved there, still continuing his business at this village and Centerville. In 1856 he sold his mill interest to Mr. Gaines, bought what is now the old tannery property, and began the manufacture of shooks. A freshet washed out the dam, and the result of it was that he sold out to Boston parties who put in a tannery, and after he had paid all his debts he had just \$1000 left to show for his thirty-five or forty years of work.

In 1857 he reëntered the flour and grain business with Mr. Gaines, acting as the buying and selling partner. In the latter part of that year he sold his West Brattleboro house and became for the first time a resident of the East Village, moving into the house later owned and occupied by B. Ranger. About the same time a partnership was formed for more extensive operations in his chosen line of business, the style being E. Crosby & Company, with Mr. Gaines, Nathaniel Sampson and I. G. Chandler as the partners. The firm bought the building on Whetstone Brook then used as a planing mill. This building was afterwards burned. A first-

class flouring mill was put in and the firm ran it for two years when, Mr. Gaines's health having failed, it was sold to S. M. Waite, Jarvis Burrows and W. E. Eason. In 1859 Mr. Crosby and I. G. Chandler established a business in flour, grain, potatoes and groceries in the old Blake building. In 1860 Mr. Crosby sold out to take the agency for the Chamberlain flouring mills of Akron, Ohio, situated in what was then the center of the flouring district of the country. In this move Mr. Crosby's remarkable sagacity as a business man was illustrated. He saw the drift of the times; saw that the East could no longer compete with the West in the milling business and that the thing to be done was to adapt himself to the changed condition of things. His office was in the northwest corner of the old Revere House.

In 1861 Charles B. Rice, son of J. B. Rice, came to him from Charle-mont, Massachusetts, as a clerk, and married his daughter, Fanny B., April 12, 1866. The war broke out, he enlisted, went to the front, was wounded at Bull Run, came home, and soon after was admitted as a partner with Mr. Crosby. When Herrick and Wyman erected their Main Street building, Crosby & Company had an office there. Their business increased, the agency of new mills was added, and all the time the center of the flouring industry moved west until it reached Minneapolis. In 1864 E. C. Crosby, then a boy of eighteen, came in as a clerk, and the next year was admitted as a partner. Still the business grew, and long before November, 1869, when the great fire swept away the entire west side of Main Street, the firm was known as one of the leading flour commission houses of New England.

The smoking ruins and the big gap in the midst of what had been the center of the town's business activity made a hard fact to face. In July, 1870, Mr. Crosby made an offer for the site now occupied by Crosby Block; it was accepted, he secured the necessary financial backing, began the erection of the building and pushed the work with such vigor that the commodious structure was under rental by the next April, 1871. The financial burden involved was such as few men of Mr. Crosby's then limited means would have cared to assume. In 1873 Market Block was built, and this was followed in 1874 by the erection of Harmony building.

In 1871 L. F. Adams came as a clerk, and in 1876 he was admitted to partnership, Mr. Rice leaving at that time to establish a business in the same line in Worcester with A. M. Thompson. About this time the now famous Minneapolis flour, made under the new roller process, began to come into the market. The business of the concern steadily grew and required an additional number of travelers—one with headquarters at Schenectady and one at Springfield—to take charge of it. In 1878, Mr.

Rice's health failing, his Worcester business was brought back into the concern and in 1880, his health being still further impaired, Mr. Crosby bought Mr. Rice's interest in the three buildings—Crosby, Market and Harmony Blocks—which he had held up to that time, having been associated with Mr. Crosby in 1870 and thereafter in his real estate transactions. In May, 1888, Charles R. Crosby, Mr. Crosby's youngest son and child, was admitted to the firm, having then recently reached his majority. The business under his management has kept pace with the development of the town and the times.

In 1887 Mr. Crosby bought the old foundry building on the bank of the river and built in its place the large and substantial storehouse, in a portion of which E. Crosby & Company have done a successful wholesale and retail business in grain, meal and feed, handling these goods from all points in the West. The total amount of the firm's business for years approached or equaled \$1,000,000 annually, a volume reached by few concerns in the same line of trade in New England.

In 1860 Mr. Crosby bought what was then the Seymour place on Western Avenue, enlarged and repaired the building, and moved there, occupying it until in the summer of 1886 he removed to the Kellogg place on High Street, which he had bought and remodeled.

All his life he was distinctly a builder. Besides the new buildings erected by him already mentioned, he built in 1869 for his son, E. C. Crosby, the house afterwards occupied by Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler, and in 1889 the cottage in the rear of his own residence for the occupation of his son Charles. During the time he was engaged in the shook business at Centerville he built the present schoolhouse in that district.

Though always actively interested in public affairs and in the discussion of questions of general interest, he had no disturbing ambition for public office, and his only noteworthy service in this direction was when, in 1871, he was elected a member of the Legislature. He was an early and constant friend of the Brattleboro & Whitehall road and took an active part in the discussion and agitation which attended the inception of that enterprise. His determined efforts in behalf of the Wilmington railroad project did credit to his large public spirit.

In his early religious faith Mr. Crosby was a Congregationalist, and united with that church while living in Marlboro; later, however, he found himself at variance with the creed of the church and as a result he was finally dropped from the roll of membership while living in West Brattleboro. He used to relate, with quiet satisfaction, that when the little tempest attending this event had subsided he said to Parson Joseph Chandler, "You have had a good deal of trouble on my account; come down and I will give you the best barrel of flour I have got."

In politics Mr. Crosby was thoroughly and genuinely a Republican. No man in Brattleboro, or in Vermont, was more enthusiastically, actively and helpfully interested in the Harrison campaign, and it was to him a source of the greatest pride and satisfaction that his vote, which helped to elect the grandson in 1888, had also helped to elect the grandfather in 1840.

While Mr. Crosby's domestic life was of the happiest character his sorrows were many. Of eleven children born to him only four survived: Mrs. Charles B. Rice, Edward C., Mrs. L. F. Adams and Charles R.

Charles B. Rice accepted the position of treasurer of Talladega College, Alabama, in the hope that the climate of Alabama would prove beneficial. He died November 2, 1885, aged forty-seven. Mrs. Rice, born June 25, 1844, died March 16, 1907, after a life of human helpfulness, faithfully and trustfully lived. Children: HOWARD C., born September 16, 1878, editor of *The Brattleboro Reformer*, and Marion M. Howard married May 21, 1902, Amy, daughter of Wells P. and Marion Stetson Jones. Children: Howard, Eleanor F., Marion S.

Three adopted children of Mr. Crosby died. While enduring all these afflictions with unusual patience and fortitude, a crushing blow came to him in the death of his daughter, Ella H., who was born July 6, 1853, married in October, 1872, Leroy F. Adams and died January 27, 1890.

Mr. Crosby had a peculiarly nervous and sometimes excitable temperament inseparable from a man of his ceaseless activity, and that his views were sometimes radically different from those of his fellows was, therefore, inevitable; but however sharp the temporary disagreement, to whatever length his impetuous zeal carried him, when the event was over there was never a trace of bitterness or estrangement, or even of disagreement left. The man's independence, sincerity and large-heartedness had wiped that all out. On his integrity and uprightness there was never a blemish or stain. He died April 2, 1890, aged seventy-four.

Edward C. Crosby was born on the seventh of July, 1846, in Marlboro, Vermont, attended the public schools of West Brattleboro, subsequently entering the High School at Brattleboro. In 1863 he graduated from the Seminary at Springfield, Vermont, became a clerk in the general store of Cyrus W. Wyman, and later for two years assisted his father in the grain business. When Mr. Rice sold his interest in the business to Edward Crosby, and a few years later Leroy F. Adams became connected with the firm, among the investments of Messrs. Edward C. Crosby and Leroy F. Adams was the purchase in 1888 of the Brooks House property. In 1896 Mr. Crosby disposed of the grain business to Messrs. Leroy F. Adams and his brother, Charles R. Crosby, having

become active with M. A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, in the construction of street railways. In 1894 Messrs. Crosby and Coolidge built the Brattleboro street railway.

In 1890 at the earnest solicitation of his party, Mr. Crosby consented to enter the lists as a candidate for the State Legislature, but withdrew when three contestants appeared in the field. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and was for twelve years vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association at Brattleboro.

Mr. Crosby married August 25, 1868, Emma F. Wyman, daughter of Cyrus W. Wyman; born January 1, 1849; she graduated from the High School in 1866; died March 28, 1912. He married, second, Mrs. Julia L. Parker.

Children of Edward C. Crosby:

HENRY H., who married October 18, 1894, Miss Bessie Couch Van Doorn; engaged in the flour business. A daughter, Betsey.

Francis W., an architect, married September 14, 1892, Jennie E., daughter of Warren Doolittle; married, second, October 18, 1902, Miss Nellie Teake of Dallas, Texas. Children: Dorothy, Francis, Edward. Frederic C., a physician, married December 2, 1899, Miss Agnes C. Cosgrove; died April 27, 1900.

Allyn J., married Maud Coudry and has a daughter, Alene Maude.

Thomas Warren, graduate of Norwich University, now manager of the Mohawk garage, North Adams, Massachusetts; married, 1909, Miss Anna M. Landry of Winnipeg.

Edward, Junior, died November 6, 1883, at the age of three years.

Helen F., a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, married John F. Brasor. A son, Winston C.

Edna S., born October 19, 1884; married Harry A. Bingham; died April 7, 1916. Children: Mary C., Allen Irwin.

CHARLES R., married September 6, 1888, Miss Mattie A. Bemis. Children: Marjorie, married Lyman E. Smith; Edward, born December 22, 1891, died October 1, 1908; Godfrey, married Miss Marion Clemens; Sylvia; Richard; Charles.

Cyrus W. Wyman was born in Rockingham, December 18, 1823, came to Brattleboro in 1856, had a grocery store and was in the grain business later with James F. Estey. He was treasurer of the Brattleboro Savings Bank from January 16, 1879, to January 20, 1887.

He was a man of strong convictions and active in unpopular movements. He was treasurer of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Vermont,

president of the National Law and Order League, and prohibition nominee for governor with S. N. Herrick. He built Union Block.

He married January 1, 1848, Charlotte M. Bruce, daughter of Preserved and Eleanor Bruce of Marlboro; she died January 3, 1895; he died February 23, 1904. Children: Emma F.; Helen W., married December 31, 1874, Nathan D. Allen, warden of the House of Correction, Franklin County, Massachusetts; of the State Prison at Concord, New Hampshire, and afterwards (1914) of the Massachusetts State Prison in Charlestown, where he made many original and humane reforms; Annie L., married Fred J. Coudrey of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

LEROY F. ADAMS was born in Marlboro, Vermont, April 23, 1846, and was educated in the district schools of that community and of Wilmington. At his majority he entered the employ of C. H. Smith at Smiths Ferry, Massachusetts, with whom he was associated for three years. In 1870 he located at Brattleboro, where he became associated with the clerical force of Mr. Edward Crosby.

The early life of Mr. Adams was filled with many vicissitudes and struggles, but he fought his way to a competence with the Crosby firm, performing the manual labor about the house for a period, then receiving promotion to the position of bookkeeper. His intimate knowledge of the methods used by the firm, coupled with an aptitude which developed in the salesroom, led to his being given an interest in the firm and his subsequent selection as its traveling representative, and in this latter position he operated with great success for a number of years.

In October, 1872, he married Ella H., daughter of Edward Crosby.

In the year 1884 a company was formed by business men of Brattleboro, of which Mr. Edward Crosby was president and the leading spirit, to carry on a cattle business in Dakota, and Mr. Adams acted in the capacity of general manager of this company for three years, with headquarters at Sturgis, South Dakota. In 1887 Mr. Adams resigned his position and returned to his native state, where he resumed his active connection with the firm of E. Crosby & Company. The hotel venture was undertaken, under the firm name of Crosby & Adams. During his partner's absence from Brattleboro in connection with railroad interests, Mr. Adams had general management of the hotel interests.

Mr. Adams served three years as chairman of the board of education. In political affiliation he acted with the Republican party, and on the all-absorbing topic of the liquor question was, with his partner, fearless in opposition to high license, a significant proof of which was the firm's refusal to take out license for the hotel under the new law. Mr. Adams was a valued member of the Congregational Church of Brattleboro, and one of the society's board of trustees.



FROM PROSPECT STREET



FROM CEMETARY



VILLAGE FROM THE ISLAND



"THE PATCH" IRISH SETTLEMENT

Mr. Adams removed to Springfield in 1907, engaging there in the flour and grain business with his son George, under the name of Springfield Flour & Grain Company, and there he died February 4, 1910. Mr. Adams married for his second wife, in 1899, Helen M., daughter of S. B. Emerson of Brattleboro. A daughter, Edith.

Children:

FRED C., born January 31, 1879; married Ruth, daughter of Frank L. Hunt of Brattleboro; teller of the Peoples National Bank.¹ Children: Lyman, Eleanor.

George E., married Margaret, daughter of George C. Averill. Children: Marion, Rosamond, Averill.

Ruth L., married Guy W. Downer.

CROSBY, a graduate of Norwich University, married Miss Ruth Fox.

Ella C., married Doctor George L. Schadt.

For others of the Crosby family living in Brattleboro, see Appendix.

JOHN JOHANN JACOB RETTING

John Johann Jacob Retting was born in Klütz, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, February 6, 1824, the son of Frederick Retting. It was the plan of his parents to have him enter the ministry, but he had learned the trade of journeyman furniture maker before preparing for college, and after teaching school several years, he spent seven years working at his trade in the cities of his native land.

In order to avoid being drafted into the revolution of 1848, he and his young wife set out for America in a sailing vessel which was thirteen weeks crossing the Atlantic owing to the condition of the captain, who was under the influence of liquor a considerable portion of the voyage. They finally arrived in New York January 29, 1849, and on October 2, 1850, came to Brattleboro. Here for seven years he followed his trade. He was employed by Van Doorn & Sons.

When the new state house was built at Montpelier in 1857, he worked on Larkin G. Mead's statue of Ethan Allen there, and fashioned from wood the Goddess of Liberty which surmounts the state capitol.

In 1858 he entered business with C. L. Brown, under the firm name Retting & Brown. In 1861 Mr. Retting began business for himself in a building at the corner of Main and High Streets. He continued there until the fire of October 30, 1869, when he took a store in the old Masonic building on High Street and remained there until February 28, 1878, when he sold the store to his sons, John and Leopold J., and a store in Bellows Falls to his son Charles. Mr. Retting began the making of furniture on Flat Street in the seventies.

¹ Now Treasurer Vermont Savings Bank.

He was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was the oldest past grand patriarch in the grand lodge in Vermont.

He married in 1848 Miss Marie Klein of Meriden-on-the-Elbe, and he attributed all his success in life to her. She died April 12, 1900, aged seventy-eight. He died December 7, 1912, aged eighty-eight.

Children:

Leopold J., born in New York, December 17, 1849, after leaving school, began work in his father's store and at twenty-one became a partner; married January 23, 1879, Elizabeth L., daughter of Henry O. Leonard of Brattleboro, who died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 1, 1915, aged seventy-six. He took an active interest in the Brattleboro Young Men's Christian Association and was leader of the men's class in the Baptist Bible School. He moved to Mt. Clemens, Michigan, and died there in December, 1919. A daughter, Florence Leonard.

Emma.

Charles, of Pasadena, California.

Mary.

John H., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, married January 5, 1881, Miss Hattie L. Rice.

Minna, who married Walter S. Bishop of New Haven, Connecticut.

Fred, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Matilda, married Fred Veet of Springfield, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM ALONZO HOPKINS

William Alonzo Hopkins, son of Weston and Laura Butterfield Hopkins of Chesterfield, was born in Brattleboro. At the age of thirteen, in 1854, he entered Joseph Clark's drug store where he remained as clerk until he was twenty-four. He went to New York in 1865. In 1867 he established the Bronze Hardware Works, Hopkins, Dickinson & Company, with factories in New Jersey. In 1876 he went to Europe on account of ill health, traveled extensively, and lived in Paris, spending his summers in Dinard, where he founded the Dinard Hospital, for which he was made Knight of the Legion of Honor, and also started the Dinard New Club; in Paris he founded the American Relief Society, and also *Le Matin*, which journal was under his control many years.

He married a daughter of Doctor Janes of Philadelphia, who brought him a large fortune. He died at Dinard, France.

Children:

Weston.

Henry, one of the first to enlist, died in 1864 from a wound received in the Civil War.

Laura Butterfield.

Mary C., who married — Stewart. Their son, Alonzo Hopkins Stewart, was deputy sergeant-at-arms of the Senate in Washington.

ALONZO C. DAVENPORT
(DAVENPORT & MANSUR)

Alonzo C. Davenport was born at Sunderland, Vermont, November 17, 1836, the son of Pardon and Jerusha (Flint) Davenport; he was a direct descendant of Charles Davenport of Dummerston, one of the pluckiest of the Americans at the Westminster massacre.

Mr. Davenport came to Brattleboro in the early fifties, and was for above a quarter of a century in the grocery trade in partnership with I. G. Chandler, afterwards with C. H. Mansur, and for a dozen years alone until he sold out to Simonds & Pullen. After leaving the grocery business he was connected with W. R. Geddis in the book and stationery trade. He was treasurer of the Free Library from its organization, and devoted much of his energy, during the last fifteen years of his life, to its upbuilding, cataloguing being his special work. In the old lecture days he was prominently identified with the local management and some seasons carried the burden alone. He was always active and prominent in the Methodist Church, where he did his full duty, as was his wont everywhere in life, with a kindness of heart and manner that endeared him to his fellow citizens. He married May 25, 1862, Miss Elizabeth B. Simpson of Philadelphia. He died April 18, 1899.

Charles H. Mansur was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1835. He became, when a youth, a clerk in his father's hardware store, was a favorite among his fellows and for a time an officer in the Watson Light Guard of the Massachusetts militia. In 1857 he went west as clerk on a Mississippi River steamer plying between New Orleans and upper points on the river. In 1859 he went back to Lowell and into partnership with his father, remaining there until 1863, when he came to Brattleboro and entered the grocery trade with A. C. Davenport, having bought the interest of Mr. Chandler in the firm of Chandler & Davenport, the style of the firm changing to Davenport & Mansur. He remained in the store five years, selling out at the end of that time because of the development of the nervous trouble, seriously impairing his general health, from which he was never afterwards entirely free. At the end of about two years his health was so far restored that he entered the post office as assistant postmaster under Captain Ranslure W. Clarke, holding the place during Postmaster Clarke's incumbency of eight years. At the end of that time he received the appointment as postmaster, which office he held for two terms, making sixteen years of continuous service. His record during the time was marked by thorough efficiency.

He was married in 1862 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Tripp of Lowell.¹ He died August 15, 1886, aged fifty.

Charles A. Tripp, a brother of Mrs. Mansur, who married September 9, 1858, Mary E. Bugbee, daughter of George Bugbee, came to Brattleboro in 1856 and was a jeweler here for forty-six years. He died in 1902.

PHILIP WELLS

Philip Wells was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, December 20, 1823; his early days were spent in that town and he was a merchant there.

In 1850 he came to Brattleboro and was for seventeen years cashier of the Vermont National Bank. During the difficult times of the panic in 1857 and the general financial unrest which prevailed through the Civil War, the Vermont National was fortunate in having at the helm a man of unusual banking ability, who kept it strong and enabled it to render great service to the country when other banks went to the wall.

He built a house which stood north of the present High School property, with many locust trees in front, and with an "S" curved walk from the house to the gateway in a rustic fence (built by Sewall Morse in the sixties). This house, afterwards owned by General Phelps, was removed to the south side of Grove Street in 1882-1884 in order to enlarge the High School property.

He married October 28, 1858, Elizabeth E., daughter of Jared E. Harrison of Salisbury, Connecticut. She died February 8, 1860, aged twenty-nine. He was a typical gentleman of the old school, and a faithful communicant of St. Michael's Episcopal Church.

Children:

Philip, born September 18, 1859; editor of a newspaper (Connecticut).

Harriet Electa, born November 14, 1857; married Judge Tinknor Warner of Connecticut.

Captain Frank Wells, a brother of Philip Wells, was teller of the Vermont National Bank.

JUDGE WILLIAM S. NEWTON

William S. Newton, born in Marlboro, Vermont, June 26, 1822, was the second of three sons of Captain William and Betsey (Harris) Newton. The eldest son was Roswell H. Newton, who was born in West Brattleboro September 13, 1819, married December 18, 1843, Miss Eleanor H. Samson, and died September 8, 1897; he had two sons: William D. and Roswell Hill. The youngest son of Captain Newton was Levi Newton of North Dana, Massachusetts.

¹ Their daughter, Grace Mansur Bell, who was born December 30, 1873, died February 4, 1895, leaving a daughter, Eleanor, born May 2, 1891.

Mr. Newton was of the seventh generation in descent from Richard Newton who came from England and settled in Southboro, Massachusetts. Cotton Newton, of the fifth generation, grandfather of William S. Newton and a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was one of the early settlers in Marlboro, going to that town from Berlin, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1798. His son, Captain William, who died of paralysis September 27, 1878, at the age of a little more than ninety years, succeeded to the ownership of the home farm. Captain William Newton was captain of a military company in Marlboro. His wife, who was Betsey Harris of West Brattleboro, lived in Marlboro after her husband's death, but went to New Salem, Massachusetts, to visit shortly before her death and died there December 2, 1882, at the age of eighty-two. She was a sister of Roswell Harris, principal of the Brattleborough Academy.

After attending the district school in Marlboro and Brattleborough Academy, William Sawyer Newton became a clerk in Jesse Cone's country store in Marlboro. He was then seventeen years old. A few years later he was clerk in Gardner C. Hall's general store in Brattleboro, which stood about where the town building stands. After two years he went back to Marlboro on account of illness, but returned to Brattleboro in 1852 to take a position as clerk in the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad ticket office with Nathaniel Guptil, who was one of the first local station agents. In a short time he became under Postmaster Samuel Dutton the only clerk in the post office, and remained there five years. About 1859 he and Nathaniel Cheney engaged in the grocery business. After a few months Mr. Newton bought Mr. Cheney's interest and conducted the store until 1887. The store stood on the west side of Main Street, near Whetstone bridge.

At this time Mr. Newton retired from business to devote himself to official duties. He was elected town clerk March 3, 1863, and at the free-men's meeting in September of the same year he was elected a justice of the peace. Gradually he came to be considered the trial justice of the town, and hearings before him took up a good portion of his time. He tried hundreds of cases, some of them of great importance, up to a short time before the municipal court was established, and he came to be called "Judge."

There has been a wide range of work for town clerks in Vermont, from making holes with a punch in the ears or skins of animals in order that the man who killed the animal may receive the bounty, up to seeing that the right phraseology is used when the town is authorizing a loan, and diverging within these limits to many issues.

One of the cases in which Mr. Newton presided was that of Rudyard Kipling against his brother-in-law, Beatty S. Balestier. There was much

wit as well as interest in the case, and Mr. Newton secured his share of it while carrying the responsibility of arriving at the right judicial decision.

In January, 1882, Mr. Newton was elected a trustee of the Vermont Savings Bank and in January, 1891, he was elected vice-president of the institution. In politics he was at first a Whig. He voted for Abraham Lincoln for president, and after that he acted with the Republican party. He was a member of Columbian Lodge of Masons and of the Centre Congregational Church. He was a constant attendant at church from boyhood, and he could remember when his father's family walked from their farm in Marlboro to church in the village two miles west, carrying luncheon and listening to two sermons every Sunday, each an hour or more in length, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon.

March 30, 1858, Mr. Newton married Lucinda Wells Harris of Brattleboro, widow of Noyes Harris and daughter of David and Salome (Wheeler) Goodrich of Chesterfield, New Hampshire (a brother was George W. Goodrich). They had no children. Mrs. Newton died January 29, 1903, at the age of eighty-four years, after having been an invalid forty-seven years.

Mr. Newton died January 14, 1914.

He left a stepdaughter, Anna L., widow of Charles D. Brooks, who lived with him.

The death of Judge Newton marked the passing of a man whose rugged characteristics and record will forever remain a part of the history of the town. With possibly one or two exceptions he held the office of town clerk longer than any other person in New England, having given to it fifty-one years of service.

In his term as town clerk Mr. Newton had been present to read the call and report the proceedings in all but two meetings. In both instances he was kept at home by illness, but on the last occasion he appeared on the scene before the meeting was through and exercised the right of franchise.

Before the establishment of the system of municipal courts and in the days of the old prohibitory law, Judge Newton was prominently before the public.

HONORABLE GEORGE HOWE

Honorable George Howe, eldest son of Honorable Ebenezer Howe, Junior; great-grandson of Captain Moses Howe, who was taken by the Indians when a lad; great-great-grandson of Caleb Howe, killed by Indians July 27, 1755, and the husband of the "fair captive"; great-great-great-grandson of Josiah Sartwell (the builder of Sartwell's Fort, 1737), was born in Vernon July 4, 1824.

He studied law in Brattleboro with Honorable Asa Keyes. In 1845 he

entered the law department of Harvard University and graduated in 1847 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, closed his preparatory studies as a law student in the office of Honorable W. C. Bradley at Westminster and was admitted to the bar of Windham County in 1847. He spent several years in California and on his return located at Brattleboro and commenced the practice of law in 1853, in partnership with Judge Keyes. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1856; was state's attorney, 1858-1859; was appointed United States attorney for the district of Vermont by President Lincoln in 1861. He represented Windham County in the State Senate, 1874-1875, and held many other offices and positions of trust; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1876. Obtaining an appointment in the Pension Department of the government, he removed from Brattleboro about 1880. He died February 21, 1888.

His wife, Mary Ann Willard, born December 16, 1823, died March 24, 1905. She was a daughter of Joseph Willard and Susan Dorr Clapp of Westminster and they were married June 13, 1850.

An only child:

GEORGE E., born February 5, 1862, graduated at Harvard College September, 1883; Harvard Law School, 1885; practiced law in Boston in partnership with F. W. Kittredge and Nathan Matthews, Junior; married June 23, 1891, Nelly, daughter of Alfred H. Wright. He died December, 1920. Children:

Frank S., born in Natick July 10, 1892.

Calma W., graduated at Wellesley, 1915; married June 7, 1916, Reverend James Gordon Gilkey of New York, graduated at Harvard, 1912.

George Wright, born October 9, 1895; graduated Harvard College, 1921.

Henry M., of San Francisco.

Clifford B., of Boston.

Mr. Wright came to Brattleboro as a clerk, to the firm Pratt & Wright, clothiers. He married September 8, 1858, Miss Mary Bemis, born in 1835 and died in 1914. He was made deacon of the Centre Church December 15, 1871, was on the church committee from 1867 to 1872 and was superintendent of the Sunday school in 1863. He moved to Natick, Massachusetts, in 1881.

HONORABLE DANIEL KELLOGG

Judge Daniel Kellogg was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, February 13, 1791. He fitted for college at the old grammar school on Newfane Hill; graduated at Williams College in 1810; studied law with Gen-

eral Martin Field of Newfane and was admitted to the Windham County bar at the December term of 1812. He commenced the practice of his profession in the winter of 1813, at Rockingham, where he remained until he removed to Brattleboro in December, 1855. He was elected judge of probate for the northern district of Windham County, 1819-1820, and for two or more years he was elected state's attorney for the same county. He was private secretary for Governors Van Ness and Butler from 1823 to 1828. In 1828 he was a member of the Council of Censors of that year. For twelve years, 1829-1841, during the entire administration of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, he held the office of United States district attorney for Vermont. In 1843 he was president of the Constitutional Convention. For some years he was adjutant inspector-general of the militia of Vermont. He represented the town of Rockingham in 1845, and while a member of the House was elected judge of the Supreme Court, which office he held for seven consecutive years, 1845-1851. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont in 1853 and was presidential elector in 1864. He was one of the board of trustees of the Vermont Insane Asylum.

For a long period Judge Kellogg was the candidate of the Democratic party for governor. In 1853 he was nominated by the Democratic legislative caucus as candidate for United States senator, and for forty successive ballots led his competitors, at one time lacking only two votes of an election. This long term of service gave him the acquaintance of the earlier public men of the state, of whom he was wont in later years to narrate interesting reminiscences and anecdotes.

When Lafayette visited Vermont in 1825 Governor Van Ness was ill, and upon Judge Kellogg devolved the duty of welcoming him to the state and extending its hospitalities. He met Lafayette at the state line of New Hampshire and escorted him through the state, introducing him to the people at the public receptions given in several towns through which they passed. After his removal to Brattleboro he was elected senator from the county for two years. He was chosen president of the Bellows Falls Bank after its organization in 1832, and held the position for many years, and was a director of the bank at the time of his death. During the sixty years of his public life he maintained a reputation for thoroughness, fidelity and integrity. In manners he was a gentleman of the old school, erect, dignified, urbane; in private life a kind neighbor and friend.

He married, first, Miss Jane McAfee of Rockingham; second, Miss Merab Ann Bradley; third, Miranda M. Aldis, daughter of Chief Justice Asa Aldis of St. Albans.

They purchased the estate of Honorable John Phelps on High Street about 1854, and erected thereon a place of residence. A lot of land,

near the foot of High Street, was deeded by them, May 19, 1869, to the Library Association for the purpose of erecting a library building thereon—this New Library Association having been formed April 10, of the same year, with Richards Bradley, president; S. M. Waite, vice-president; N. B. Williston, treasurer; Malcolm Moody, clerk, and a number of directors.

He died May 10, 1875, aged eighty-four.

Children:

Henry, born August 23, 1823; graduated at Williams College in 1843; engaged in the study of law with Honorable William C. Bradley of Westminster, Vermont, and was drowned while bathing in the Connecticut River at that place June 18, 1844.

GEORGE B., born in November, 1825; studied law with Honorable Asa Keyes of Brattleboro. He commenced the practice of his profession at Rockingham in 1846, soon after his father was elected judge of the Supreme Court; removed to Brattleboro in 1855, was appointed postmaster in 1861; was state's attorney for Windham County three years; adjutant and inspector-general for the state from 1854 to 1859, and represented Brattleboro in the General Assembly two years. He was the law partner of J. Dorr Bradley. When the war broke out he was postmaster, but resigned his office to enter the army. He was active in raising and enlisting the Vermont Cavalry Regiment, and was lieutenant-colonel thereof during the Civil War, at the conclusion of which he resumed the practice of his profession at St. Louis, where he died November 15, 1875, aged fifty. He married March 15, 1847, Mary L. Sikes, daughter of Uriel Sikes. Mrs. Kellogg died in St. Louis January 15, 1907. Their daughter, Jane L. Kellogg, married Victor Fisher of St. Louis; they have two daughters.

Sarah B., born in August, 1831, married November, 1855, Henry A. Willard of Washington, District of Columbia. (See p. 713.)

DANIEL, born April 9, 1835; married May 2, 1861, Margaret W. May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John May of Westminster. Mrs. May was born in Boston June 18, 1808. Her parents died in her youth, and she was left to the guardianship of an uncle who placed her in the care of a friend at Westminster. Mr. May was a farmer of that town who died in 1854. In 1861 she removed to Brattleboro and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Kellogg, March 5, 1884. A son, John E. May, died in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in 1862. Mrs. Margaret W. Kellogg died November 30, 1892.

DANIEL KELLOGG, Junior, was postmaster at Brattleboro from 1862 to 1869, and was proprietor of the Bates House, Rutland, several years, and

of the Crocker House, New London; he was assistant judge of Windham County Court. He died October 8, 1918. Children: William M., died, 1915; Susan, married George C. Wright of Westminster; Merab, married John Williams of Bellows Falls. Children: John H., Junior; Merab Bradley; Alice B. (Mrs. Harvey Parkhurst), died March 25, 1916; Stephen.

Mrs. Miranda M., wife of Judge Daniel Kellogg, was born in St. Albans, Vermont, June 20, 1803. After availing herself of the common school advantages of her native place, she was sent to Mrs. Emma Willard's School, then located in Middlebury, and also to the same school when moved to Waterford and Troy, New York. From the first she was a favorite pupil of Mrs. Willard and in after years they became intimate friends. Returning to St. Albans when her school days were over, she became warmly interested in the Episcopal Church, an interest which she retained through life.

She was a woman of remarkable mental endowment, with an inborn love of books; her library was of unusual extent and excellence and her love of reading continued to the last. She also had rare conversational powers and an active memory, and for some years her home was the center for the best intellectual life of the place.

Her support of the church was instant, active, generous, and it was her influence that kept it broad and efficient during her lifetime. She was ever ready to help the poor and all those who were in distress of mind or body. She died May 10, 1885, aged eighty-two.

Her mother, Madame Amy Aldis, born July 12, 1770, died in Brattleboro July 4, 1867.

Honorable Asa Owen Aldis, a brother of Mrs. Kellogg, was born in St. Albans in 1811; graduated from the University of Vermont in 1829, studied law at Harvard College in 1831, was admitted to the bar and became a law partner of his father in 1832. He made his mark as an able lawyer and had an extensive practice, till in 1857 he was elected to the Supreme Court of Vermont. He retired from the bench in 1865 largely in consequence of deep affliction from the loss of two daughters and of the delicate health of others of his family, and accepted an appointment as United States consul at Nice, which office he held with high credit for five years. Returning to this country in 1870, he was in 1871 appointed a member of the commission to settle the claims of southern citizens against the government, arising from the Civil War. Of this important commission he was president and a valuable member for nine years, when the work of the commission was brought to a close. In 1880 he was appointed a judge of the French and Alabama Claims Commission, which

office he held until 1884. His duties in these offices required his presence at Washington, and he made his home for twenty years in that city, where many Vermonters and others enjoyed his hospitality. He was trustee of the University of Vermont 1853-1865. He died June 24, 1891.

His wife, Mary Townsend Taylor, was a granddaughter of Micah Townsend and great-granddaughter of Samuel Wells of Brattleboro. Judge and Mrs. Aldis were in Brattleboro with their children many summers as guests of Madame Kellogg.

Of their five children:

Helen, married, 1871, Bryan Lathrop of Chicago, who died in 1916.

Owen Franklin Aldis spent much time in Brattleboro as a young man.

He was on the editorial staff of *The Yale Literary Magazine* in 1873; graduated from Yale in 1874, from the Columbia Law School, and practiced law, 1879-1890. Of the real estate firm, Aldis, Northcote & Aldis of Chicago. He married, in 1878, Miss Leila Houghtaling of Chicago, who died, leaving a son, Owen, who died April 30, 1903; married, second, in 1912, Marie Madeline, daughter of the Comte de Mas. He has given six thousand volumes to Yale University, first and notable editions, manuscripts, and letters of American authors, making what is probably the largest and most nearly complete collection of its kind. The collection is known as the "Yale Collection of American Literature."

Cornelia J.

Arthur T., a student at Miss Amelia Tyler's School; St. Paul's, Concord; Harvard Special, 1880-1882; the Law School of Harvard College.

He was engaged in ranching in Wyoming, 1885-1889, when he became a partner in the real estate firm of Aldis, Northcote & Aldis.

He is governing member of the Art Institute of Chicago. He married June 8, 1892, Miss Mary Reynolds. A son, Graham.

Amy, born in St. Albans April 2, 1865, passed much of her young girlhood in Brattleboro; married March, 1892, Richards Merry Bradley. She died December 15, 1918.

Henry A. Willard was born in Westminster, Vermont, May 14, 1822. He was descended from Major Simon Willard, who came from Horsemonden, Kent, to Boston in May, 1634, removing later to Concord, Massachusetts, where he had a distinguished career. A great-grandson, Reverend Joseph Willard, was killed by the Indians near Rutland, Vermont, in 1723. His son, William, was a soldier and frontiersman in Vermont who made himself disliked by defending the New York "court party" in its claims to the Hampshire Grants, being involved in the Westminster, Vermont, massacre in 1775.

Henry Willard worked on the farm in Westminster and attended school till the age of seventeen, when his father consulted William C. Bradley regarding his future career. Two opportunities offered, one to settle in Brattleboro, the other to work in Horace Baxter's store in Bellows Falls as a general clerk. The latter was accepted.

The turning incident in young Willard's career came when Sidney Baxter, son of the proprietor of the store, requested the Westminster boy to black his boots. He immediately relinquished his place and set out for Brattleboro, where he became night clerk in Chase's Stage-House. Here the youth remained until his brother Joseph, of Troy, New York, induced him to accept the position of steward on the Hudson River boat *Niagara*. Here Henry's business ingenuity asserted itself and he began saving his pennies, which he invested in books and which he kept on the boat for the use of its passengers for a small fee. He soon gained the confidence of the company, as well as the good will of the patrons. Large sums of money were carried by him between the banks in Troy and those of New York City.

Going to Washington in 1847 he leased the City Hotel and rechristened it Willard's Hotel: a little later he was able to purchase the property and was sole owner and proprietor until 1853, when he took in his brother Joseph as half partner. He was a host to many of the notable men and women of the time and amassed the fortune which was shared wherever a real need presented itself.

During the early part of the Civil War, Mr. Willard proved his patriotism by keeping in close touch with the Union Army, and many a northern soldier was the recipient of his bounty and hospitality. At one time the Union flag on the top of Willard's Hotel was the only Union flag flying on any except a government building in the District of Columbia.

When Abraham Lincoln came to Washington preparatory to his inauguration he stopped at the Willard Hotel. That night Mr. Lincoln called for a pair of slippers; his foot could not be readily fitted, owing to its size, but Mrs. Willard suggested that "Papa" William C. Bradley, who was visiting them, had a large pair of slippers, and these were procured, and worn by Mr. Lincoln, who wrote a note of thanks for their use.

Mr. Willard's sister, Mary Ann Willard, became the wife of the Honorable George Howe.

Mr. Willard died December 4, 1909. He left one son, Henry Kellogg Willard, who married Miss Helen Taylor; two grandsons, Henry Augustus and William Bradley Willard, and one granddaughter, Sarah Kellogg Willard.

BURNHAM FAMILY—JOHN BURNHAM

John Burnham was born March 16, 1816, the son of John Burnham, who died in Florida May 3, 1870, aged seventy-eight, and Rachel, née Rossiter, who died April 19, 1862, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. The handmade silver spoons of John Burnham, Senior, won him a great reputation, and every newly married couple was expected to have a half-dozen, made from six Spanish mill dollars. He devoted the last part of his life to horticultural pursuits. He was a descendant of Thomas Burnham, who emigrated from England and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1640. Their children, John, Henry, Amelia, Amanda and Edward B., were born in Brattleboro.

John's educational advantages, very limited in extent, were such as the common schools of his native place would afford. He developed a fondness for the reading of philosophical works and kindred subjects, but at an early age was obliged to abandon his studies and assist his father, who was a worker in gold and silver, and also a brassfounder and copper-smith. Three years he traveled through New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Maine selling and fitting trusses. Going to Ellington, Connecticut, he there engaged with Henry McGray in the pump business, and soon began the sale of the now well-known "hydraulic ram." He continued in this business until he was nearly thirty years of age, and during that time found so many who wanted running water, where they had not fall enough to use the ram, that his attention was diverted to the wind as a motive power.

There was at that time no manufactory of small windmills in this country, and probably none in the world, the reason for which Mr. Burnham divined to be the difficulty in producing a machine that could stand strong winds, and he felt that if this difficulty could be obviated the success of such a machine would be certain. Feeling that he had but limited abilities as an inventor, he applied to Daniel Hallady, then conducting a small machine shop in this village, and after several times calling his attention to the subject, received from him the following reply: "I can invent a self-regulating windmill that will be safe from all danger of destruction in violent wind storms, but after I should get it made, I don't know of a single man in the world who would want one."

Being assured by Burnham that *he* would find men who wanted them, he began and soon produced a self-regulating windmill. The two now united in the enterprise and soon organized a joint stock company in South Coventry, Connecticut, with Mr. Hallady as superintendent and Mr. Burnham as general agent. When the machine was first entered at a state fair for a premium, it had to be entered as a miscellaneous article,

as no such thing had ever been entered on a fair ground for a premium. Since then they have become of almost universal use, while millions have been invested in their manufacture.

In 1856 Mr. Burnham removed to Chicago, where he resided eight years. He there made the acquaintance of John Van Nortwick, Esquire, a noted western capitalist and railroad manager, who, after examining Mr. Hallady's invention, induced some of his friends to join him in forming a joint stock company, entitled "The United States Wind Engine and Pump Company," with himself as president and general manager, Daniel Hallady as superintendent and Mr. Burnham as general agent.

From the beginning of railroads, civil engineers deemed the tank house, fuel and attendance, at water stations in northern climates, indispensable. This became a serious objection to the use of the windmill, as large tanks had to be provided to hold water sufficient to last through unusual calms; and to remove this objection, Mr. Burnham began experimenting, with a view of producing a frost-proof tank. For some time he met only with discouragement, as he could not induce a road to allow him to even try his experiment, but he finally accomplished his purpose through a director of one of the railroads, who was a stockholder in the windmill company. Of four patents which he obtained, this last he considered by far the most important.

Mr. Burnham attributed the success of his life not only to perseverance, untiring industry and an extensive business acquaintance throughout almost every state in the Union, but also to the superior mechanical and financial abilities of the men with whom he was associated in business.

Mr. Burnham married, in 1846, Delia A. Damon, daughter of Reverend David Damon, Unitarian clergyman of Arlington.

He died in Orange, California, March 20, 1898.

Children: Julia, died at the age of ten years; William H.

HENRY BURNHAM

Henry Burnham was born in 1818, married April 3, 1850, Caroline S. Perkins, daughter of Ignatius Perkins of Colerain, Massachusetts, who was born in 1829.

He early joined his father's firm of silversmiths and brassfounders, but in the changes brought to the trades by the development of the times Burnham & Sons gradually changed to brass founding, pump manufacturing and plumbing. When his brother John went west, Henry took in as partner Masa Willis, a son of John M. Willis of Colerain, who began his active life in Hines & Newman's shop as an expert moulder in brass and iron. He was also a man of special reading, and of knowledge of national politics—an ardent Whig.

Under a quiet, unassuming exterior, Mr. Burnham was possessed of a strong and original mentality. He did not depend on his neighbors for a sound philosophy of life, but listened modestly to their opinions, with a humor and kindness of heart which could always be depended on. And his knowledge was as varied as it was thorough. With a remarkably retentive memory, his mind became a storehouse of fact and anecdote pertaining to the history of Brattleboro, and he published in book form, in 1880, "Brattleboro. Early History with Biographical Sketches of some of its Citizens."

He was also a natural horticulturist. He made a terraced garden back of his residence on Main Street, and grew there the finer fruits and grapes that would have done credit to an Italian vineyard.

He died March 9, 1900. Mrs. Burnham died in 1909.

Children:

Emma, died November 9, 1862, aged eight.

Harry Perkins, died August 17, 1870, aged five.

Mary Hammond Burnham, married February 24, 1904, Doctor Albert H. Moore. She is an accomplished musician and before her marriage had for some years, from 1892, a music school in New York City, and in Greenacre, Maine, 1896, in connection with Miss Farmer's summer work.

The elders of the Burnham family had minds of marked individuality that moved forward with the progress of ideas as naturally and fearlessly as if barriers and ruts had no existence for them. They were always in the movement of their time. Ageless in this respect, they retained the playfulness of youth with its flexibility, which was an animating influence in the life of the community.

EDWARD BURNHAM

Edward Burnham spent his youth and early manhood in Brattleboro. Having received the education afforded by the public schools, he entered the employ of his brother Henry, with whom he continued for some time. He then accepted the position of superintendent of the Hall & Bradley Paint Works in Brooklyn, Long Island, leaving them to become a member of the firm of Burnham, Hopkins & Bates in New York City. From there he removed to St. Louis, where he carried on the manufacture of white lead and paints. In 1875 he took up his residence in San Francisco, California, and for more than twenty years was the chief manager of the firm of Whittier & Fuller of that city.

May 8, 1867, he married Miss Mary Cornelia Page of New York, who survived him. He left three children.

A sister of Mrs. Henry Burnham was Miss Sarah A. Perkins, who had a very successful kindergarten school for five years, during the seventies, in the old Unitarian church building (Wells Hall). She married November 3, 1881, Lucius Bradley, born in New Haven in 1826. He went to Massillon, Ohio; later he was of the bag manufacturing firm of William B. Asten & Company of New York, afterwards Bradley, Kurtz & Company. He died May 28, 1896.

Others of that generation were:

Margaret M., sister of Henry Burnham, who died February 28, 1912. "To the old-time delightful social life Miss Margaret Burnham contributed her full share. She was gifted with a bright mind, a retentive memory and an attractive personality, and her genial spirit endeared her to a wide circle of friends, especially to those of the Unitarian Church, of which she was an active, earnest and always helpful member."

Amelia S., born 1830; died May 26, 1893.

Amanda S., born in December, 1821; married February 28, 1850, Lewis B. Atwater of New Haven. He died in 1857 and she lived with her unmarried sister, Miss Margaret Burnham. She died November 13, 1890. Her son, Otis E., was a graduate of Yale College, 1879. He died in 1897.

LARKIN G. MEAD, JUNIOR

THE SNOW ANGEL

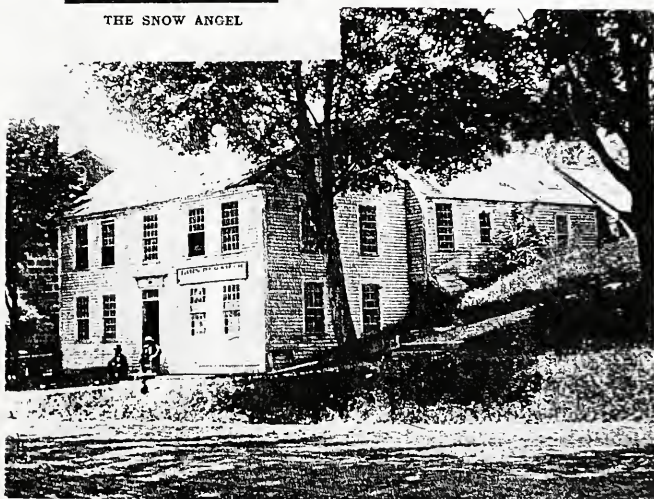
Larkin G. Mead, Junior, was born January 3, 1835, in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and moved with his parents to Brattleboro in 1839. As a boy he was modest, retiring and bashful in the extreme. He early displayed, however, a taste for art, and frequently made drawings of natural and other objects, sometimes trying his hand at sculpture. A pig cut in marble attracted the attention of an artist who was stopping at the Water-Cure. In accordance with the advice of this gentleman, the young artist, less than nineteen years of age, left the store of Messrs. Williston & Tyler, hardware merchants, where he had been clerk, and entered the studio of Henry K. Brown of Brooklyn, New York, where he soon began to develop rapidly. He remained with Mr. Brown about two years and returned to Brattleboro in 1856. His studio was in the old Town Hall building, where he had a drawing school. It was in December, 1856, the last night of the old year, that he gave evidence of his progress in art by constructing an image of snow, a "Recording Angel," closing the record of the year, and located the figure at the junction of North Main and Linden Streets. Here, close by what was then the old John Burnham foundry, Mead and his companions labored for hours, in a snowdrift, that last bitterly cold night of the dying year. Mead's friends were Edward and Henry Burn-



THE SNOW ANGEL



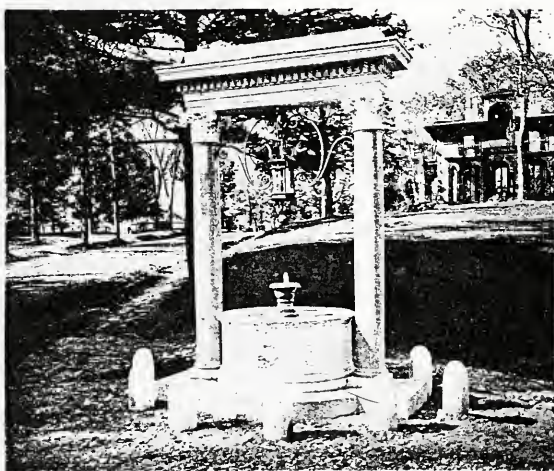
LARKIN G. MEAD, JR.



JOHN BURNHAM'S SHOP



WILLIAM RUTHERFURD MEAD



WELL'S FOUNTAIN

DESIGNED BY W. R. MEAD

ham, and while Henry kept a hot fire burning in the old foundry, his brother Edward assisted Mead in moulding the image. Occasional trips indoors and a seat by the blazing fire enabled them to render more plastic the expressive portion of the figure, and joining these to the rough figure outdoors, the hands and fingers of the youthful genius kneaded and moulded them until they hardened, and his assistant occasionally poured on water, which almost instantly froze and finally gave the whole an almost adamant covering.

New Year's day dawned bright and clear, and not long after the sun cast its dazzling rays over the mountains, the inhabitants of the village discovered "The Snow Angel," in the prismatic glow of the morning sun's reflection. The early risers and pedestrians about town were amazed, when they drew near, to see what appeared at a distance like a school-boy's work turned to a statue of such exquisite contour and grace of form, with such delicate mouldings and dimplings in detail as to suggest the use of a chisel, and that only in a master hand. There was a serious face, rounded arms, neck and bust and waving drapery. It was a noble conception; the young sculptor had evidently endeavored to embody the serious thought which visits us while we look backward and forward from the line which separates a dawning and a dying year. The passing school-boy was awed for once, as he viewed the result of adept handling of the elements with which he was so roughly familiar, and the thought of snowballing so beautiful an object could never have dwelt in his mind. It is related that the village simpleton was frightened and ran away, and one eccentric citizen, who rarely deigned to bow to his fellow men, or women either, lifted his hat in respect after he had gazed a moment upon Mead's work.

Another report from *The Vermont Phoenix* was:

The denizens of "Toad Hill" in our village were agreeably surprised, when coming down from breakfast Tuesday morning to find a beautiful statue at the forks of the roads opposite the schoolhouse. It was about eight feet in height and represented the Recording Angel that may be supposed to wait upon Time, making up her record at the close of the year. In her right hand was a style, while in her left she held the tablet on which the events were noted. It was modeled in snow the previous evening by Larkin G. Mead, and in a manner which was of itself sufficient evidence of his superior claims as an artist. It was visited by hundreds of people all of whom were more than pleased at this novel specimen of home talent.

Protected by the cold weather and the respect generally accorded to genius, the image stood on the street until the usual "January thaw" set in, to which it naturally succumbed. During a fortnight, however, many people came from surrounding towns and some from distant cities to visit it. *The New York Tribune* and *The Springfield Republican* had interesting descriptions of the twice seven days' wonder, and the exploit was considered worthy of notice even in the newspapers of foreign lands. One of the city papers said of it: "As a first work—the genius to conceive and the art to express the spirit of the recording angel—this is a success. The record of the year is made up, is finished, and the angel seems lost in meditation."

Soon after this Mr. Mead received several commissions: one from Nicholas Longworth, Esquire, of Cincinnati, for a duplicate in marble of the snow image and one from Richards Bradley for a marble bust of his grandfather, Honorable William C. Bradley. A full-length, colossal statue of Ethan Allen was made by him for the state of Vermont in 1860, and is now in the state house at Montpelier. In this he was assisted by Signor Gagliardi, an Italian marble cutter living in Brattleboro. In the summer of 1859 a plaster model of the statue of Ethan Allen stood where the "Recording Angel" was made, corner of Main and Linden Streets.

Two statuettes, "The Green Mountain Boy" and "The Green Mountain Girl," were made in his Town Hall studio in 1869, and an advertisement in one of the village newspapers that year was as follows: "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby, illustrated by Larkin G. Mead, Junior,—for sale at Felton's Book Store."

When the Civil War broke out Mead went to the front for six months as an artist for *Harper's Weekly*, receiving forty dollars a week, and while making a drawing of a southern fort for the government barely escaped with his life, being within range of a sharpshooter, who spied him and sent a ball whizzing past his ear.

After his Civil War experience Mead went to Italy and received a cordial welcome from the sculptor, Hiram Powers, also a Vermonter. For a long time he lived in Venice as an attaché of the American consulate, the consul being W. D. Howells, who married his sister Elinor. How the brilliant, artistic and aristocratic Elinor Mead crossed the seas with her brother Larkin to marry the poor young author who could not afford to make the voyage to her, has been one of the romances which her contemporaries in Brattleboro have liked to relate to their children. Many of Howells's vivacious, capricious girl heroines of his earlier novels have been recognized as drawn from the Mead sisters. But his permanent home was made in Florence, where his studio was in the Via degli Artisti.

For more than half a century he was a well-known figure in that city with a wide acquaintance among the distinguished people of the time.

The story of Mead's marriage was romantic enough to match his exceptional career. While left in charge of the United States consulate at Venice during the wedding trip of Mr. Howells to America, the young sculptor saw in the piazza of San Marco a beautiful Italian girl with whom he fell in love at first sight, without knowing who she was. Mr. Howells, while in America, accepted an editorial position on *The Atlantic Monthly*, and a new consul was appointed. Mead returned to Florence, where he had for some time been living, but he could not forget the beautiful young Venetian, and returned to search for her. Through the services of the new consul a meeting was arranged, and the young woman was found to be all that could be asked, in family and in culture. Neither, so the story goes, could speak a word of the other's language, so that the love-making had to be carried on through an interpreter, which was unusual considering Mead's somewhat extended residence in Italy, but it is certain that the beautiful Marietta di Benvenuti had no English. She was almost as prompt as her admirer to fall in love, and a civil marriage was arranged, the religious ceremony being impossible because the bride was a Roman Catholic and Mr. Mead a Protestant. The Pope was appealed to in vain for a dispensation in their favor. The marriage was celebrated February 26, 1866, and in March he brought his beautiful Italian bride to Vermont on a visit to his parents.

While in this country there was an exhibition of his work in New York, H. K. Brown, William Cullen Bryant and H. W. Beecher, committee. A bust of General George McClellan was executed by him in 1862. But the first work of importance was a group, "The Returned Soldiers," of the date 1866. The next works of any magnitude were "Columbus's Last Appeal to Queen Isabella"; among other groups were "Cavalry," "Infantry," "Artillery," "Navy," the allegorical and ideal pieces "Venice," "Sappho," "Echo" and "The Mississippi." St. Johnsbury ordered a statue of "America" for its soldiers' monument, and for Springfield, Illinois, he executed a statue of Lincoln. In 1868 he was again at home, and obtained the order for the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, which was unveiled in a partial state of completion October 15, 1874.

In 1879 he was appointed to a professorship in the Academy of Fine Arts of Florence.

Among Mead's works not already referred to may be noted "The Return of Proserpine from the Realms of Pluto," which stood over the main entrance to the agricultural building at the Chicago Exposition of 1893, a large group representing the Stanford family for Leland Stanford,

Junior, University, "La Contadinella," and high relief busts of Henry James, W. D. Howells and John Hay. He died in 1910.

His last visit to Brattleboro, the first in thirty years, was made in 1907.

A long life in a foreign country and contact with men and women of various nationalities never lessened Larkin Mead's attachment to the place of his birth. The same characteristic loyalty was expressed in his personality: he was always a native of New England.

WILLIAM RUTHERFURD MEAD

McKIM, MEAD & WHITE

William Rutherford Mead was born August 20, 1846. He prepared for college at the Brattleboro High School, and entered Norwich University in 1861, graduating in 1864. He graduated from Amherst College in 1867 and received LL.D. from that institution in 1902 and A.B. from Norwich University in 1910. In 1863 he was appointed state drillmaster, Company B, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and drilled and instructed this company at Walpole and Concord.

He studied architecture with Russell Sturgis and studied in Europe, 1868-1871. In 1872 he began the practice of his profession in New York, with Charles F. McKim. In 1874 he formed a partnership with McKim and William B. Bigelow, under the name McKim, Mead & Bigelow. From 1879 he was one of the firm of McKim, Mead & White of New York. He married November 13, 1883, Olga Kilyeni, daughter of Mor Kilyeni, M.D.

He has been president of the Amherst Alumni Association of New York since 1899.

He is president of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects; a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters; and associate member of the National Academy of Design.

The work of McKim, Mead & White has been remarkable for variety, embracing as it does cottages at Newport and Lenox and many other summer resorts; the Boston Public Library; Madison Square Garden, New York City; the New York Life Insurance Company's buildings in Omaha and Kansas City; the Tiffany house in Madison Avenue, New York City; St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Massachusetts; St. Peter's Church, Morristown, New Jersey; the American Safe Deposit Company's buildings, New York City; the casinos at Newport and Narragansett Pier; the Music Hall at Short Hills, New Jersey; the Goellet building at Twentieth Street and Broadway, New York City; the Algonquin Club house of Boston; the Freundschaft Club house of New York; the Columbia University buildings; the state capitol of Rhode Island; the Brooklyn Insti-

tute of Arts and Sciences; the Walker Art Gallery of Bowdoin College; the building of the Department of Agriculture at Harvard; the Music Hall at Boston; the Agricultural Building and the New York State buildings at the World's Columbian Exposition; the University and Harvard clubs' houses and the Century Association of New York; the Library and Hall of Fame of New York University; also the University of Virginia, Knickerbocker Trust Company, National City Bank, Tiffany Building, Gorham Building, Bellevue Hospital, Pennsylvania station, New York City, etc.

Mr. Mead is president of the American Academy at Rome.

WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT

William Morris Hunt was born March 23, 1824, and was a pupil in Miss Amelia S. Tyler's School, where he said he learned his first lesson in art by making a patchwork quilt. In 1832, the year of his father's death, the family left the Brattleboro homestead and removed to New Haven, for the sake of the superior schools in the latter city. When about ten years old William evinced a decided taste for drawing, and he received his first lessons in the art from an Italian, then resident in New Haven, Signor Gambadella, who had fled from Italy during the troublous times of Silvio Pellico. Under his instruction the youthful artist copied several crayon subjects, one of which, a head of Jennie Deans, was preserved by his sister, Miss Jane Hunt. When about a dozen years of age Mr. Hunt's artistic ambition manifested itself in the direction of sculpture, and he began to cut heads out of marbles, and also out of a hard, yellowish substance obtained from the bleaching vats at Lowell. In this latter material he often attempted portraits of his friends. This talent was cultivated even after he went abroad to prosecute his studies, and at Elmsholme, the country seat of his brother Leavitt, there is a life-size portrait bust of his mother which William executed in Paris.

The winter and spring of 1843-1844 were spent in Rome, where he applied himself to the study of drawing and sculpture. During the summer he traveled through Switzerland on horseback, visited Paris and many places of interest in England, and in the spring of 1845 went to Athens and Constantinople. In 1845 he entered the Art Academy of Düsseldorf, where he devoted himself exclusively to anatomy and drawing, but not liking the style of this school, he did not join the class in painting. While in Düsseldorf he lived in the family of Leutze, the artist, and held most friendly relations with Lessing, Sohn, Schroedter and other notable men of that school.

Though he had most agreeable friends there, he determined to go to

Paris, where he soon chanced to see a picture by Couture, "The Falconer," which made such an impression on the young artist that he entered Couture's atelier and very soon became the cleverest painter of the class. But the power and sincerity of the work of Jean François Millet took possession of him as no living artist had yet done. He came to know Millet, bought many of his pictures at a time when the great artist needed help and encouragement and always remained his friend.

Returning to America in 1856, he married Louise Dumaesq, daughter of Thomas Handasyd Perkins of Boston, and passed a year in Brattleboro. He leased the old Hunt house and a room in the Town Hall opposite for a studio; here he finished "The Violet Girl," begun by him in Europe, and thence went to reside in Newport, Rhode Island, spending, however, the winter of 1857-1858 with friends in the Azores.

In Newport he influenced, among others, the work of John La Farge, then a very young man. Later Hunt went to Boston and at first took a studio in Roxbury, and still later engaged an atelier in the Commercial building in Boston and began his long Boston career. He exercised much influence in shaping American art by leading students to study new art work as practiced in Paris, and by introducing here more clear perceptions of the principles of art. Among his portraits, those of Chief Justice Shaw, Charles Sumner, William M. Evarts and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams may be named; of his landscapes, "Gloucester Harbor"; single figures treated with breadth and vigor, "The Drummer Boy," "Fortune-teller," "The Bathers," "Marguerite."

The "Return of the Prodigal Son," which was bequeathed to the Brooks Library, Brattleboro, by his sister, Miss Jane Hunt, was painted in Paris in the studio which Hunt occupied conjointly with Thomas Couture, and for impressiveness and vigor of treatment is, perhaps, the strongest example extant of the artist's early method, as it unquestionably is the most important work of that period.

The feeling in New York as well as Boston was so strong against him that when his "Prodigal Son" was first exhibited it was condemned by almost everyone, and his mother, to prevent his being utterly discouraged, bought the picture and hid it away in Brattleboro, declaring that nobody should ever see it so long as she lived.

When his brother, Colonel Leavitt Hunt, was in Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1846, he was impressed with the idea that the Egyptian moon-goddess, Anahita, would be available as the literary companion of Guido's "Aurora," and, having suggested the idea to his brother William, he was requested to write out full descriptive lines which follow:

ANAHITA

Enthroned upon her car of light, the moon
 Is circling down the lofty heights of heaven;
 Her well-trained coursers wedge the blindest depths
 With fearful plunge, yet heed the steady hand
 That guides their lonely way. So swift her course,
 So bright her smile, she seems on silver wings,
 O'er-reaching space, to glide the airy main;
 Behind, far-flowing, spreads her deep blue veil,
 Inwrought with stars that shimmer in its wave.

Before the car an owl, gloom-sighted, flaps
 His weary way, with melancholy hoot
 Dispelling spectral shades that flee
 With bat-like rush, affrighted, back
 Within the blackest nooks of caverned Night.
 Still Hours of darkness went around the car,
 By raven tresses half concealed; but one,
 With fairer locks, seems lingering back for Day.
 Yet all with even measured footsteps mark
 Her onward course. And floating in her train
 Repose lies nestled on the breast of Sleep,
 While soft Desires enclasp the waists of Dreams,
 And light-winged Fancies flit around in troops.

These graphic lines were the source and guide of the painter's inspiration when he first attempted the composition called "The Flight of Night," which formed one of the mural paintings in the capitol at Albany, and they are in several points of detail an admirable description of that magnificent work.

Mr. Hunt was drowned September 9, 1879, at the Isles of Shoals, off Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In compliance with an oft-expressed desire, he was buried in Brattleboro, Vermont, where funeral services were held in the Unitarian Church.

Children:

Mabel C., married September 17, 1891, Horatio Nelson Slater. Children: Horace N.; Paul; Esther, married B. Sumner Welles; Ray Morris Hunt, died in 1916.

Enid, married Samuel Slater.

Elinor M., married — Diedrich. Children: Hunt Diedrich, a sculptor of distinction.

In the fall of 1879, a loan exhibition of many of Mr. Hunt's paintings and charcoal drawings opened at the Boston Art Museum and was visited by sixty thousand persons.

Considered apart from his artistic achievements, he was one of the most notable men of his time. The seal of a richly endowed nature was as plainly stamped upon his physiognomy as it is plainly wanting in the majority of mankind, and the personal resemblance he was said to bear to portraits of Da Vinci is only a fresh illustration of the theory of Schopenhauer, that men of genius throughout the world possess a family likeness. A marked dramatic element in his composition, united with great vivacity, sympathy and delicacy, allied him closely to the Gallic type, and in many ways seemed to belie his Anglo-Saxon origin. Unlike most of us, who assert our nationality by a perverse inability to rest content with light, passing interests, with "half-happiness in small things," he knew how to make joys out of trifles, how to put away care in the fleeting sunshine of the moment, and to find the keenest pleasure in the bright colors of a soap-bubble.

An appreciative critic has said: "He was a beautiful example of what the American nature can come to when it is filled with sweetness and light. He had—what some Americans lack—a richness of blood, a passion of spirit which seems frozen out of many of us by the modern cold-storage condition in which we live. He was thoroughly American. His sayings are racy of the soil. But that acidity, sourness, crudeness which herald themselves in the national voice, seemed burned out of him by the fire of passion for art and life."

His art-talks, as reported by Helen M. Knowlton, reveal something of the quality of his individuality.

William Morris Hunt is the only native of Vermont whose name is in the Hall of Fame, New York City.

A bas-relief of his grandmother, Mrs. Thaddeus Leavitt, made by William Morris Hunt, is now in the possession of her great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Leavitt (Mrs. Daniel) Calder, formerly of Brattleboro.

RICHARD MORRIS HUNT

Richard Morris Hunt was born October 31, 1828; he was educated with his brothers in this country until 1843, when the family went to Europe and he began the study of architecture with Samuel Darier at Geneva; later he entered the School of Fine Arts in Paris, and became the pupil of Hector Lefuel. He also traveled extensively over Europe and as far as Asia Minor and Egypt, and on his return to Paris in 1854 was appointed

by the government *inspecteur des travaux*, immediately directing his energies to the construction of the buildings uniting the Tuileries with the Louvre, and was also placed by Lefuel in charge of the library pavilion, Pavillon de la Bibliothèque. His European experience was unique in the annals of American architecture.

He returned to the United States in 1855, and immediately engaged in assisting Thomas U. Walter in preparing plans for the completion of the capitol at Washington.

In New York he became leader of the Guild of Architects, had a class of architectural students, held a prominent place in the foundation of the American Institute of Architecture, was president of the Institute, member of the Architectural League and many other kindred associations, and was one of three foreign architects belonging to the Academy St. Luke, an ancient Italian society.

He was a member of the Jury of Fine Arts for the Paris Exposition of 1867; in 1882 he was made Knight of the Legion of Honor; was a member of the Central Society of French Architects and the Society of Architects and Engineers of Vienna, and a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

In 1893 he received the Queen's gold medal, presented to the one who had done most for the advancement of the history or practice of architecture.

He built the Administration Building of the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago, which brought him the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, which is regarded as one of the chief prizes of architectural merit in the world; the Lenox Library; the first buildings of the Presbyterian Hospital; W. K. Vanderbilt's houses in New York and Newport; the United States Academy building and gymnasium at West Point; the Naval Observatory, Washington; the New York Tribune building; Honorable Levi P. Morton's house, Rhinecliff, New York; Coal and Iron Exchange, New York; Yorktown Monument; mausoleum of W. H. Vanderbilt; pedestal for the Statue of Liberty; Fogg Museum of Fine Arts, Harvard College; the château of George W. Vanderbilt at Biltmore, North Carolina; W. K. Vanderbilt's house, Central Park entrance, etc. He was Associate of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, associate member of Institut de France, president of the American Institute of Architects.

He received the degree of LL.D. at Harvard College in 1892.

Mr. Hunt died in 1895.

He married Miss Catherine C. Howland. Children: Richard Howland, married, first, Miss Pearl Carley, second, Miss Margaret Livingston

Watrous; Catherine Howland, married Livingston Hunt, who was minister to Russia; Esther, married — Woolsey; Joseph Howland, married Miss Mazie N. La Shelle; Herbert L.

COLONEL LEAVITT HUNT

Colonel Leavitt Hunt, born February 22, 1830, was educated at a military school in Switzerland, and there laid the foundation of his proficiency in philology—for Colonel Hunt was thoroughly versed in half a score of languages and was offered a professorship at Princeton College. After leaving Switzerland he traveled extensively, going to Egypt in 1850, where he photographed the ruins of that region, together with those of Nubia, Petra and Baalbec. His photographs were the first ever taken in those countries, and when he returned with them to Europe they formed the subject of many interesting interviews between their possessor and Baron von Humboldt and Professor Lepsius, the famous Orientalist. They were shown to the emperor by Humboldt, and that potentate was so pleased with them that he would have decorated Colonel Hunt, could the latter have accepted such a mark of royal favor. He was traveling abroad on a prolonged wedding tour when the Civil War broke out and on his return home he was commissioned a colonel in the adjutant general's department, serving both with the army in Virginia and in the bureau at Washington. His hospitable mansion at the capital was open to, among other habitués, the prominent members of the diplomatic corps; several of whom had formed the acquaintance of their host in their native countries.

He married July 11, 1860, Miss Katherine L. Jarvis. The father of Mrs. Hunt was known as Consul Jarvis,¹ he having been consul-general and *chargé d'affaires* at Lisbon in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He purchased the estate known as Weathersfield Bow,² on the Connecticut, in the Vermont town of Weathersfield, as a desirable place for the reception of the merino flocks which he had secured in the Spanish Junta. These merinos, with their native shepherds and dogs, were the first of any account imported into this country, as previously the exporters of those sheep from Spain were punished by death. Consul Jarvis also imported the first herd of Holstein cattle ever brought to the United States, and in Colonel Hunt's spacious stables could be seen the black-and-white pure-blooded descendants of the original herd, together with descendants of thoroughbred English horses and Arab ponies, imported by Consul Jarvis more than a century ago. This enterprising gentleman also brought the first tomatoes from Spain to the New World, and seed from the product

¹ Consul Jarvis was the father of Mrs. Hampden Cutts of Brattleboro.

² From Francis Goodhue when the latter removed to Brattleboro in 1811.

of his vines was gradually distributed throughout the country. The introduction of the strange plant in St. Albans is remembered by a former generation, where it was cultivated some time for purely ornamental purposes, and went by the strangely sentimental name of "love plant."

The house and grounds are situated on a strip of level meadow, in full view of Mt. Ascutney. Here William Hunt spent the last summer of his life. Its numerous attached offices are supplemented by half a score of detached buildings within a radius of one hundred rods, so that the general appearance is not unlike that of a fine English manor house—for which reason, doubtless, Consul Jarvis was not uncommonly designated the "Last of the Barons." Its interior has been so replete with artistic treasures that—to apply Steele's observation upon Lady Elizabeth Hastings—an acquaintance therewith is a liberal education. Of William Hunt's paintings there were at least a dozen, one of the most important, until it was removed to Brattleboro, being the "Return of the Prodigal Son." Besides this picture, there hung for many years in the lower hall nine family portraits by Hunt and Harding. In the parlors is a full-length portrait of William M. Hunt, painted by Leutze (Düsseldorf) in 1864. The figure is in the costume of Francis I—large lace collar, velvet mantle, slashed sleeves, sword, etc.—and is a very good likeness of the subject at the time it was executed, as is shown by a daguerreotype taken in Paris the following year. It was in Düsseldorf that Lessing took Mr. Hunt for the model of his portrait of John Huss.

In one room are two of the most delicate and highly finished portraits of children, in pencil by Hunt.

Mrs. Hunt died in 1916.

Children of Colonel Leavitt and Katherine Jarvis Hunt:

Clyde du Vernet, major in the United States Army, has shown unusual constructive ability in the Philippines; he was chosen to carry the message to Garcia; married Miss Louise Platt Dickey.

Jarvis, architect, living in Chicago; married Miss Louise Coleman.

Maud Dacre, married October 11, 1917, Reverend William Reid Patterson.

Nino K., married, first, Francis B. Hayes; married, second, H. S. Taintor.

Leavitt J., lawyer, living in New York, married Miss Virginia Sowers Redfield.

BRADLEY FAMILY (CONTINUED)

WILLIAM C. BRADLEY, II, oldest son of Honorable Jonathan Dorr Bradley, graduated at Harvard College in 1851, and wrote the class poem. He entered the Harvard Divinity School, but his health became seriously

impaired and he was never able to follow his chosen profession. The death of his roommate, John N. Mead, eldest son of Larkin G. Mead, was the final cause of Mr. Bradley's nervous breakdown. As his health gradually strengthened, he occupied himself with books and literary pursuits, acted as tutor to young men fitting for college, and for a time taught Latin and Greek in the High School.

He was appointed librarian of the Brooks Library in 1887, and held the position fifteen years, retiring on account of increasing infirmities. He had an extensive knowledge of books and a remarkable memory. To the misfortune of gradually growing deafness there was added that of failing eyesight, and for the last one and a half years of his life he was entirely blind, an affliction which he accepted with patience and cheerfulness. He died May 2, 1908.

He had a beautiful and gentle nature. A considerable number of his poems and verses are of genuine merit.

RICHARDS BRADLEY

Richards Bradley was born in a house on the site of the Town Hall. For a brief time in early life, he engaged in a mercantile enterprise in New York, but on his marriage, April 9, 1856, to Sarah A. W. Merry, daughter of Robert D. C. and Sarah Ann Williams Merry of Boston, who was born January 26, 1834, and who had inherited a large fortune, he retired to the life of a country gentleman which was congenial to his tastes, as he had no liking for public life. In 1876-1878, however, he consented to be on the staff of General Horace Fairbanks.

The West River and Rice farms were added to their extensive and beautiful residence property in the northern part of the village, and to the management and development of these farms Mr. Bradley gave his personal attention. He succeeded his father as trustee of the Asylum for the Insane and for many years took an active oversight of that institution's farm.

For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Bradley owned and occupied a winter residence on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, but the last five or six years, on account of Mr. Bradley's health, they spent the entire year in Brattleboro on the place which had been built up from a pasture by their long superintendence and where associations with their children lingered.

Mr. Bradley possessed a most genial and winning personality. A mellow nature was his, and to a preëminent degree. The native wit of his Bradley inheritance added to his other delightful mental and social qualities. He died October 1, 1904; Mrs. Bradley died December 13, 1914.



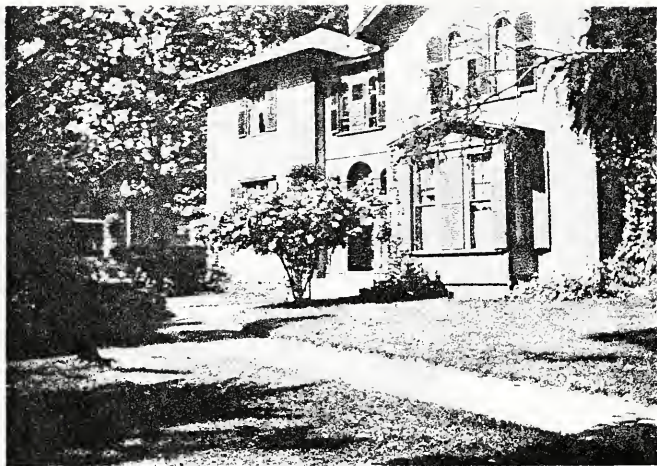
RESIDENCE OF RICHARDS BRADLEY



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. FOLSOM



FOLSOM HOUSE



RESIDENCE OF JUDGE CHARLES ROYALL TYLER



TERRACE STREET

Children:

Richards, born February 10, 1861, was a student at St. Paul's, Concord, and graduated from Harvard College in 1882; was at the Harvard Law School one year. He was for ten years of the firm of Bradley & Storer (John H.), now Bradley & Tyson, Boston and Chicago, in real estate.

He married, March 29, 1891, Amy Owen, daughter of Honorable Asa Owen Aldis, who was born in 1864 and died December 15, 1918, in Boston. Children: Amy Owen; Helen Aldis; Walter, died March 18, 1901, aged five years; Sarah Merry; Mary Townsend; Edith Richards; Ruth, died at one year.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Bradley for two or three years studied sculpture in Paris. She was interested and active in a great many departments of the life of the city in which she lived, notably the Women's Municipal League, of whose executive board she was a member. Friends wrote to *The Boston Transcript* at the time of her death:

It were as easy to appraise the perfume of a rose as to specify the gifts of heart and mind that blended in the charming personality of this rare woman. Well born and well bred, alert and discriminating, spontaneous and responsive, she will remain to those fortunate enough to enjoy her friendship the embodiment of a refined excellence. Her home was delightful, her hospitality unfailing, yet she gave herself willingly and helpfully to a series of organized movements for civic and social betterment, vitalized them by her enthusiasm and guided them with sagacity. Her domestic virtues, her public spirit, her natural and her cultivated tastes, above all, her generous sympathies, made of her all-too-short life a poem set to wonderful music.

In 1901 Mr. Bradley was appointed trustee of the Thomas Thompson Trust. Under his administration:

The Brattleboro Memorial Hospital (memorial to Thomas and Elizabeth Thompson) has been built and maintained.

The Mutual Aid Association (the pioneer of the Visiting Nurses or Household Nursing Association) has been established, with specially trained public health, maternity, and child welfare nurses, holding clinics for babies; the Thompson School for Attendants.

A Public School nurse has been introduced.

A Camp for tuberculosis patients has been followed by an Association for the care of tuberculosis patients in their own homes.

Assistance has been given each year to the Kindergarten.

Four hundred and fifty-eight sewing women and other women wage-earners have received direct aid.

A Vacation House for Sewing Women has been purchased, furnished and carried on.

An Emergency Hospital was organized and conducted during the influenza epidemic of 1918-1919.

Susan, married February 13, 1890, Richards Bradley Grinnell of New York.

J. Dorr, born February 10, 1864; graduated from Harvard College. In 1886 he married Miss Frances Kales of Chicago. He was of the firm of Aldis & Company, now Bradley & Tyson, Chicago. Children: Alice Pritchard; Elinore Pritchard.

Emily, married June 30, 1877, Doctor William F., son of Doctor William P. Wesselhoeft of Boston. Children: Margetta, married Doctor George H. Bigelow; Susan, married Renouf Russell; Alice, married Leverett Saltonstall; Emily.

Sarah M., married June 17, 1891, Russell Tyson of Chicago.

Walter W., born August 24, 1870; died September 17, 1880.

STEPHEN ROWE BRADLEY, II

Stephen Rowe Bradley, II, began his business career as clerk in the Putnam Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg; later he was with Jones, Pratt & Christie, wholesale grocers, Boston. He was finally of the firm of Hall, Bradley & Company (George C., Addison B. and John L. Hall of Brattleboro), extensive manufacturers of white lead. He married Miss Augusta Tremaine, born January 24, 1848, and died August 7, 1905. He died August 6, 1910. Children: May; William C., married Miss Isabel Galloway; Augusta, married George Lewis Chapman; Stephen Rowe.

ARTHUR C. BRADLEY

Arthur C. Bradley prepared for college at the Burnside Military School, Brattleboro, graduated from Amherst in 1876 and from the Columbia Law School. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Amherst College and the LL.B. degree from Columbia University in 1872.

Mr. Bradley became famous by discovering a quick process for the manufacture of white lead and litharge. He married at Newport, New Hampshire, April 12, 1881, Miss Lucy E. Nettleton. He died November 2, 1911. She died in 1919. They lived at Newport for many years, but he was very widely known for his scientific attainments, and in his native town and state for his generous nature. He was a life member of the London Society of Psychological Research, of the American Association

for the Advancement of Science and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; fellow of the American Geographical Society, Boston Society of Natural History, Bibliophile Society, New Hampshire Historical Society; a Son of the American Revolution; member of the University Club, New York City; member of St. Augustine order of Elks and of the Entomological Society of Ontario.

REVEREND DOCTOR GEORGE LEON WALKER

Doctor Walker was eighth in descent from Richard Walker, who settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1630, fought in the early Indian wars, and was a member both of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London and of its Boston namesake. His great-grandfather, Phineas, of Woodstock, Connecticut, was a soldier in the old French and Revolutionary wars. His grandfather, Leonard, like many another son of Connecticut, emigrated to Vermont just as the eighteenth century came to a close, and settled at Stratford. His father, Charles, born in 1791, before the emigrant left the Woodstock home, graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1821, received honorary A.M. from the University of Vermont in 1823, from Middlebury and Dartmouth in 1825, and D.D. from the University of Vermont in 1847. He was trustee of Middlebury College from 1837. He married Lucretia Ambrose, daughter of Stephen Ambrose of Concord, New Hampshire, a woman of unusual talents, whom her son George was markedly to resemble in character and features, who died December 3, 1883, in Pittsford.

Their first child, Anne Ambrose, born in 1825, was a woman of remarkable intellectual and artistic endowment. She married, 1854, Reverend George N. Boardman, D.D., LL.D., who was born in Pittsford, Vermont, December 25, 1825, son of Deacon Samuel Boardman, a man widely known in western Vermont for pronounced views against war and in favor of peace. In memory of his father Doctor and Mrs. Boardman founded the Deacon Boardman peace prize in Middlebury College. Upon graduation from Middlebury he was chosen tutor; after a course at Andover he returned to Middlebury as professor of rhetoric and English literature from 1853 to 1859; then spent eleven years as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Binghamton, New York. For the next twenty-two years he was professor of systematic theology in Chicago Theological Seminary, and in this position he achieved national prominence.

He was the author of many books and articles, among which perhaps the best known is "A History of New England Theology." It was as a representative of the theology of New England that Doctor Boardman was distinguished. He received the degree of D.D. from the University

of Vermont in 1867, LL.D. from Lafayette College in 1889, and Lit.D. from Middlebury College in 1910.

Mrs. Boardman died January 2, 1914, in her eighty-eighth year.

The Reverend Charles Walker was settled at Rutland in the first pastorate of a ministry conspicuous for more than half a century in Vermont, and here George Leon was born April 30, 1830. The changes frequently incident to ministerial service led the father to Brattleboro, where he was installed pastor of the Centre Church January 1, 1835. George was then four years old, and this town in which he was to live till his seventeenth year was always dear to him as his boyhood home. The early education of the boy was in the schools of Brattleboro, and he was accustomed in later life to recall with pleasure the inspiration he drew from the teaching of a young head of the village High School, afterwards eminent as a librarian of the Boston Public Library, the Honorable Mellen Chamberlain. But the boy's home, with its intellectual and earnest parents and its four keen-minded children—two brothers and a sister—was the most fruitful early influence that came to him. In a published letter he paid this tribute to his own early associations: "Was not the atmosphere of my own youthful home,—that of an underpaid minister's family,—one which took its coloring from the brightest and most beautiful which ancient and modern letters had to show?" A pastorate of twelve years' duration at Brattleboro was followed by the removal of the father to Pittsford (see p. 353), which henceforth became the family residence.

It was the boy's ambition to go to college; but even before leaving Brattleboro a spinal curvature from which he was to suffer all his days had developed, and his prospect of life seemed so precarious that the college course had to be forborne. To one of Mr. Walker's energy and strength of will, however, such a deprivation was a challenge rather than a deterrent; and the studies which he would have pursued had he been able to obtain the coveted college training were followed out alone, with the aid of the older sister, Anne, whose intellectual equipment and devotion fitted her other brothers for college, so that he acquired not merely a knowledge of Greek and Latin, but a very thorough acquaintance with philosophy, mathematics and especially English literature, toward which his mind was always strongly drawn. The classic English poets, most of all, were the companionship and delight of his youth and early manhood.

In 1850 an appointment as clerk in the Massachusetts state house, procured by an uncle, the Honorable Amasa Walker, brought the young man a change of scene; and the next three years were spent in Boston in the duties of his office and in the vigorous study of law during all leisure moments, for Mr. Walker was then determined to make the legal profes-

sion his own. But a change in the political control of the state cost him his clerkship, and a subsequent attack of typhoid fever deprived him for some months of the use of his eyes and left a more permanent witness of its inroads on his feeble frame in a lameness that necessitated the use of crutches for several years. The young student of law went back to the Pittsford home in broken health, his prospects frustrated, and his friends discouraged. But he had attained to one certainty in his own mind. He was determined, if possible, to become a minister; and to this end, as soon as strength permitted, he began to study theology with the help of his father's library. This lengthened period of feebleness and disappointment, though it failed to break Mr. Walker's courage, left upon him always its impress in a sense of the seriousness and the struggle of life, and of the nearness of its sorrows to its joys.

In August, 1857, Mr. Walker was licensed to preach by the Rutland (Vermont) Association, and soon after entered Andover Theological Seminary as a "resident licentiate," studying in that institution for a year. A chance opportunity to take the place as pulpit supply of a professor incapacitated by illness led to a call to the pastorate of the State Street Church in Portland, one of the most important in the commonwealth of Maine. On September 16, 1858, Mr. Walker married Maria Williston, daughter of Nathan B. Williston of Brattleboro, Vermont, and on the thirteenth of the following October he was ordained to his new charge.

The time of his pastorate was eventful. Most actively of any of the Portland ministers he espoused the Union and the antislavery causes in the discussions preceding the Civil War, and at the cost of considerable criticism; but his remarkable power in the pulpit and his ready sympathy and helpfulness with all in suffering and bereavement speedily won him the affection of the Portland congregation in a marked degree. Here two sons were born to him, Williston on July 1, 1860, and Charles Ambrose on September 27, 1861, the latter dying on July 22, 1869, and here on August 31, 1865, he lost his wife by diphtheria. The death of his wife and his own exertions in connection with the great Portland fire of July 4, 1866, broke down his never robust health. By the spring of 1867 he was once more on crutches and compelled to return to his father's home at Pittsford. It being evident that his ill health would be somewhat protracted, his people reluctantly released him from the Portland pastorate in October, 1867.

A year later, when somewhat improved in health but while still obliged to use crutches and to preach sitting in a chair, Mr. Walker was invited to supply the pulpit of the First Church in New Haven, from which the Reverend Doctor Leonard Bacon had then recently retired. He was

settled over his new charge on November 16, 1868. Here his ministry met with great acceptance, as at Portland,—a favor that was witnessed by the bestowal upon him of the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Yale University in 1870. On September 15 of the last year mentioned, Doctor Walker married Amelia Read Larned of New Haven, the youngest daughter of George and Maria (Read) Larned of Thompson, Connecticut.

Mrs. Walker was born January 3, 1831, at Thompson. Among her ancestors were Thomas Hooker, John Pratt, Joseph Talcott, James Pierpont and others among the leaders of Connecticut in colonial days. Losing her mother when a child, she spent her early years in the household of her maternal grandparents at Thompson. In young womanhood she removed to New Haven and resided with her uncle, Mr. Ezra C. Read of that city, until her marriage.

Afflicted by years of invalidism before and after her arrival in Hartford, Mrs. Walker's rich temperament and loving sympathy entered heartily into the lives of her parishioners, arousing, especially, the young people who gathered around her as a center, to an interest in the study of the Bible and missions, for which she had a special enthusiasm. Identifying herself with her husband's life in every direction, she gave unstinted affection to his son, from whom she inspired an equal devotion.

But Doctor Walker soon found that he had been unwise in assuming the burdens of a pastorate once more before his health had been fully reestablished, and on May 19, 1873, he had to relinquish the pulpit for a second time. From October, 1873, to November, 1874, Doctor Walker sought renewed strength in Europe, living chiefly at Stuttgart and Rome. At the close of the year 1874 he returned to Brattleboro. For the next four years he dwelt with his father-in-law, Mr. Williston, in the town of his boyhood home, in the house in which he was accustomed to spend the summers thereafter as long as he lived. During much of these four years of continuous residence here he acted as pastor of the Congregational Church, without ever being formally inducted into its pastorate.

From Brattleboro Doctor Walker was called, early in 1879, to the First Church, Hartford, and was installed in ministry on February 27. The time of his coming was one of considerable significance in the history of this ancient church. The shifting of the population which was to make its situation essentially "downtown" had begun to affect the congregation, a considerable debt rested upon the society, and a strong and molding leadership was desirable. Under Doctor Walker's efforts the debt was speedily paid, the house of worship renovated, a new organ procured by the gift of a generous member of the church, and a renewed interest and pride were awakened in its history, especially in connection with the

celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization in October, 1883. In connection with that event Doctor Walker prepared a most painstaking and valuable "History of the First Church" that was published in a volume of five hundred and fifteen pages in 1884. Assured early of the respect and affection of his congregation, Doctor Walker grew to a position of influence in the city, especially in what concerned the preservation of its memories, illustrated, to specify a single instance, in his interest in the rescue of the ancient burying ground and the associated Gold Street improvement.

In the larger affairs of the Congregational body Doctor Walker was a recognized leader. Thus, he served as one of the commission of twenty-five that prepared what has been known from the year of its publication as the "Creed of 1883," now widely accepted as a statement of Congregational belief. In 1885, at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, he preached the commemorative sermon. The doctrinal discussions which turmoiled the board aroused his interest and enlisted his participation as an advocate of moderation, notably at the meetings of the board at Springfield in 1887 and at New York in 1889, and led to his appointment, in the year last mentioned, as chairman of the "Committee of Nine" which formulated the altered policy now pursued by the board in making missionary appointments. From 1887 to 1889 he was one of the corporators of Yale University. In 1888 he became a member of the "Board of Visitors" of Andover Theological Seminary—being during the latter part of his incumbency the president of the board. As a "visitor" he had to pass upon the concluding features of the trial of President E. C. Smyth and the questions raised by the Andover theology.

In all the controversies in which he was engaged Doctor Walker showed himself a fearless, incisive debater; but he carried a judicial mind and an irenic spirit, so that his judgment was widely trusted and his wisdom generally acknowledged. And as he grew in age, without abating a whit of his fire and energy of convictions, his sympathies steadily broadened and his spirit sweetened, so that those who were his sharpest opponents in controversy were largely won by personal friendship.

Doctor Walker's Hartford pastorate, though a period of good health compared with his earlier ministry, was not without its serious physical disadvantages. In him the spirit dominated over the flesh, as when just before preaching a discourse commemorative of the Reverend Doctor Leonard Bacon, in 1882, he broke his leg by a fall on the icy pavement, yet insisted on performing the appointed service seated in a chair. A journey to Carlsbad in 1886 brought him some improvement, but a ten-

dency to attacks of angina pectoris at length attained to such severity and frequency that in June, 1892, he was compelled to lay down the pastoral charge of the First Church altogether, though retaining the title of pastor emeritus and performing occasional service as strength permitted him. A year before his resignation, in 1891, he published a life of Thomas Hooker, and after his retirement he gave himself more than ever to historical studies, especially to the investigation of New England religious history, in which he had always had a deep interest. The first of these labors was embodied in a series of lectures on "Aspects of the Religious Life of New England," which he gave before the Theological Seminary in the winter of 1896. These were published in 1897 in a volume that has met with decided acceptance.

On August 22, 1896, at his summer home in Brattleboro, Doctor Walker was stricken with apoplexy, resulting in a complete deprivation of speech and an almost total paralysis of his right side. These disabilities continued to the end. His mental clearness was not impaired. He continued to enjoy meeting his friends, and the reading of books. A great blow came to him in the death of his devoted wife on October 30, 1898; but he bore his trials and limitations with singular courage and patience, till he was set free from his long imprisonment by the angel of death March 14, 1900.

His tastes were strongly attracted in several artistic directions. He had much acquaintance with engravings and was in a very modest degree a collector of prints. He knew much of colonial furniture and loved to finish or repair an antique piece with his own hands. He was interested in colonial literature, especially that which bore on the history of Congregationalism, and collected an excellent working library on the theme. He wrote readily and well, and published, besides the three volumes already indicated, a large number of sermons, papers and articles.

Doctor Walker was undoubtedly at his best in the pulpit. With few of the characteristic graces of the orator, he had the rare faculty of being able to make men listen to what he had to say. His message invariably bore the stamp of earnestness, directness and conviction. Its form was fresh and striking, its development clear and convincing. And through the sermon there ran a vein of feeling, sometimes of pathos, sometimes of entreaty, always of positive faith, which touched the heart of the hearer no less than the matter of the discourse appealed to the intellect.

His son, Williston, graduated from Amherst College in 1883, and from Hartford Theological Seminary in 1886; he married, June 1, 1886, Alice, daughter of Professor Richard H. Mather of Amherst College. Children: Amelia, Elizabeth. He received Ph.D. from Leipsic Univer-

sity in 1888; D.D. from Western Reserve University in 1894, from Amherst in 1895, Yale in 1901 and from the University of Geneva-Loritz in 1909. He was associate professor of history at Bryn Mawr, 1888-1889; associate professor of church history at the Hartford Theological Seminary, 1889-1892; professor of Germanic and western church history, 1892-1901; trustee of Yale College from 1895; since 1901, professor of ecclesiastical history at Yale Theological Seminary; secretary of Board of Trustees of Amherst College; president of the New Haven Colony Historical Society and a member of several historical and antiquarian societies.¹

He is author of the following:

On the Increase of Royal Power under Augustus, 1888.

The Creeds and Platforms of Congregationalism, 1893.

The History of Congregational Churches in the United States, 1894.
Reformation.

Ten New England Leaders.

John Calvin.

Great Men of the Christian Church.

French Trans-Geneva.

The Church.

Other sons of Reverend Charles and Lucretia A. Walker were Stephen Ambrose, born in 1835. He graduated from Burr and Burton Seminary at Manchester, and from Middlebury College in 1858. After teaching school for a time in Ohio and in Binghamton, New York, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in Broome County, New York, in 1861. When the war broke out he entered the war as paymaster of volunteers and served in Virginia and in the department of the Gulf. At the close of the war he resumed law practice in New York City. He was president of the Board of Education of New York from 1879 to 1886; a trustee of the "Tilden Trust" and United States attorney for the southern district of New York from 1886 to 1889. He was elected a trustee of Middlebury College in 1870 and held the place at the time of his death. The college gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1882. Mr. Walker was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers of New York City, was a man of broad and accurate knowledge and a speaker of much ability. He was a member of the University Club, the Lawyers' Club and of the Bar Association. He was a bachelor and lived with his brother,

HENRY FREEMAN WALKER, M.D., who graduated at Middlebury College, 1861, New York Medical College, 1865. For forty years he was a

¹ Provost Yale University, 1919.

practitioner in New York City, with a large practice among the best and most conservative New York families. His summer home was at Pittsford, Vermont, where he had already built and endowed a library and where he died August 13, 1917.

Doctor Walker left \$100,000 to Middlebury College to establish the Henry Freeman Walker furlough and emergency fund, and between \$25,000 and \$30,000 to the town of Pittsford for different objects.

NORMAN FRANKLIN CABOT

was born in Hartland, Vermont, January 20, 1821, the fifth son in a family of nine children. His father was Marston Cabot, whose first ancestor in this country, George Cabot, came with brothers about 1699 from St. Helier's, Island of Jersey, to Salem, Massachusetts, where he married Abigail, daughter of Benjamin Marston. Their descendants settled along the Connecticut River and this branch of the Cabot family has been known as the Connecticut River Cabots; his mother, Mary Rogers, was daughter of Jonathan and Polly (Maes) Rogers of Londonderry, New Hampshire—Scotch-Irish—of the same family as that of John Rodgers, the martyr.

Norman was an ambitious boy who loved work and play equally well, and had a high spirit that did not know the meaning of fear.

Marston Cabot made no success of the farm he inherited from his father Marston, and the boy Norman at the age of fifteen, with a desire to assume his share of the family burden, went forth in search of what the world had for him, and he set out after the manner that characterized his long life, intrepid, filled with a buoyant strength that overrode obstacles, never shirking the task before him, always advancing the interests of others with his own. He traveled alone from Vermont to Georgia, a long and thrilling journey in those days, to enter the employ of Bailey & Hamilton, merchants at Elberton, Georgia.

The first year with this firm as clerk, he rode on horseback one thousand miles through the Gulf States, in the promotion of their interests. In 1839, three years later, the youth of eighteen was ready to enter upon a business of his own, and in the face of inducements to remain in Elberton, he decided upon a mercantile business in Wetumpka, Alabama, the most important inland town in the South at that time, situated at the head of navigation on the Coosa River, fourteen miles from Montgomery, and a great cotton mart. Here the merchants of the place had a large and fertile field for operations, the town being the medium of supply and exchange for the surrounding plantation country, and here Mr. Cabot achieved the largest financial success in the history of the town.

He met with reverses also: at one time by fire, and again by flood, but

with a remarkable recuperative power and cheerfulness in the face of disaster, they were accepted by him as incidents to larger opportunity.

For seventeen years he was a merchant in Wetumpka, under three different partnerships. Francis W. Brooks, son of Captain William S. Brooks of Brattleboro, went to Alabama in 1844 to settle a business claim; in 1847 he and Mr. Cabot entered into a partnership under the name, Cabot, Tullis & Company, which was the beginning of what proved a life-long connection between the families of Cabot and Brooks.

This firm dissolved partnership in 1850, and Mr. Cabot, in company with George J. Brooks, went to California, walking across the Isthmus of Panama. It was the year of 1851 and California was still astir with the gold fever of 1849. He returned, however, to Wetumpka in 1852.

His marriage to Miss Lucy T. Brooks, who after the death of their mother, joined her brother Francis in Alabama, took place in Wetumpka, December 13, 1853.

Houghton, Allen & Company, his last partnership, included Alfred F. Houghton, one of the founders of the publishing house of Houghton, Osgood & Company of Boston.

He had a deep and abiding love for the Southern people with whom his youthful attachments were made and his best years spent, although his political sympathies, always active, were with the North. He at no time concealed his views regarding the evil of slavery, or his belief in the Union; but, while consistently and fearlessly holding the attitude of a Union man in the bitter antebellum days, he succeeded, where most failed, in keeping his friendships secure—behind dauntless bearing and candid speech he was a man with a kind and honest heart.

Oppressed by unstable conditions in the South, and cherishing a very loyal sentiment for his native state, in 1857 he came to Brattleboro, the home of Mrs. Cabot's people, and built the house on Terrace Street which became their permanent home; he also purchased for a farm the land on the opposite side of the Connecticut River known as "the Island," which he brought to a high state of cultivation and fertility; this was swept away by the freshet of April, 1862; at the same time he began to feel heavily the losses from unpaid debts in the South consequent upon the breaking out of the war, and it became necessary for him to go into active business life again. For the second time he went to California, on this occasion to become manager of the wholesale paper house of George J. Brooks & Company in San Francisco. He succeeded so well in this undertaking that he was able to return to Brattleboro in 1865, and for seven years rested from his labors.

Again reverse of fortune, caused by the great fires in Chicago and Boston, induced him to accept the position of treasurer of the Vermont Sav-

ings Bank in the autumn of 1872. For a few months over twenty-nine years, or until his eighty-second birthday, he held this position. Under his guidance the bank grew from one of \$1,200,000 to an institution of more than \$3,500,000 deposits, eventually becoming the second largest in the state. This growth was maintained through panics elsewhere and in spite of the multiplication of eleven other banks in the immediate vicinity of Brattleboro, and was due to the concentration of mind and time devoted to his work.

The love of family was a power in his life and, doubtless, led to the interest in efforts to safeguard the rights and property of women, which, with the execution of estates, occupied much of his time after banking hours. He took delight in a spirited horse and when an old man could handle the ribbons with skill born of long practice and of the sympathy existing between man and beast. Gardening was another favorite recreation. The years after he retired from the Savings Bank were filled with home activities and in study of the history and biography of the times in which his long life had been passed and which were interpreted by him with his habitual tolerance and humor.

Mrs. Cabot died April 5, 1912.

He died May 6, 1913, in the ninety-third year of his age.

Children:

Mary Rogers.

Horace E., died at three years of age.

William Brooks.

Grace, married April 12, 1887, Frederick Holbrook. (See p. 977.)

WILLIAM BROOKS CABOT was born February 2, 1858. He went through the grades of the public schools in his native town, graduating from the High School in 1874. In the autumn of that year he entered Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and finished his preparatory studies at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven. His Freshman year at the Sheffield Scientific Department of Yale College was interrupted by typhoid fever; while convalescent from typhoid, he fell ill with scarlet fever. The consequences of two serious illnesses in one year caused him to abandon his plans for continuing his education at Yale and to enter the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York; he graduated in 1881. His educational course was characterized by a very high rank in study and a corresponding activity in athletics. He was president of his class, captain of the R. P. I. crew, on the football team, etc.

In June, 1881, immediately after graduation, he entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad and beginning as topographer in Omaha, was soon promoted to assistant engineer, in which capacity he was sent to

Montana, to Silver Bow Junction on the Utah & Northern Railroad, and to Idaho in connection with the Oregon Short Line.

September, 1882, he returned east to accept the position of engineer of the Everett Iron Company, Everett, Pennsylvania, and remained with that company until the summer of 1886, when he was again in Omaha with the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1887 he came east and built the City Hall, Public Library and Industrial School of Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the Rindge Estate and was on the committee of the Industrial School, 1890-1891, with William E. Russell, Samuel L. Montague, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Harry Ellis. In July, 1895, he became a partner in the construction firm, Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, and later, of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, engineers and contractors.

While a member of this firm the operations in which he was actively engaged were the separation of grades at Brockton, Massachusetts; the masonry on the separation work at Newton and Natick; on the Albany railroad, and grade separation work on the Dedham and West Roxbury branches of the New Haven railroad; the drawbridge from Newport to Tiverton, Rhode Island; double-tracking of bridge at Warehouse Point; dam on the Chicopee River for the Ludlow Manufacturing Company at Red Bridge. A section of the original Rapid Transit Subway in New York City was built by this firm while he was partner.

He resigned from the above firm in the summer of 1908.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire, 1919.

A love of nature led him very early, during vacation time, to explore the country around the headwaters of the Connecticut River and some of the lakes of Northern Canada and British America. Five trips to Labrador in later years have made the subject matter of a book, "In Northern Labrador," published by him in 1912. He had previously contributed the Introduction to Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard's "A Woman's Way through Unknown Labrador," and a chapter for Doctor Grenfell's book on Labrador.

He married May 29, 1886, Elizabeth L., daughter of Colonel Francis J. and Anna Lyman Parker of Boston, and has had six children: Dorothy, died January 4, 1896; Anna L., married July 30, 1914, J. Randolph Coolidge, III, of Boston; Eleanor F.; Katherine L.; Norman, born February 20, 1900; Mary Minot.

He has lived in or around Boston since his marriage and has a summer home in Dublin, New Hampshire. He is a member of the St. Botolph, Papyrus, Boone and Crockett, and Travellers' Clubs, Union Boat and Engineers' Clubs and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, England.

HONORABLE GEORGE FOLSOM

Honorable George Folsom was born in Kennebunk, Maine, May 23, 1802, a descendant of John Foulsham of Foulsham, England, who came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638. This ancestor settled in Exeter, New Hampshire.

Mr. Folsom's boyhood was passed at Portland, Maine, to which city his parents had removed when he was very young. He graduated at Harvard College in 1822, and soon afterwards entered the office of Ether Shepley, Esquire, Saco, Maine, for the purpose of studying law.

In 1830, while studying under Mr. Shepley, he wrote a "History of Saco and Biddeford, with Notices of other early Settlements and of the Proprietary Governments in Maine, including the provinces of New Somersetshire and Lygonia."

The practice of his profession began in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was able to gratify still further his taste for historical research, publishing, as chairman of the Committee of Publication, a volume of the Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society.

In 1837 he removed to New York, which was to become his permanent home, and here he married Margaret Cornelia, daughter of Benjamin Winthrop, through whom he became possessed of great wealth.

The cares of a large estate obliged him by degrees to abandon the practice of law, but he continued to find leisure for his literary pursuits. He gave time and energy to the interests of the New York Historical Society and published the best volume of historical collection relating to the Dutch ever published in this country. He made a translation from the Spanish of the Despatches of Hernando Cortez published in 1843 in this country and in England; also, a small volume, "Mexico," to which is added an account of Texas and Yucatan, and of the Sante Fé Expeditions.

On his return in 1844 after a year in Europe, Mr. Folsom was elected to the state senate: a tribute of the day says that "he compelled the deference and respect as a statesman which as a gentleman and a scholar he had never failed to command." He was actively concerned in the convention which was the means of electing General Taylor to the presidency of the United States.

In 1850 he received the appointment of United States Minister to Holland, and for three years filled this office in a way that reflected credit on his native country and which was recognized by the royal family and by all classes of The Hague.

Three years of travel followed, and in 1856 he and his family returned to this country. He came to Brattleboro in 1857-1858, bought the Bradley house on the Common and moved it to North Street to give place to a

beautiful summer residence. In Brattleboro he took a lively interest in the Vermont Historical Society. From 1859 until his death he was president of the Ethnological Society.

Mrs. Folsom died in the spring of 1863.

In the autumn of 1868 he again embarked for Europe, and died in Rome in March, 1869.

His private library is said to have been the most extensive in this country. As a liberal promoter of science, literature, and the fine arts he was an influential citizen of New York, but the guilelessness and unselfishness of his nature were regarded as the source of his personal attractions.

He contributed largely to St. Michael's Episcopal Church, where, after his death in March, 1869, windows memorial of him and his daughter Margaret were placed by members of his family.

Children:

Margaret Winthrop, born in 1843, became an invalid in 1869; died in 1907.

Helen Stuyvesant, who wrote "Chronicles of the Nursery" in 1871.

She entered a sisterhood in England in that year and returned to New York to assist in founding the Sisterhood of St. John Baptist.

GEORGE W., born in August, 1849; graduated from Columbia College; was president of the Lenox Club. He married October 1, 1867, Frances E. H. Fuller, daughter of William H. Fuller of New York. He died March 29, 1915. They lived in New York and Lenox. Children: Helen S., Mrs. Churchill Satterlee; George Winthrop, died; Maud, Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees; William Fuller, died; Georgette, Mrs. Francis Fitzgibbon; Ethelred F. Folsom; J. Constantine Folsom, Mrs. Cleveland Bigelow; Marguerite, Mrs. Sidney Haight; Winifred, Mrs. Edward H. Delafield.

HONORABLE HAMPDEN CUTTS

Honorable Hampden Cutts was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 3, 1803, the son of Edward Cutts, a shipping merchant engaged in the West India trade, who came from an old and distinguished family resident in that neighborhood for five generations.

Hampden was a student at Phillips Exeter Academy from 1818, and graduated at Harvard College in 1823. He was distinguished in college for his elocution and for his taste for military tactics. He studied law with the Honorable Jeremiah Mason of Portsmouth, "a giant in stature, a giant in mind," one of the most eminent lawyers of that period. In 1824 he delivered the Fourth of July oration to a great number of enthusiastic citizens of Portsmouth. He practiced law in the office of Honorable

Ichabod Bartlett until 1828, when he opened an office by himself. He was chosen colonel of the First Regiment of New Hampshire militia and aid to the governor, in the latter capacity being one of the delegates to meet General Lafayette and escort him to Portsmouth. During the contested election between Adams and Jackson, Mr. Cutts was selected by some of the leading men in Portsmouth to edit a paper called *The Signs of the Times*, established to sustain the cause of John Q. Adams.

In September, 1829, he married Mary Pepperell Sparhawk Jarvis, eldest daughter of Honorable William Jarvis of Weathersfield, Vermont, who was consul at Lisbon and acting *chargé d'affaires* of the United States for Portugal from 1802 to 1811.

In November, 1833, Mr. and Mrs. Hampden Cutts moved to Hartland, Vermont, in compliance with the wishes of her father, to improve a landed estate which he had acquired, and there Mr. Cutts became probate judge, 1849-1851, and represented Hartland in the State Legislature, 1840, 1841 and 1858, and Windsor County in the State Senate, 1842-1843.

They came to Brattleboro in 1861, moved by the solicitations of their friend, Honorable George W. Folsom, and built a fine residence in the latter's neighborhood, where ancestral treasures were gathered,—among them portraits of Samuel and Anna Holyoke Cutts by Blackburn, a portrait of Lady Sparhawk and a pastel of President Holyoke by Copley, and a full-length portrait by Smibert of General Sir William Pepperell,—and where the atmosphere was fragrant of a past of breeding and culture. He also purchased a farm three miles from the village which was, at his death, sold to J. N. Balestier. He was president of the Woolgrowers Association, 1865, and vice-president of the Vermont State Agricultural Society.

Mr. Cutts was a student of Shakespeare and read his plays with remarkable understanding and effect. He was vice-president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society of Boston and lectured on historical subjects. He died at North Hartland April 27, 1875. His wife died April 12, 1879, at their home in Brattleboro, where her later years were devoted to writing the life of her father, entitled "Life and Times of William Jarvis." Mrs. Cutts was vice-regent of Mount Vernon. Children, besides four who died in infancy, were:

Captain Edward H., born in 1831, graduated at Norwich Academy in 1850; married Miss Annie Sherwood, lived at Faribault, Minnesota, and died there October 11, 1887. Children: Mary Sherwood, died in 1877; Katie Anna, died in 1878.

Anna Holyoke, born June 7, 1835; married August 24, 1861, A. Trumbull Howard of Brooklyn; died June 28, 1889. Children:

Cecil H. C., born in Brattleboro September 5, 1862; married September 12, 1894, Effie Mae, daughter of Samuel Boore Bartley of Beebe, Arkansas, who died November 2, 1915. He is author of the following: *Life and Public Services of General John Wolcott Phelps*. Brattleboro in Verse and Prose. *The Cutts Family in America*, 656 pages, Munsells Sons, Albany. *The Sparhawk Family*, Salem, Mass. *Pepperell Portraits*, Salem, Mass. *The Pepperell Family in America*, Salem, Mass. *Sketch of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall*, Salem, Mass. A son, Elwyn.

Mary Howard, married April 23, 1889, Robert W. King of Montclair, New Jersey. A son, Eliot Charles, living in California, has a daughter, Frances Holyoke.

Elizabeth Bartlett, born April 12, 1837; married A. R. Bullard, M.D.; died February 2, 1864.

Charles J., born March 21, 1848; died September 13, 1863.

Harriet L., married January 8, 1879, Underhill A. Budd, born December, 1849, died December, 1880. She died August 7, 1914. A son, Major Kenneth P. Budd, 308th Infantry, received the distinguished service cross for extraordinary heroism in the Great War.

Miss Mary Cutts was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 4, 1801. In 1832 she left Portsmouth and went to Hartland, Vermont, to reside in the family of her brother, and came with them to Brattleboro, where she remained until 1879, when she went to Brooklyn to reside with her niece, Mrs. Howard.

Miss Cutts was a lady of the old school, in intellectual endowment and many accomplishments. She was an authoress and issued two volumes of verse. The first was a sprightly miscellaneous collection called "The Autobiography of a Clock"; the second was a larger work, a romance entitled "Grondalla," which was founded on incidents in the history of her own family in the early days of Portsmouth. In her youth she had the good fortune to enjoy the first and best society of the times. Among her early churchgoing impressions was that of seeing the large black eyes of Daniel Webster gazing at her, before the days when he had become famous. At the age of eighteen she attended a brilliant ball given in honor of the arrival of Lafayette in Portsmouth. In the family of her uncle, Senator Charles Cutts, she spent some time in the distinguished circles of Washington society; and during a period passed by her in Boston she enjoyed with special satisfaction the frequent meeting, at her aunt's table, with President John Quincy Adams.

With a mind stored with pleasant recollections and extensive reading, her society was very interesting to those who knew her during the twenty

years spent by her in Brattleboro. Miss Cutts died in Brooklyn, New York, May 20, 1882, at the age of eighty-one years.

GEORGE CHANDLER HALL

George Chandler Hall, son of Gardner C. Hall, was born in this village, in a house on the site of the Baptist Church, February 17, 1828. Up to the commencement of his sixteenth year he was kept constantly in the village schools. In 1844 his father placed him with the firm of Carruth & Whittier, Boston, wholesale dealers in drugs, oils, paints, etc., where he served a long apprenticeship, and commenced to form those habits of system, energy and strict personal attention which marked his after life and led to fortune.

In 1851 Mr. Hall, then about twenty-three years of age, removed to New York and soon engaged in the manufacture and sale of paints, dealing mainly in white lead, and subsequently established the now well-known firm of Hall, Bradley & Company, than which no business house in the city enjoyed a higher reputation for liberality, commercial integrity and financial soundness. He continued in this firm as its senior partner until his death, April 26, 1872.

In 1860 he purchased land of George H. Clark for a residence in Brattleboro. In September, 1871, he purchased the Dummer farm for \$27,000.

In 1868, after much solicitation on the part of Colonel Fisk and his associates in the management of the Erie Railway, who had personal knowledge of his especial fitness for the place, Mr. Hall consented to accept the responsible and laborious position of purchasing agent for that road, wherein his strong will, personal independence, thorough knowledge of men and business, and especially his eminent executive ability, found full scope, and soon made themselves felt in results so favorable to the financial condition of the company as to render his services a necessity thereafter, and to compel him to continue in the position, despite his repeatedly expressed wish to retire, up to the time of his death. He had also been a director of the road for nearly three years; but, fully occupied by the special duties of his own department, he gave little attention to, and assumed no responsibility for, the general management and policy of the company. These, it was well understood, were in the exclusive control of an "inner circle" of the directory, to which Mr. Hall and several of his associates neither sought nor obtained admission, and of whose intentions and plans, until disclosed and developed by acts, they knew nothing. In the final overthrow of Jay Gould and the notorious "Erie ring," however, Colonel Hall played an important part, and was one of the three directors in the old board who commanded the full confidence of the rightful owners, and was consequently retained by them, both in

his position as director and purchasing agent. It was, however, his firm purpose, at a near period, to withdraw entirely from his connection with the company, with a view to devoting the leisure thus secured to duties and pursuits more congenial to his personal tastes.

Though avoiding all active participation in public life, Colonel Hall occupied a prominent social position in Brooklyn, where he resided, and took a lively personal interest in many of the enterprises intended to improve and adorn that city. He was the most active projector of the Prospect Park Association, was a member of the Art Association and of several other clubs and associations.

June 1, 1854, he married Anna O'Connor, born November 11, 1834, in Dublin, Ireland, the daughter of Dennis O'Connor, a distinguished professor of the classics at Cork University and one who refused a post at Trinity and at Cambridge, because an acceptance would involve a change of his religion from Catholic to Protestant. She died April 28, 1899. He died at his residence on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, April 26, 1872, at the age of forty-four.

He was moulded on a large scale. His physical structure—large, compact, powerful—was a type of the whole man, and was the fitting abode of a head and heart of like proportions, all obedient to a will that yielded to no common obstacle. Endowed thus bountifully with all the strong elements of manhood, he did nothing weakly. Earnest and tenacious in the pursuit of desired ends, he rarely failed in attaining them. To his great strength was joined a remarkable quickness of perception and promptness in execution, qualities seldom found in one of his mould. He was essentially a fair-minded and just man, hating all shams and all forms of hypocrisy and meanness with a hatred that knew no bounds. Like most men of strong feeling and will, he was often impatient and sometimes imperious; but his strong sense of justice restrained him, even then, from serious wrongdoing, and those who knew him best realized that his occasional brusqueness of manner seldom had a rough purpose, and not infrequently concealed the kindest thoughts and intentions. His open-handed liberality was known to all. His tender affection for his family, and especially for his widowed mother, from whom he inherited many of his marked physical and mental traits, was deep and enduring and found constant expression, more in deeds than words. To his younger brothers and sisters, on the death of his father many years ago, he acted a father's as well as an elder brother's part, and their preparation for and establishment in life, as their circumstances required, was his especial care. Among the strongest characteristics of his strong nature were his remarkable local attachments and his never changing affection

for his friends. Though he went out from Brattleboro while yet a boy, he never ceased to regard the place of his birth and the scene of his youthful trials and pleasures as the one spot on all the earth most to be desired and cherished. No project having in view the interests and welfare of his native town ever appealed to him in vain. He had already done much for her material advancement, and he looked forward with peculiar pleasure to other and greater benefits he might bestow.

His widow married George A. Powers of Brooklyn, New York.

Children:

Three children died young.

Margaret, married June 5, 1883, Robert Minton Burnett of Southboro, Massachusetts, son of Joseph Burnett; she died August 26, 1914. Children: Leila, married Lyman Delano; George H., born in March, 1894; Harry.

Francis Holmes Hall, born November 28, 1860; died May 3, 1882.

Edna, married Vicomte de Jotemps and lives in France.

ADDISON B. HALL was born August 30, 1833. At twenty-one he was associated with his brother, George C. Hall, and a Mr. Cornell in the manufacture of white lead, the firm's name being Hall & Cornell. In due time the younger brother, John Hall, became a member with S. Rowe Bradley, the firm being Hall, Bradley & Company.

May 17, 1860, he married Fannie, daughter of John A. Pullen of New York, a former resident of Guilford and Brattleboro. She died in 1873 and in 1874 he married Agnes Randall, widow of Charles Tomes of New York, who had children:

Charles F., married Miss Emma Lafitte of New Orleans.

Agnes Adelaide, married October 28, 1885, Arthur W. Childs.

Emily R., married Frederick G. Flagg of Troy, New York.

About 1879 he and his brother John sold their interest in the business and made their residence in Brattleboro, where Addison B. served in various official capacities, on the board of bailiffs, being clerk of that corporation from 1890; he was a member of the board of selectmen, a trustee of the Vermont Savings Bank and an officer and active worker for the Valley Fair.

He died February 23, 1894.

Children:

Jane, married June 14, 1898, George E. Foster, born August 13, 1872.

Their son, Addison Hall Foster, died January 10, 1911, aged six years.

JOHN LEAVITT HALL was born October 4, 1837; he married in 1861



JUDGE DANIEL KELLOGG



HONORABLE CHARLES K. FIELD



HONORABLE GEORGE HOWE



THOMAS THOMPSON



MRS. THOMPSON

Katherine Cecilia Swits, daughter of Nicholas Swits, a banker of Schenectady, who surveyed the first steam railroad between Albany and Schenectady. She was born December 4, 1839, and died June 24, 1900.

Mr. Hall bought the Salisbury house on High Street in January, 1876, and made his residence in Brattleboro.

He died November 12, 1882.

Children:

Julia, married, first, June 9, 1886, Doctor William Austin Tomes; married, second, Ebenezer E. McLeod of Evanston, Illinois.

Addison B., born in 1863; married Miss Sarah Cowenhoe of Brooklyn, New York; died in 1894.

HONORABLE CHARLES KELLOGG FIELD

Honorable Charles Kellogg Field came of a distinguished family, his lineage being traceable to John Field, the astronomer, who was born in London about 1550, and who died at Ardsley, England, about 1587. His grandson, Zechariah Field, came to Massachusetts and settled in Dorchester about 1630, but a few years later moved to Hartford, Connecticut, and died in Hatfield, Massachusetts, in 1666. From him the line is easily traced to Martin Field, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Leverett, Massachusetts, February 12, 1773, graduated at Williams College in 1798, studied law with his uncle, Lucius Hubbard, at Chester, Vermont, and settled at Newfane at the opening of the nineteenth century. He was a man of rare natural ability, of varied and extensive acquirements, and for thirty years was eminent in his profession and one of the leading men of the state. His wife was sister of Honorable Daniel Kellogg of Brattleboro. Their younger son, Roswell M. Field, was one of the most brilliant and able men Vermont ever produced. The famous romance between him and Mary Almira Phelps, daughter of Doctor Phelps of Windsor, Vermont, removed him to St. Louis in 1839, and he soon became the compeer of the most eminent lawyers of the West. For years before his decease, in 1869, he was called the Nestor of the bar of the Southwest. He married May 18, 1848, Miss Frances Reed of St. Louis, whose parents were from Windham County, Vermont. Their son Eugene, the poet, was born September 2, 1850; another son was Roswell M., born September 1, 1851, who studied law in the office of his uncle, Charles K. Field. He was a newspaper man, and the author of many books and stories.

CHARLES K. FIELD, the oldest son, was born in Newfane April 24, 1803, fitted for college at Amherst, Massachusetts, entered Middlebury College at the age of fifteen, and graduated in 1822. After studying law three

years in the office of his father, he was admitted to the bar of Windham County and commenced the practice of his profession in Newfane; in 1828 he removed to Wilmington, where he resided for ten years, representing that town in the Legislature in 1835-1838; he was a delegate from that town to the State Constitutional Convention in 1836. In 1838 he returned to Newfane, where he resided until 1861, representing that town in the Legislature in 1853-1855 and 1860, and also representing it in the Constitutional Convention in 1843, 1850 and 1857. In 1861 he moved to Brattleboro, where he resided until his death. He formed a partnership with James M. Tyler, 1864, under the firm name of Field & Tyler, which continued until his death. He was elected a member of the Council of Censors in 1869, and chosen president thereof at its first session, and in 1870 represented Brattleboro in the Constitutional Convention. Thus it will be seen that he had large experience in legislative bodies, where he always exerted great influence and did much toward shaping the legislation of the state.

Mr. Field inherited many of his father's characteristics, especially his sarcasm, humor and faculty for relating stories, of which he possessed an inexhaustible store. He was a great reader, and the best ancient and modern authors were as familiar to him as were his village neighbors. His memory was remarkable; he remembered all of value that he ever read or heard, and had it at instant command; this, with his quick perception, originality, powers of description, wit and humor, made him a most entertaining man in conversation, a brilliant public speaker and a formidable adversary in forensic debate. His judgment of men was unerring; a distinguished jurist of this state once said of him that it made little difference what men said to him, he seemed to look right into their minds and read their thoughts. He was a skillful lawyer; few men wielded a keener rapier than he, and he apparently possessed every requisite of a most effective jury advocate; but though he always commanded a large practice, he mainly left the trial of jury cases to others, regarding that as an uncertain and unsatisfactory field of enterprise. He was widely known throughout this state and highly respected for his brilliant abilities. He possessed a kind, sympathetic heart, retained the strongest attachments for his friends and was an honest man. He was the last of that generation of men composed of the Bradleys, the Kelloggs, the Shafers and the Fields, who for more than half a century gave eminence to the bar of Windham County and whose names will always shine in the galaxy of Vermont's distinguished men.

Mr. Field was married June 28, 1828, to Julia A. Kellogg of Coopers-town, New York; she was a descendant of Joseph Kellogg, who came

from England to Boston in 1625 and finally settled in Hadley, Massachusetts. She died April 9, 1886, at the age of seventy-seven.

He died September 15, 1881.

Children:

Julia K., married January 15, 1861, Colonel Elisha P. Jewett of Montpelier; died December 30, 1890, aged sixty-one. Their daughter, Ruth Payne, married September 2, 1885, Professor John W. Burgess of Columbia College.

HENRY K. FIELD, born in 1848, graduated at Amherst College 1869; admitted to the bar in 1871; married November 25, 1872, Kate L., born in 1851, daughter of Lorenzo Daniels of Hartford, Connecticut, was associated with C. J. Gleason of Montpelier in the practice of law. Mr. Field moved to California in 1881. He was general agent on the Pacific coast of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. Children:

Charles K., born in 1873; graduated at Leland Stanford, Junior, University; he published a book of very clever college verses in 1895 under the nom de plume, Carolus Ager, with a preface by David Starr Jordan, and is editor of *The Sunset Magazine*, published in San Francisco.

Martin, born February 1, 1875; died April 21, 1906.

Willard, born in Montpelier, and a daughter, Kate.

Mary, born August 6, 1839; died June 12, 1909. She taught in the schools of Miss Barber and Miss Howland in Brattleboro, and in the South. She married June 1, 1868, Henry C. Willard, born March 22, 1836; died December 2, 1899. (See p. 916.)

Annah R. Kellogg, a daughter of Henry Kellogg of Boston (brother of Mrs. Charles K. Field), from the death of her mother when she was only two years of age, lived in the Field family in Brattleboro. She married, September 18, 1884, Doctor Charles W. Drew of Burlington, whom she met when he was assistant physician at the Brattleboro Asylum. They moved to Minneapolis, where he became a chemist and founded the Minnesota Institute of Pharmacy. Children: Julia Kellogg, Charles.

THOMAS THOMPSON

Thomas Thompson was born in Boston August 27, 1797. He was a graduate of Harvard College (1817), studied divinity under Reverend William Ellery Channing, but abandoned it to devote himself to the fine arts. He made a collection of pictures, said to have been the finest in Boston at the time, which was destroyed by fire in 1852; another collec-

tion followed, valued at \$500,000. He moved to New York about 1860 because of the exorbitant taxes in Boston. He was very eccentric; before he left Boston he would not travel by steamboat or railway train.

He first met the woman who was to become his wife while traveling in Vermont. She was very handsome and so impressed Thomas Thompson, that he sought her acquaintance in Boston in 1843, and in December of that year they were married.

Elizabeth Thompson was the daughter of a farmer, Samuel Rowell, of Lyndon, Vermont, who lived to be ninety-nine. He was a descendant of Thomas Rowell, who came from England to Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1638, and was an early proprietor. Members of the Rowell family were among the first settlers of New Hampshire.

Mrs. Thompson was also a descendant of Hannah Dustin, who was captured by the Indians and carried into captivity but who escaped under circumstances which have given her a permanent place among the pioneer mothers of the nation. Her mother, who was Mary Atwood, married at sixteen, had six children, all boys, before she was twenty-five, when Elizabeth was born in their log cabin February 21, 1821. The mother lived to be ninety-five. Brought up under hardships and privations, Elizabeth's school advantages were very slight. At nine she went out to domestic service, receiving as wages twenty-five cents a week.

Having a nature sensitive to suffering wherever she came in contact with it, her first impulse was to help all who appealed to her, and she early made the high resolve to live for the good of others,—but she brought to this purpose a mind that was bent on seeking and removing the *sources* of human misery and misfortune instead of founding institutions for their alteration. Her own life was lived with the utmost simplicity and quiet. Her husband sympathized with her tastes and desires and co-operated with her benevolences. He died March 28, 1869, after a married life of pure happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were boarders at the Bliss Farm, Brattleboro, the summer of 1861 and in the winter of 1861-1862, with Mrs. J. J. Crandall, at the Holbrook house on the Common. It was here that they became interested in the sewing women of the village.

During their life together large sums of money were given by them to charitable objects, and his will was made in accord with Mrs. Thompson's wishes and advice. She became a widow at forty-eight, with an annual income of \$100,000. This income was left to her for life, the principal to be divided at her death between the towns of Brattleboro, Vermont, and Rhinebeck, New York, to be used for the benefit of poor sewing women, of whom it is not probable that either of the towns named had as many as half a dozen.

In the summer of 1879 or 1880 Mrs. Thompson made a second visit to Brattleboro, staying as before at the Bliss Farm. With her were Steele MacKaye and his family, too numerous to be received in the Bliss house, but room was found for them at the neighboring Wilder Farm.

In a small cottage on the Bliss property where Mr. MacKaye sought the quiet and solitude necessary for his literary work, he wrote "Paul Kavver," a play which was produced with notable success and has recently been published in a volume entitled "Representative American Plays."

Mrs. Thompson's gifts to public institutions after the death of her husband were numerous and money was bestowed upon private individuals, much of which she afterwards had reason to believe had done more harm than good. Among her benefactions were \$10,000 to investigate the causes of yellow fever; \$100,000 to assist in providing business pursuits for heads of families. She founded the town of Long Mont at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and gave six hundred and forty acres of land, with \$300, to each colonist in Saline County, Kansas. She contributed largely to purchasing a telescope for Vassar College, and gave a building to the Concord School of Philosophy in 1885. She gave \$25,000 to the advancement and prosecution of scientific research, and incurred large expense in providing a song service for the poor. She also made large gifts to the Free Medical College. Greatly interested in the temperance cause, she wrote a tract, "Figures of Hell," filled with statistical information, which was widely circulated. Twenty-eight families were entirely dependent on her in the town where she lived. Among the movements with which she was prominently identified were woman's suffrage, founding of kindergarten schools, amelioration of the condition of child widows in India and every reasonable effort pointing towards the establishment of right relations between capital and labor.

She purchased Carpenter's painting of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln in the presence of his cabinet, at a cost of \$25,000 and presented it to Congress.

Her home was in East Tenth Street, New York City, and she continued to reside there after Mr. Thompson's death, but finally went to Stamford, Connecticut, where she lived with her nephews, Doctors Charles E. and Edward E. Rowell.

Mrs. Thompson would have been a remarkable woman in any sphere of life; her personal attractions and influence wherever she was placed were notable.

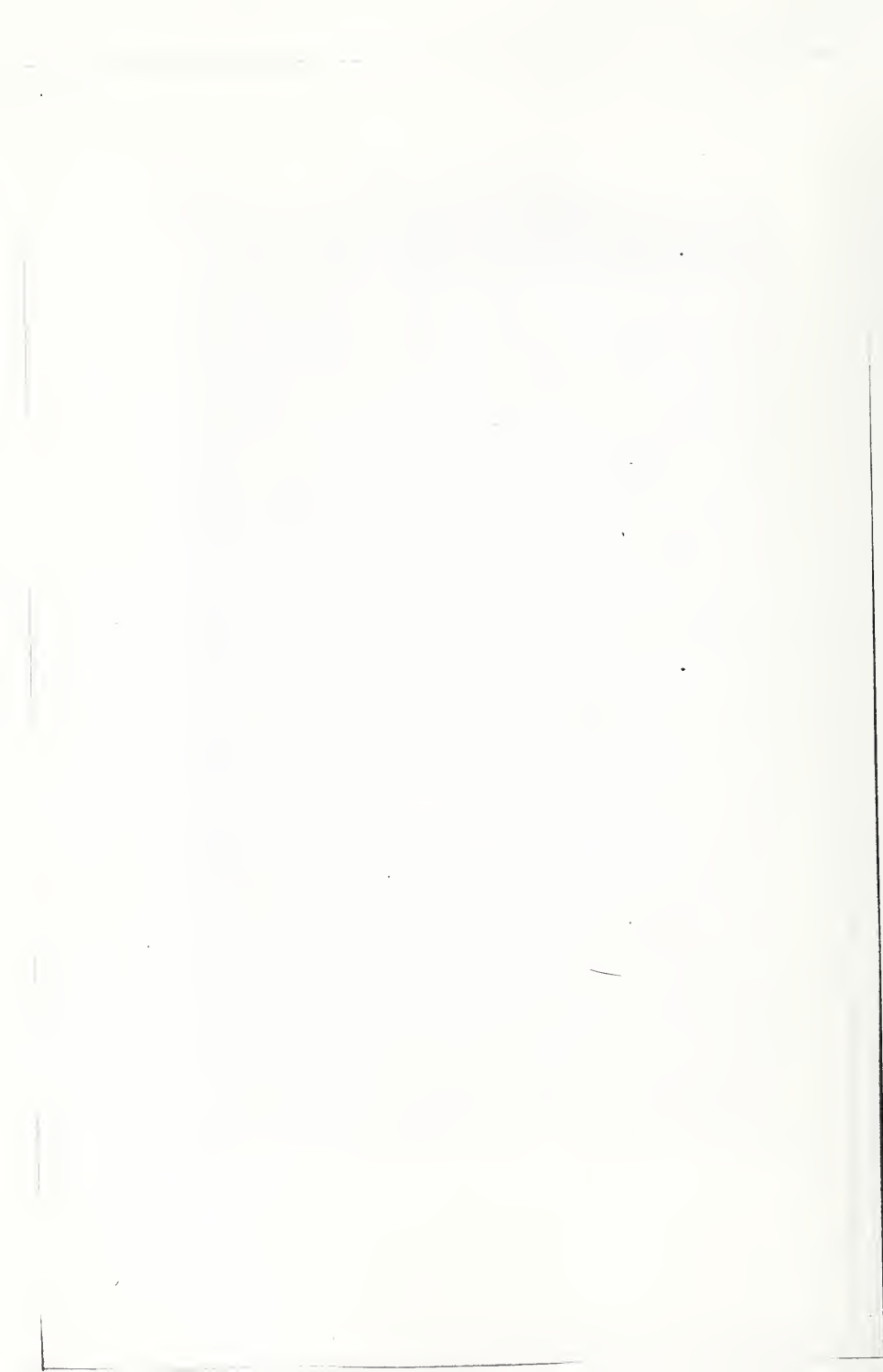
In December, 1890, she suffered a severe attack of apoplexy which was followed by paralysis. She died in Littleton, New Hampshire, July 20, 1899.

THE THOMPSON WILL (PROVISION)

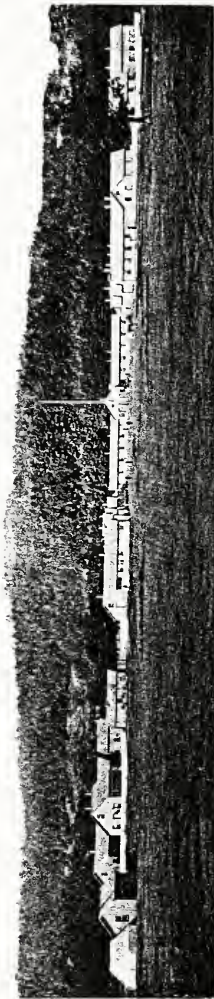
Item: I give, devise and bequeath all my lands, tenements and hereditaments and all my estate and property, real and personal or mixed, of which I shall die seized or possessed, or to which I may have any claim or be in any way entitled to at the time of my decease, not otherwise herein given, devised or bequeathed, to William Minot, Junior, and James Connor, both of said Boston, to hold the same as joint tenants in fee, but upon the following trusts, viz: To take, hold and manage the real and mixed estate and to invest the personal, and after paying for repairs, taxes, insurance and all other necessary charges, including the annuities herein-before given, to pay over the net income of the trust fund so constituted to my aforesaid wife, Elizabeth, during her natural life, to her sole and separate use and benefit, upon her personal receipt or written order only, quarterly, or oftener if more convenient to my said wife, upon the last day of each and every quarter. And after the decease of my said wife, to apply the net income of the trust fund, after making the deductions aforesaid, for or toward the relief and support of poor seamstresses, needle-women and shop girls who may be in temporary need from want of employment, sickness or misfortune, in the towns of Brattleboro, Vermont, and Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New York, the amount being equally divided between the two towns. And I direct and empower my said trustees to employ from time to time such agents as they may judge best for the practical application of the income of the trust fund whether town officials of said towns, or corporations, associations or individual resident in said town or elsewhere, it being my wish that such agents shall be selected, if practicable, as will serve gratuitously. And I empower my said trustees, if the whole income appropriated to either one of said towns is not needed for the relief of the class of persons above named in that town for one year, to apply the surplus to the relief of the same class in the other town if needed, and if not to apply such surplus to such kindred charitable purposes in said town or elsewhere, but not, however, in the city of Boston, as shall be determined by my said trustees, or in their discretion to be added to the capital. And it being my wish that the fund shall be for the immediate relief of the suddenly needy, whether from casualty, imprudence or providence, I direct that there shall be as speedy action taken upon all applications as may be consistent with ascertaining the reality of the alleged need of assistance. And in order that the attention of the persons to be benefited may be called to this source of relief I direct my trustees to publish three times a year in that newspaper which has the largest circulation therein among the working classes the facts of the existence of this trust fund, its objects and the means to be taken to obtain relief from it, and in addition to take such

other measures for extending the knowledge of it and increasing its usefulness as may seem to my said trustees best.

This fund was made available in Brattleboro, January 11, 1901.



FIFTH PERIOD
THE CIVIL WAR. ORGANIZATION—
INDUSTRIAL, PHILANTHROPIC
AND SOCIAL
1861-1895



UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL IN 1863

CHAPTER LXX

THE CIVIL WAR

The Civil War—First Regiment of Vermont Volunteers—Captain John W. Phelps—Enlistment of first company to go from Brattleboro—Lists of officers and men—Record of Captain Edward A. Todd—Major Elijah Wales—George M. Colt—Benjamin F. Davis—Charles B. Rice—Fred W. Simonds—Silas W. Richardson—George F. Britton—James Everett Alden—George W. Hooker—Herbert E. Taylor—Isaac K. Allen—Captain Edward Carter—Benjamin R. Jenne—Wallace Pratt—William C. Holbrook—Frank H. Emerson—George E. Selleck—Robert G. Hardie—Major David W. Lewis—Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings—Captain Robert B. Arms—John M. Joy—Major George H. Bond—Henry C. Streeter—Lorenzo D. Keyes—Almon B. Gibbs—Luke Ferriter, detailed to execute sentence on William Scott. Casualties, J. Warren Hyde—Lieutenant-Colonel John Steele Tyler—Lieutenant-Colonel Addison Brown.

Officers and Soldiers from Brattleboro, 1861-1865.

Alonzo Granville Draper—The Military Hospital—Memorial stone—War relief.

The First Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, consisting of Brandon, Middlebury, Rutland, Northfield, Woodstock, Cavendish, Burlington, St. Albans and Swanton Companies of the militia, were placed under the command of Captain John W. Phelps of Brattleboro as colonel April 27, 1861. General Scott, who had known Colonel Phelps in the Mexican War and the record of the Vermont men in 1812, wanted him and his regiment for the garrison of Fortress Monroe. Colonel Phelps soon made his regiment a model in drill and good order, and an admirable school of military training and discipline for those of its members who became officers of regiments subsequently organized.

They left Rutland May 9 and arrived in New York the next morning; the regiment marched from the Hudson River station down Fifth Avenue and Broadway to City Park, the officers being entertained at the Astor House by the patriotic host. The effective appearance of the regiment in its gray uniform, each man wearing in his cap an evergreen sprig, a memento of the Green Mountains, and the unusual size of the men composing it were matters of special remark on the part of the people and press en route,—Colonel Phelps at the head of the regiment, "tall and of massive form, with an immense army hat and black ostrich plume, drew the inquiry, 'Who is that big Vermont Colonel?' The prompt answer was, 'That? Oh, that is old Ethan Allen resurrected!'"

They were landed at Hampton, Virginia, by the steamer *Alabama*, joined General Butler's command and were stationed there and at Newport News, of which he took possession, for the rest of their stay in Virginia. A number of negroes soon fled to the regimental quarters, anxious to know what would be done with them, and were informed by Colonel Phelps that they were free, probably the first instance of emancipation as a consequence of war.

CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDANT UPON THE ENLISTMENT OF
THE FIRST COMPANY TO GO FROM THIS TOWN

The date fell upon Tuesday. The meeting, which was held upon the Common, aroused the young patriots, as was shown a week later when Francis Goodhue, the recruiting officer, had enrolled for enlistment seventy-five men ranging from eighteen to thirty-six years and whose average age was a little less than twenty-three years and six months.

A newspaper account of the meeting chronicled it as "a representation of the 'live men' from every part of the town." Elijah Wales, who afterwards commanded Company C of the Second Vermont Volunteers, headed the list which the recruiting officer made up the first week in May, 1861. Mr. Wales was a machinist and was thirty-two years old when he enrolled for enlistment. It is quite likely that his patriotism was largely responsible for the names of eight other Brattleboro machinists being added to the recruiting officer's list. The other machinists were Levi E. Knight, 22; George W. Pierce, 23; Henry L. Franklin, 22; George A. Franklin, 24; Henry L. Cooley, 19; James R. Coolidge, 21; William Gore, 24, and Elisha L. Keables, 18. Of the first list of seventy-five men enrolled by Mr. Goodhue forty-nine were Brattleboro men.

At the meeting on the Common it was decided to begin drilling immediately, and the Town Hall was considered large enough for drill purposes. Colonel Charles A. Miles, then at the head of the boys' school in which military instruction was a part of the curriculum, John S. Tyler, a law student, and E. A. Todd, a medical student, were the drilling officers.

Not only was the patriotism of the young men at fever heat but that of the boys was manifested in various ways. During the first week after Recruiting Officer Goodhue received his papers and called for recruits, two youngsters appeared before him to enlist. When they came to be measured in their stocking feet it was discovered that they had stuffed their handkerchiefs into the heels of their stockings to bring their height up to the five feet four and a half inches required. They were turned away much chagrined.

Brattleboro took early steps to care for the families of her loyal men and a special town meeting was held May 8, at which it was voted to

raise a tax of ten cents on the dollar of the grand list to be paid to the town treasurer not later than June 15. This fund was to be distributed by the selectmen in aiding volunteers and to provide for the families of volunteers while the head of the family might be in the service of his country.

With the announcement that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, and the news three days later that the garrison had surrendered, the loyalty of the men of Brattleboro was manifested. The display of flags, conversion of supporters of secession to union principles by methods not particularly diplomatic, and the burning of effigies of Jefferson Davis the week following the beginning of hostilities, naturally aroused the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of this village. There was a delay of over a week before the recruiting officer received his commission after President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, but with the announcement that the documents had arrived, it required but a few hours to raise a company of men from which was made up the first company to go south from the town of Brattleboro.

The first troops left here June 6, 1861. The old Mazeppa Engine Company, which preceded the Phoenix Engine Company and which had its headquarters "over the brook," as South Main Street and Canal Street were then called, acted as escort to the members of Company C. Rain came down in torrents, but the firemen headed the procession and marched to the station where the leave-taking was extremely touching. The few lines printed in a newspaper the following week tell briefly of the sorrow-stricken throng of mothers, sisters and sweethearts, who gathered to bid good-by to the flower of Brattleboro's young manhood—the first pick of the loyal men of the town—the men of Company C of the Second Vermont.

When it left town, the Brattleboro company bore no letter of designation. The men had been quartered at Fayetteville (Newfane) and received orders to march to Brattleboro Tuesday, June 4. The command marched from Wakefield's hotel at Fayetteville, a distance of twelve miles, in three hours. When the march from Brattleboro to the campground in Newfane was made, the men were on the road about four hours. In connection with the stay of the recruits at Fayetteville it will be interesting to know that the hotel charged the soldiers \$2.10 a week for board.

When the men received orders to return to Brattleboro from Fayetteville the uniforms for the new company were ready, having been made by two local firms, Pratt, Wright & Company, and Cune & Brackett. Each firm was given a contract for forty uniforms. They were shipped by express to Burlington Tuesday, June 6. They consisted of frock coat, pantaloons and cap of gray "doeskin" with blue cord. It appears that

there were in those days of trouble unscrupulous Vermonters who were willing to take advantage of the state's necessity by unloading a large quantity of poor material upon the quartermaster's department. No sooner had the uniforms made by the local firms from cloth bought of a government contractor, Mitchell & Company of Felchville, been received, than a protest was raised. Criticism of the Felchville manufacturer was upon everyone's lips and it was claimed that the uniforms furnished the men of the Second Regiment were composed of cloth nearly half cotton and of coarse, harsh texture. The statement was made that here in Brattleboro all-wool uniforms could have been bought for \$1 more than the shoddy uniforms were sold to the state for. Each of the forty uniforms made by Cune & Brackett carried a Bible in the coat pocket when the suits were forwarded to Burlington. The young women who made the suits paid for the Bibles.

George C. Hall presented, in May, 1861, to each private and non-commissioned officer, a rubber blanket of superior manufacture, a rubber mattress to each commissioned officer and a regulation sword. Philip Wells presented the company a Newfoundland dog named Tiger.

In addition to the many little articles presented to the men, each soldier was given a havelock. During the last few weeks that the soldiers remained in Brattleboro and Newfane, local photographers were busy making sittings and but few of the men of Company C left home without having their pictures taken.

The following were the officers of the company which marched down Main Street from the Common: Captain, Edward A. Todd; first lieutenant, John S. Tyler; second lieutenant, Forester A. Prouty; sergeants, Elijah Wales, Francis A. Gleason, Levi E. Knight, Henry H. Prouty and Nelson S. Cole; corporals, Russell Benjamin, Charles B. Rice, Frederick S. Miller, Charles S. Gould, Henry L. Franklin, Charles R. Briggs, Elisha L. Keables and Royall O. Fife.

The company was composed as follows: Elijah Wales, machinist, Brattleboro, 32; Levi E. Knight, machinist, Brattleboro, 22; George W. Pierce, machinist, Brattleboro, 23; Rinaldo N. Hescock, farmer, Brattleboro, 25; Russell Benjamin, hostler, Brattleboro, 32; Warren V. Houghton, farmer, Putney, 22; Henry L. Franklin, machinist, Brattleboro, 22; George A. Franklin, machinist, Brattleboro, 24; Albert Mason, farmer, Newfane, 21; Albert W. Metcalf, farmer, Westminster, 21; Daniel S. Franklin, painter, Brattleboro, 24; Danford A. Bugbee, farmer, Dover, 21; Royall O. Fife, farmer, Halifax, 23; Charles R. Briggs, hostler, Brattleboro, 23; Charles B. Rice, truckman, Brattleboro, 22; Frank V. Ladd, painter, Brattleboro, 23; Henry C. Campbell, farmer, Putney, 24; Waldo D. Russell, farmer, Brattleboro, 21; Joseph R. Wheeler, painter, Brattle-

boro, 22; Robert P. Lord, farmer, Brattleboro, 22; William F. Willard, farmer, Putney, 22; Edwin W. Bugbee, farmer, Dover, 22; Charles S. Gould, farmer, Ludlow, 24; Argy N. Samson, farmer, Putney, 21; Albert D. Kendall, farmer, Brattleboro, 24; George P. Butterfield, farmer, Brattleboro, 27; Joel P. Butterfield, farmer, Brattleboro, 30; James W. Bennett, carpenter, Brattleboro, 29; Francis Miller, harness maker, Brattleboro, 36; James C. Ripley, farmer, Brattleboro, 21; Dorr Blood, hostler, Putney, 24; William Foster, farmer, Brattleboro, 20; James E. Holbrook, farmer, Marlboro, 23; George M. Colt, farmer, Brattleboro, 31; John P. Ripley, farmer, Brattleboro, 22; E. A. Todd, medical student, Brattleboro, 21; John S. Tyler, law student, Brattleboro, 19; William B. Thomas, painter, Brattleboro, 26; Edward A. Stearns, clerk (superintendent), Brattleboro, 21; Henry A. Richardson, farmer, Brattleboro, 19; Kirk Rand, blacksmith, Brattleboro, 21; Francis A. Gleason, carpenter, Brattleboro, 27; Charles L. Gould, farmer, Brattleboro, 21; Henry L. Cooley, machinist, Brattleboro, 19; John M. Lamphere, blacksmith, Brattleboro, 18; George B. Prouty, farmer, Brattleboro, 19; Rufus Emerson, blacksmith, Brattleboro, 26; Elbridge Emerson, farmer, Brattleboro, 25; Charles J. Stockwell, farmer, Brattleboro, 25; Nelson S. Cole, painter, Brattleboro, 22; Madison Cook, farmer, Brattleboro, 18; James R. Coolidge, machinist, Brattleboro, 21; Martin L. Fox, farmer, Brattleboro, 22; Samuel E. Harrington, farmer, Wardsboro, 18; Albert L. Graves, farmer, Vernon, 19; Philander A. Streeter, carriage maker, Vernon, 20; Edward P. Gilson, paper maker, Brattleboro, 19; Frederick A. Stoddard, student, Townshend, 19; William Gore, machinist (sup), Brattleboro, 24; Henry H. Prouty, printer, Brattleboro, 19; Forester A. Prouty, harness maker, Brattleboro, 35; Edwin P. Baldwin, farmer, Marlboro, 18; Austin A. Harris, farmer, Vernon, 22; William H. Foster, farmer, Dummerston, 22; Elisha L. Keables, machinist, Brattleboro, 18; Uriel J. Streeter, farmer, Dummerston, 24; Edgar E. Adams, clerk, Brattleboro, 18; Dennis Chase, farmer, Townshend, 23; George A. Rice, farmer, Wilmington, 18; Walter S. Barclay, clerk, Brattleboro, 19; Frank F. Miller, clerk, Newfane, 24; Leonard C. Bemis, farmer, Newfane, 24; Frederick B. Felton, farmer, Townshend, 21; Robert Bradley, machinist, Brattleboro, 22; William W. Clark, farmer, Brattleboro, 19; Edmund P. Howe, clerk, Newfane, 22; Henry L. Lamb, Newfane, 22; R. Morton Pratt, farmer, Newfane, 22; Thomas J. Leonard, farmer, Whitingham, 25; L. Fay Bowker, farmer, Wilmington, 19; Charles W. Brown, shoemaker, Brattleboro, 24; Leonard W. Simonds, drummer, Brattleboro, 16; Fred W. Simonds, fifer, Brattleboro, 20; Eri G. Baldwin, painter, Brattleboro, 26; Benjamin F. Davis, hostler, Brattleboro.

The officers mentioned above were the unanimous choice of the men.

When Captain Todd and his company reached Burlington he was informed that the Brattleboro men would be known as Company C. The regiment remained in camp at Burlington until June 24, when it received orders to leave for Washington and left the same day for the capitol.

Colonel Phelps was promoted to be brigadier-general about the time the regiment left Newport News to return home, and remained in command of that post after its departure. The regiment arrived in Brattleboro at midnight August 7. The next morning they pitched camp at "Camp Phelps," and remained there eight months. Seventeen sick men were placed in a temporary hospital in the upper story of the Brattleboro House. Two hundred and fifty of the regiment afterwards received commissions.

The Second Regiment of Volunteers was a notable one; the first of the three years' regiments, it was longer in the service than any other Vermont organization except one. It had a share in almost every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac from the first Bull Run to the surrender of Lee. Seven hundred and fifty-one, or forty per cent of the men, were killed and wounded in action.

Captain Edward A. Todd¹ was the youngest captain in the line in the first battle of Bull Run and received a ball in the throat; he resigned in January, 1862, but subsequently enlisted in the Eleventh Vermont and served through the war. He was again wounded at the battle of Winchester.

In the battle of the Wilderness Colonel Stone was killed, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel John Steele Tyler of Brattleboro, Company C.

Of this company Major Elijah Wales came to Brattleboro from Dorchester, Massachusetts, at twenty years of age, and was in the employ of the Woodcock & Vinton paper mill when Sumter fell. He was the first man to enlist from Brattleboro in Captain Todd's company, Company C, Second Vermont Volunteers.

The following is a list of battles in which he took part: Bull Run, Lee's Mills, siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Gaines's Mills, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Crampton's Pass, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Bank's Ford, second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Locust Grove, the Wilderness, Opequan, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg.

He was four times wounded, twice severely. He left Brattleboro as sergeant orderly, was soon made second lieutenant, March, 1862, and first

¹ Captain Todd lived while in Brattleboro in the house which Doctor Holton owned for many years.

lieutenant in the fall of the same year; he had uncommon bravery and devotion to the cause. He was in command in the battle of Cedar Creek. He was made brevet major near the close of the war, for conspicuous bravery, and was mustered out July 14, 1865.

George M. Colt enlisted May 1, 1861, in Company C, Second Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, with whom he served until June 29, 1864. He was wounded at Salem Heights May 4, 1863, and at Funkstown, Maryland, July 10, 1863; also severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Benjamin F. Davis enlisted in Company C, Second Vermont Infantry, and was rejected on account of nearsightedness. In January, 1862, he was wagoner for Company I, Eighth Regiment, and was discharged on account of disability July 15, 1862; he enlisted again, December, 1863, in Company F, First Vermont Cavalry; mustered out June 9, 1865. He was a brave soldier.

Charles B. Rice enlisted in Company C, Second Vermont Volunteers, May 18, 1861. He was severely wounded in both legs in the battle of Bull Run, was captured at Sudley Church and was in prison in Richmond for six months, becoming very ill and emaciated, so that he was discharged November 29, 1862, when he returned to Brattleboro.

Fred W. Simonds enlisted in Company C, Second Vermont Regiment, as fifer, and was afterwards transferred to the brigade band, where he played tuba. He was three years in the army.

Silas W. Richardson enlisted in Company A, Second Vermont Volunteers, August 16, 1862, and served three years. He was severely wounded in the fight at Marye's Heights May 3, 1863, was transferred to the hospital at Brattleboro, and after recovery was detailed as orderly for Colonel William Austine, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and mustered out July 1, 1865.

The organization of the Third Regiment began at the same time as that of the Second, but was not as quickly completed.

George F. Britton of Brattleboro served during the war as a sharpshooter in Company H, and was in twenty-two battles.

The regiments mustered in Brattleboro were the Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and the First Light Battery.

The Fourth Regiment, under the command of Colonel E. H. Stoughton, aged twenty-three, went into "Camp Holbrook," Brattleboro, September 12-14, and left for the seat of war September 21, 1861. The preceding regiments had been uniformed by the state, in gray; but the uniforms of the Fourth were furnished by the general government, and were of army

blue (dark blue blouses and light trousers) with hats of black felt. The arms were Enfield rifles. The standard bearer was six feet seven and a half inches tall. Most of the field and staff officers were younger than those of the other regiments.

The Fourth was in a brigade with four other Vermont regiments and took part in nearly twenty-five battles, including Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and the twelve-day battle at Cold Harbor. Its total killed and wounded was five hundred and fifty-six. Seventy-seven of its members died in Confederate prisons; practically every member of the company sustained one or more wounds during the war.

Major John C. Tyler, Captain Dennie W. Farr, Captain Edward W. Carter and William C. Holbrook, first lieutenant of Company F, were from Brattleboro.

James Everett Alden was a member of Company F, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, and was taken prisoner at Ream's Station, Virginia, by the Eighth Regiment, Alabama Infantry. He was confined first in Libby Prison, but that being overcrowded (the maximum number during Mr. Alden's stay was thirty-eight thousand), he was transferred to the Pembroke and another prison in Richmond, then to Danville and Andersonville; later for short periods to stockades at Savannah, Georgia, Mellen, Virginia, and in Florida. This policy of moving the prisoners from place to place was to frustrate raids by United States cavalry in the effort to liberate Union soldiers. While fighting at Bank's Ford, Mr. Alden was hit on the left shoulder by a piece of a shell which had burst within a few feet of him. He was rendered unconscious, and for a time it was feared that he had been fatally injured.

George W. Hooker enlisted as private in Company F, Fourth Vermont, and was promoted successively to be sergeant major and second lieutenant; he served on the staffs of General Stoughton and of General Stannard, then was appointed by President Lincoln assistant adjutant-general of volunteers and served until mustered out with rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1865.

Herbert E. Taylor enlisted September, 1861, in Company F, Fourth Vermont, served three years, and was twice severely wounded in the battle of the Wilderness.

Isaac K. Allen, who lived in Brattleboro after the war, enlisted September 19, 1861, in Company F, Fourth Vermont Regiment. On a seven days' retreat in front of Richmond he was awarded the sergeant's stripes by Colonel Houghton for an act of bravery.

Captain Edward Carter enlisted in the Fourth Vermont, and was promoted through the various grades, on account of gallant service, until he received the rank of captain. He participated in many battles, including

those of Hampton, Yorktown, Young's Mills, Fort Magruder, Cold Harbor, before Richmond, Seven Days' Battles, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Harper's Station, Wilderness, Winchester and Charleston. In the battle of the Wilderness he received three wounds within an hour, being shot through the abdomen, which made his case one of the most famous in the history of medical science.

In the Fifth Regiment were Lieutenant-Colonel Addison Brown, Junior, who died March 3, 1865, from disease contracted in the service, Adjutant Charles F. Leonard, Eli Collins and Henry H. Huntley, soldiers.

Benjamin R. Jenne recruited a company at Rutland and was mustered in as captain of Company G, Fifth Vermont Volunteers. He participated in several battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged, and in the latter part of 1863 was assigned as commander of the camp at Brattleboro, where recruits were drilled for the army. At the close of the war he was brevetted major.

Lorenzo Elmer, Erastus Simonds and Solomon W. Wilder were of the Sixth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers.

Wallace Pratt, when sixteen years of age, enlisted in Company E, Sixth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, and served until the end of the war, being mustered out June 26, 1865.

The service of the first six regiments was confined to the theater of war within one hundred and fifty miles of the national capital, but the field was now changed from Virginia to Louisiana.

In 1861 in his message to the Legislature Governor Holbrook announced that two more regiments would be required, in addition to the six three-year regiments already raised, to fill the quota of Vermont under existing calls for troops. The Seventh Regiment was therefore recruited under an act to raise and equip a regiment to serve until the expiration of three years from June 1, 1861. William C. Holbrook, son of the governor, though not yet of age, had seen a year's service as first lieutenant of Company F, Fourth Regiment, and was appointed major of the Seventh, and George E. Selleck, second lieutenant; the chaplain, Reverend Francis C. Williams, was also from Brattleboro. The Seventh Regiment was assigned to General B. F. Butler's division at Ship Island and, on their arrival at their destination, were glad to be under the command of Colonel Phelps, the old commander of the First Vermont. He had already made friction between himself and General Butler and the government at Washington—which finally resulted in his resignation—by issuing his famous proclamation, declaring slavery incompatible with free government.

August 26, 1862, Major Holbrook was appointed colonel, and the regiment returned to Brattleboro on a thirty days' furlough in August. Two officers and fifty-seven men were mustered out. Three hundred and fifty members of the regiment were left buried on the banks of the Mississippi and in Florida. Two hundred were discharged in shattered health. Only one-half returned to the seat of war, the Department of the Gulf, in the campaign against Mobile. Colonel Holbrook resigned June 2, after four years of service.

Frank H. Emerson, John Jenkins and Frank Matto were among the soldiers. Frank H. Emerson enlisted as drummer boy in Company H, Seventh Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, October 21, 1863; he was mustered out May 22, 1865. He was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, and soon after was sent to Chicago and exchanged. He was selected as the model for the figure of the drummer boy on the Lincoln monument in Springfield, Illinois.

The battles of the Seventh Regiment were: the siege of Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Gonzales Station, Mobile campaign, Spanish Fort, Whistler.

The Eighth Regiment was the next to go into camp here, being mustered into service February 18, 1862. Doctor George F. Gale was appointed surgeon of the Eighth, December 10, 1861. At Ship Island the Eighth Regiment was assigned to the command of General John W. Phelps, who had begun to organize and drill negroes, for which he was reprimanded by General Butler. June 6, 1862, Doctor Gale resigned and returned home.

George E. Selleck enlisted in the Eighth Vermont Regiment as a private. He was sergeant, promoted to second lieutenant and first lieutenant, and was in command of Company I in the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan in the fall of 1864. He was honorably discharged in February, 1865.

The twenty-first of May, 1862, Governor Holbrook was directed to raise an additional regiment of infantry. Recruiting stations were established, and Francis Goodhue was appointed recruiting officer for Brattleboro.

Captain S. E. Howard enlisted as a private and rose to be captain in the Eighth Vermont Infantry.

July 1, 1862, Governor Holbrook had issued a stirring proclamation: "Let no young man capable of bearing arms in defense of his country, linger at this important period. Let the President feel the strengthening influence of our prompt and hearty response to his call. Let Vermont be one of the first states to respond with her quota."

The Ninth Regiment was mustered July 9, 1862.

The twelfth of August, 1862, a general order was given by Governor Holbrook calling into active service all militia companies in the state, including the Brattleboro company from Brattleboro, Putney, Dummerston, Guilford and Westminster, organized August 28.

Robert G. Hardie served for two years in the Ninth Regiment and was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry. On his return home, he took a position in the quartermaster's department.

Major David W. Lewis enlisted June 4, 1862, in Company K, Ninth Vermont Regiment, for three years, and on July 3 of the same year was promoted to captain. His whole term of service was active field duty in Virginia and North Carolina, commencing in the Shenandoah Valley.¹ He was in command of his regiment several times and led two companies at Yale's Creek and Red House, North Carolina. He was taken prisoner at Winchester, Virginia, and confined in a private house there from September 2, 1862, to the last of October, when he was paroled and exchanged. He was honorably discharged in September, 1864, at Newbern, North Carolina, for disability.

The recruiting officer of the Ninth Regiment was Colonel John Hunt. The camp at Brattleboro was named Camp Bradley after Honorable William C. Bradley, then in his eighty-first year.

Thomas Morse was the only soldier from Brattleboro in the Tenth Regiment, which was mustered September 1, 1862, the same date on which the Eleventh was mustered.

Doctor Benjamin Ketchum went to the front as surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regulars.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cummings, editor of *The Phoenix*, and for a year the popular clerk of the Vermont House of Representatives, enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment, Vermont Volunteers. He was chosen first lieutenant of Company E, and a month later, lieutenant-colonel of the Sixteenth. He was killed while commanding that regiment in battle at Poplar Grove Church, in front of Petersburg.

The Twelfth Regiment went into "Camp Lincoln" at Brattleboro September 25, with Colonel E. H. Stoughton, commandant, and on October 4 was mustered into service by Major William Austine, U. S. A. Edward N. Ladd and Henry A. Reynolds were the Brattleboro boys in this regiment.

Barney F. Pratt enlisted as a private in Company B, Twelfth Vermont Regiment. Although only a little more than nine months in the service Mr. Pratt served as mounted orderly to General Stoughton, was in Libby

¹ His sword, picked up by a Confederate on the field of battle, was returned to him fifty years later.

prison sixteen days and fought in the battle of Gettysburg. On the night of March 9, 1863, at Fairfax Court House, Mr. Pratt, General Stoughton, and twenty-three others were taken prisoners by Colonel Mosby and a squad of twenty-five picked men of his command. Mr. Pratt was side by side with Henry H. Miller of Brattleboro in support of a battery at the top of the ridge when Pickett's men made their famous charge. It was here that he was mustered out with the regiment.

The Thirteenth Regiment was mustered October 10, 1862.

The Fourteenth Regiment was mustered October 21, 1862.

The Fifteenth Regiment was mustered October 22, 1862.

The Sixteenth Regiment companies were recruited in Windham and Windsor Counties, and were mustered October 23, 1862.

Captain Robert B. Arms, a native of Brattleboro, the son of Hinsdale and Theda (Butterfield) Arms, was instrumental in raising Company B, Sixteenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, enlisted August 11, 1862, and was mustered into service as captain October 23 of that year. By reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment he was discharged October 10, 1863, and was soon afterwards appointed quartermaster with headquarters at Burlington. November 1, 1866, Captain Arms was appointed inspector of customs under Stannard for the port of Burlington. He also acted as treasurer at the custom house for many years, holding the post as a most trusty and efficient man under all the collectors, both Republican and Democratic. At his death he filled the position of deputy collector and acting disbursing agent. He was a member of Stannard Post, G. A. R., and was registrar of the Vermont Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Lieutenant John F. Vinton, Lieutenant Charles A. Norcross and Lieutenant Charles F. Simonds were from Brattleboro. Fred T. Stewart enlisted August 3, 1862. Ornan Prescott, Junior, enlisted in Company B, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers, was mustered in October 23, 1862, and was mustered out August 10, 1863. He was in the battle of Gettysburg. John M. Joy enlisted in Company B of the Sixteenth Vermont (nine months' men) September, 1862; was at the battle of Gettysburg; July 2, 1863, was shot in the left thigh and was sent home to be mustered out with the company August 10. Edwin H. Putnam enlisted in Company B of the Sixteenth Vermont August 10, 1863. Major George H. Bond, at the age of sixteen, enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, Second Brigade; served under Veazey and Stannard in defense of Washington and Gettysburg till his discharge in 1863. In 1864, at the time of the St. Albans raid, he enlisted in the State Militia for two years. In June, 1873, he reenlisted in the National Guard as private in Company I.

The duty of this faithful officer in the National Guard was almost continuous for a period of over thirty-five years, and he served in all the grades from private to a general officer by brevet, except that of corporal and second lieutenant. While serving as a major in 1886, he was in command of a provisional, or separate, battalion. Charles R. Briggs enlisted in Company B, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment; mustered October 23, serving nine months. He was promoted to corporal February 14, 1863; he was in the battle of Gettysburg. D. S. Pratt was active in recruiting Company B, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers, and at the close of the war was made quartermaster of the First Vermont Regiment.

Jerry Connell and John Kelly were soldiers from Brattleboro in the Seventeenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers.

Henry C. Streeter enlisted and was enrolled in Company F, First Vermont Cavalry in 1860. This was the only regiment of cavalry raised in the Civil War which participated in seventy-five engagements, in forty-two of which he, as private, sergeant, second and first lieutenants and captain had his part. The regiment was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. He was severely wounded through the body, receiving at the same time a wound in the left arm, but was absent only three months, when he rejoined his command. He was mustered out August 9, 1865. Lorenzo D. Keyes enlisted with Company F, First Vermont Cavalry, and served three years and six months. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Cedar Creek and confined two months in prison on Belle Island, then transferred to Winchester prison for two months. A physical wreck, he served out the remainder of his time as a wagoner for officers. Almon B. Gibbs served in the First Vermont Cavalry, Company F, being with the ambulance corps most of the time. He carried the only flag that waved over General Banks's retreat in the Shenandoah campaign.

Franklin F. Holbrook, son of Governor Holbrook, during the last three years of the war, as commissioner for the care of sick and disabled soldiers, visited and attended to the wants of twelve thousand Vermont soldiers in over one hundred hospitals.

William Scott was the Vermont soldier in the war of the Rebellion who was found asleep at his post at midnight and was condemned by a court-martial to be executed on a certain day. Through the herculean efforts of the governor, public officials and others, President Lincoln heard his case—twenty-two years old, always faithful—and granted a pardon. But President Lincoln became so anxious lest it should arrive too late that he drove to brigade headquarters himself.

Luke Ferriter of Brattleboro was on picket duty at the same place in

the early part of the night, and William Scott relieved him at eleven o'clock seeming all right in every way. The officer of the guard found him leaning against a tree unconscious, and took his gun from him.

Mr. Ferriter was obliged to testify against him, and was one of twelve men detailed as the firing squad. They were drawn up in a position to fire upon the prisoner, who stood seventy feet away blindfolded, awaiting his fate. All at once excitement was caused by a cloud of dust and the arrival of the President, who thus made sure the young soldier's salvation from a death of disgrace.

Luke Ferriter, whose parents would not consent to his entering the army at seventeen, ran away and under the name Charles Smith enlisted at Springfield, Vermont, May 12, 1861, in Company A, Third Vermont Infantry under Colonel Veazey, and was mustered into the service July 16.

He fought in the battles of Lee's Mills, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Jenkstown, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, in which battle he was wounded May 12, 1863; Petersburg, Charlestown, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

SOLDIERS, 1861-1865

The town of Brattleboro furnished officers and soldiers in the late Civil War as follows:

Officers

Brigadier-General John W. Phelps, U. S. Volunteers.

Colonel John S. Tyler, 2d Vt. Volunteers.

Colonel William C. Holbrook, 7th Vt. Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Addison Brown, Jr., 5th Vt. Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cummings, 16th and 17th Vt. Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Kellogg, 1st Vt. Cavalry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Sawyer, Ad'l P. M., U. S. Volunteers.

Major J. C. Tyler, 4th Vt. Volunteers.

Major Robert Schofield, 1st Vt. Cavalry.

Brevet Major Elijah Wales, 2d Vt. Volunteers.

Brevet Major R. W. Clarke, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers.

Surgeon George F. Gale, 8th Vt. Volunteers.

Surgeon Henry Spohn, 17th Vt. Volunteers.

Chaplain Francis C. Williams, 8th Vt. Volunteers.

Adjutant Charles F. Leonard, 5th Vt. Volunteers.

Adjutant George W. Gould, 9th Vt. Volunteers.

Lieutenant M. H. Wooster, R. C., 1st Vt. Cavalry.

Lieutenant Samuel H. Price, R. Q. M., out of State.

Lieutenant J. Warren Hyde, out of State.

Captain Charles F. Rockwell, U. S. A.
 Captain Henry H. Prouty, 2d Vt. Volunteers.
 Captain Edward A. Todd, 2d Vt. Volunteers.
 Captain Dennie W. Farr, 4th Vt. Volunteers.
 Captain Edward W. Carter, 4th Vt. Volunteers.
 Captain David W. Lewis, 9th Vt. Volunteers.
 Captain A. E. Leavenworth, 9th Vt. Volunteers.
 Captain Robert B. Arms, 16th Vt. Volunteers.
 Captain Charles D. Merriam, Vt. Sharpshooters.
 Captain Clark P. Stone, 1st Vt. Cavalry.
 Lieutenant James G. Howard, 2d Vt. Volunteers.
 Lieutenant H. L. Franklin, 2d Vt. Volunteers.
 Lieutenant F. A. Gleason, 2d Vt. Volunteers.
 Lieutenant Rufus Emerson, 2d Vt. Volunteers.
 Lieutenant George E. Selleck, 8th Vt. Volunteers.
 Lieutenant Henry H. Rice, 9th Vt. Volunteers.
 Lieutenant John F. Vinton, 16th Vt. Volunteers.
 Lieutenant Charles A. Norcross, 16th Vt. Volunteers.
 Lieutenant Charles F. Simonds, 16th Vt. Volunteers.
 Lieutenant Fred Spaulding, Vt. Sharpshooters.
 Lieutenant N. E. Haywood, 1st Vt. Cavalry.

Soldiers for the Second Regiment, Vermont Volunteers

Adams, Edgar E.	Franklin, Daniel S.	Prouty, George B.
Baldwin, Eri G.	Franklin, George A.	Rand, Kirk L.
Barclay, Walter S.	Gilson, Edward P.	Rice, Charles B.
Barrett, John W.	Griffin, James	Richardson, H. A.
Benjamin, Russell H.	Gore, William	Ripley, James C.
Bennett, James W.	Gould, Charles S.	Ripley, John P.
Bradley, Robert	Hescock, Rinaldo S.	Russell, Waldo N.
Briggs, Charles R.	Hill, George	Simonds, Fred W.
Brown, Charles W.	Holbrook, James E.	Simonds, L. W.
Butterfield, George P.	Holman, Frederick B.	Smith, Timothy J.
Butterfield, Joel P.	Hopkins, Henry W.	Stearns, Edward A.
Clark, William W.	Keables, Elisha L.	Stockwell, Charles J.
Cole, Nelson S.	Kendall, Albert D.	Thomas, William B.
Colt, George M.	Knight, Levi E.	Tyler, Rufus C.
Cook, Madison	Ladd, Frank V.	Webber, Joshua C.
Cooley, Henry L.	Lamphere, John M.	Wheeler, Joseph R.
Donavan, Timothy	Lord, Robert P.	Wood, William
Emerson, Elbridge	Paddleford, F. G.	
Foster, William	Pierce, George W.	

For the Third Regiment, Vermont Volunteers

Alexander, Caleb H.	Elmer, Edward S.	Ober, Henry
Barry, George W.	Fairfield, Alvin D.	Ober, Joseph R.
Britton, George F.	Ferriter, Luke	Peabody, Ariel
Brockway, John R.	Herney, John	Putnam, William E.
Carpenter, Fred A.	Manning, John	Smith, Charles
Carter, Wright C.	Mason, Almon	Witt, Lucien A.
Davis, Noyes J.	Newall, Lucien D.	

For the Fourth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers

Alden, James E.	Graves, Albert A.	Mills, Daniel B.
Allen, Isaac K.	Graves, Henry D.	Parker, Alvin J.
Arms, Edwin H.	Graves, Willard R.	Powers, Oscar N.
Blake, John	Haley, Charles O.	Rodgers, George M.
Bradley, Samuel, Jr.	Haley, John H.	Russell, William R.
Carter, Albert A.	Hall, Charles E.	Ryther, D. Jewett
Cassey, Daniel	Harris, Charles H.	Slate, Charles S.
Chamberlain, C. H.	Hosley, Wayland N.	Stearns, George A.
Cummings, C. W.	Houghton, James S.	Turner, Theodore J.
Fisher, Ezra	Kendall, Luke W.	Weatherbee, A. R.
Fisher, Roscoe	Keplinger, Edward	Wheeler, John
Gibbs, Elijah	Klinger, Ferdinand	
Gould, Charles L.	Mahoney, Dennis	

For the Fifth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers

Collins, Eli	Huntley, Henry H.
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For the Sixth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers

Elmer, Lorenzo	Simonds, Erastus	Wilder, Solomon W.
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For the Seventh Regiment, Vermont Volunteers

Emerson, Frank H.	Jenkins, John	Matto, Frank
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For the Eighth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers

Akley, Clark B.	Howard, Ariel	Richardson, O. W.
Akley, Willard H.	Howard, James W.	Ward, Austin H.
Bartlett, C. A.	Howard, William E.	Wheeler, Allen M.
Bingham, Albert H.	Howe, John C.	Wheeler, Edward L.
Connelly, Michael	Martin, Daniel	Wood, Chester N.
Davis, Benjamin F.	Moyenhein, Humphrey	Wood, Lewis A.
Fletcher, Joseph W.	Plummer, George F.	Woodman, John F.
Haynes, Edward W.	Prouty, Emerson F.	

For the Ninth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers

Baker, Charles E.	Jones, Robert G.	Sears, Michael
Burt, George E.	Marcy, Thomas E.	Smith, George
Butler, Charles P.	Martin, William H.	Stygles, Minard
Butler, William P.	Potter, John C.	Wandell, Nelson
Butterfield, William H.	Powers, Martin K.	Ward, Gilbert M.
Hardie, Robert G.	Randall, James P. B.	Wright, Edwin S.

For the Tenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers

Morse, Thomas B.

For the Eleventh Regiment, Vermont Volunteers

Chamberlin, D. J.	Ferry, Charles N.	Kellogg, Aaron
Colburn, Warren	Herney, James M.	Nichols, George W.
Crandall, John J.	Holding, Frank H.	Pellett, John C.
Eels, Henry	Kelley, Michael	

For the Twelfth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers

Allen, Alexander G.	Gray, John H.	Root, Frederick D.
Baker, Chandler A.	Hescock, Warren A.	Sargent, Rodney B.
Clark, Charles A.	Howard, Albert M.	Stedman, D. Bissell
Clark, Eugene	Joy, John M.	Stockwell, Fred
Cole, Harrison A.	Lawrence, Richard	Stockwell, George S.
Covey, Clark S.	Miller, Henry H.	Stowe, Alonzo T.
Davis, John	Miller, Thomas J.	Thomas, Chester W.
Edwards, Horace B.	Newman, John L.	Walker, George A.
Elliot, William H.	Pratt, Barney F.	Weatherhead, Drury
Ellis, William T.	Putnam, Edwin H.	Wheeler, George B.
Fisher, Ezra E.	Ranney, Peter	White, Abner G.
Fisher, Oscar A.	Remington, Charles H.	White, Albert S.
Fisher, Stanford M.	Rice, William K.	Yeaw, Fred J.
Gray, Fred S.	Richardson, L. S.	
Gray, James F.	Rood, Nathan G.	

For the Seventeenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers

Connell, Jerry Kelley, John

For the Vermont Sharpshooters

Cooper, Abraham C.	Priest, Milo C.	Walton, David S.
Hammond, N. B.	Sprague, Watson N.	Worden, Elisha A.
Knowlton, F. N.	Streeter, Fred F.	

For the First Regiment, Vermont Cavalry

Aldrich, James D.	Forbush, Charles W.	Remington, F. E.
Bartlett, Thomas E.	Forbush, George H.	Saunders, James
Church, Benjamin O.	Gale, Charles	Smith, Hervey
Crosby, George R.	Gevaris, Henry	Strong, Calvin D.
Cune, Dexter	Gibbs, Almond B.	Wallen, Harrison
Dinsmore, Charles A.	Hildreth, Austin O.	Wellman, Samuel F.
Ellis, James W.	Howe, Nathan B.	Whipple, John E.
Farr, Charles R.	Keyes, Lorenzo D.	
Fisher, William H.	Prouty, Forester A.	

For the United States Colored Volunteers

Green, Daniel S.	Loney, Benjamin	Matthews, H.
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For the Twelfth Regiment, United States Infantry

Smith, Charles	Stone, Levi
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For the United States Navy

Brineck, Charles	Flynn, Patrick	Simonds, Charles H.
Buckley, Addison	McGrath, James	Sullivan, John
Conner, Harvey	Meyers, John	
Duncan, Adam	Richardson, William	

For Other State Organizations

Clark, John	Manning, Michael	Warner, Henry
Estey, James R.	Moore, Patrick	
Long, Job	Robinson, Daniel S.	

Substitutes furnished not named above,	55
Citizens paying commutation \$300, each,	22

Recapitulation of Men Actually Furnished

Officers,	40
Second Vermont Regiment,	55
Third Vermont Regiment,	20
Fourth Vermont Regiment,	37
Fifth Vermont Regiment,	2
Sixth Vermont Regiment,	3
Seventh Vermont Regiment,	3
Eighth Vermont Regiment,	23
Ninth Vermont Regiment,	18
Tenth Vermont Regiment,	1
Eleventh Vermont Regiment,	11
Twelfth Vermont Regiment,	2

Sixteenth Vermont Regiment,	43
Seventeenth Vermont Regiment,	2
Vermont Sharpshooters,	8
First Vermont Cavalry,	25
United States Colored Volunteers,	3
Twelfth United States Infantry,	2
United States Navy,	10
Other State Organizations,	7
Substitutes furnished,	55
Total,	370

Casualties

Colonel John S. Tyler, died May 23, 1864, from wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel Addison Brown, Junior, died March 3, 1865, from disease contracted in service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cummings, killed in battle before Petersburg, Virginia, September 30, 1864.

Captain Dennie W. Farr, killed in the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 1864.

Lieutenant Samuel H. Price, Junior, died April 8, 1863, from disease contracted in service.

Lieutenant Francis A. Gleason, died May 30, 1863, from wounds received in the battle of Salem Heights, May 4, 1863.

Lieutenant J. Warren Hyde, died July 25, 1863, from disease contracted in service.

Captain Charles F. Rockwell, died November 13, 1868.

Benjamin, Russell H., killed at Bull Run July 21, 1861.

Clark, William W., killed at Savage Station June 29, 1862.

Cook, Madison, killed at Bank's Ford May 4, 1863.

Cooley, Henry L., died in service from disease January 11, 1863.

Gilson, Edward P., died at Richmond, Virginia, August 6, 1861.

Keables, Elisha L., died at Richmond, Virginia, September 6, 1861.

Lamphere, John M., killed at Bank's Ford May 4, 1863.

Lord, Robert P., killed at Fredericksburg May 3, 1863.

Paddleford, Frank G., died January 1, 1867, of disease contracted in service.

Kendall, Luke W., killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Ryther, D. Jewell, died of disease contracted in service.

Slate, Charles S., died November 5, 1862, of disease while in service.

Howard, James W., died June 24, 1863, of wounds received in battle.

Wood, Lewis A., died August 17, 1863, of disease while in service.

Colburn, Warren, died at Andersonville, Georgia, October 4, 1864.
Kelley, Michael, died March 29, 1863, of disease while in service.
Covey, Clark S., died October 8, 1864, of disease contracted in service.
Cooper, Abraham C., killed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863.
Bartlett, Thomas B., died of wounds received in battle June 1, 1864.
Forbush, George H., died at Richmond, Virginia, October 11, 1863.
Manning, John, died December 11, 1862, while in service.
Estey, James R., died January 1, 1863, at Newbern, North Carolina.
Clark, John, died September 15, 1864, while in service.
Sullivan, John, died March 14, 1866, while in service.
Franklin, George A., died December 2, 1862, while in service.

(From *The Vermont Phoenix*, July, 1863)

Lieutenant J. Warren Hyde, the only son of William Hyde, Esquire, of this village, died July 25, 1863. Many will remember him as the fair-faced active lad, the first and foremost in every feat of strength and daring, and filling acceptably at an early age, a responsible position in the Bank of Brattleboro. Those who have followed his career since have learned that his early manhood has not belied the promise of his youth, as he accepted and discharged with distinguished ability an honorable and responsible place in Chicago, winning the regard and respect of all who knew him. He left it freely and asked only a private's place in the mercantile battery of that city—where true men were needed. Frequent letters to his friends here have breathed of manliness, courage, and patriotism, when his battery lay under the strong walls of Vicksburg. . . . We do not know how he died—by shot or shell—or by western fever which is depleting so many of our regiments. We are sure that whether it was on the field or in the hospital he died like a man—and that his friends have an invaluable legacy in his character, which was brave and true and noble.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN STEELE TYLER

(From *The Vermont Phoenix*, June, 1864)

It is our painful duty to record the death of another of our brave young men, who has lost his life in the service of his country. Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Tyler was wounded in the thigh at the great battle of the Wilderness, May 5, when in command of the Second Vermont Regiment after the fall of Colonel Stone. His wound was supposed to have been made by a minie ball, until the operation of Doctor Willard Parker of New York, who discovered that a small ball, probably a buck

shot, had perforated the femoral artery. He died from the effects of this wound at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York, on Sunday night, May 22. When he received the wound he expected it would be mortal, but forbade his men to leave the ranks to attend to him, cheering them on against the enemy.

He enlisted as a private about three years ago in the Second Regiment and, by gallant conduct and fidelity to duty, worked his way up through every grade to the second rank in his regiment. His age was only twenty-one, a boy in years, but a man in heroic thought and deed. His body was brought here for burial; during Wednesday it lay in state in the Town Hall, where many of our citizens were permitted to look upon that well-known face, and at the evening hour the burial service was read in the Episcopal Church by Reverend Mr. Morris, and his remains were conveyed to the cemetery, escorted by the military band from the barracks, Mr. Miles's company of cadets, the two fire companies of the village, and a large concourse of friends and citizens, and consigned to the silent dust with the usual religious service and with military honors.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler was one of our excellent and promising young men, and his loss will be deeply felt.¹

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ADDISON BROWN

Armed with the rudiments of a good education, impressed with the moral and religious teachings of his home, and with the spirit of enterprise not uncommon to American youths, young Brown left the paternal roof at an early period in life and sought his fortune in the western states. At Rockford, Illinois, and on the upper Mississippi in Minnesota, he prosecuted business with an industry and intelligence that gave promise of future success. Returning to visit his friends in Vermont, he was induced to remain in the East for a time, and the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in April, 1861, found him in the city of New York.

Filled with an ardent love of country, and true to the principles of Republican liberty, he volunteered at the first beat of the drum, and enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteer Militia, a three months' regiment commanded by Colonel (afterwards Major-General) Butterfield. The regiment took part in Patterson's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.

After the muster out of said regiment, Private Brown returned to Brattleboro, assisted in raising a company and in September, 1861, again entered the service as captain of Company F, Fourth Vermont Volunteers.

¹ A portrait of Colonel Tyler was a gift from his family to the Brooks Library.

In the winter of 1861-1862, one of great mortality to Vermont troops, Captain Brown fell a victim to disease and for several weeks remained in a critical condition, but before the opening of the spring was able to be with his command.

In March, 1862, he accompanied his command to Fortress Monroe and up the Peninsula to Warwick Creek, where the first engagement of note took place, April 16, 1862, on which occasion Captain Brown, though not in the most active part of the engagement, displayed, under heavy fire and trying circumstances, the calm and deliberate enthusiasm for which he was afterwards so justly distinguished. At the battles of Williamsburg, Golding's Farm and Savage Station he bore an honorable part with his regiment.

At the battle of Crampton's Gap (Smith Mountain), September 14, 1862, in the charge that drove the rebels from their chosen position, the Fourth Vermont scaled the heights and captured a Virginia regiment almost entire. In this brilliant affair Captain Brown bore an active and distinguished part.

At the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Bank's Ford, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Orange Grove, Opequan and the Wilderness, Captain Brown was always where duty called him, and showed quick comprehension and great presence of mind and justly won great praise.

September 20, 1864, the term of service of the Fourth Vermont expired. His commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment had not reached him; under these circumstances, in obedience to existing orders, he had but one course to pursue, and that was to return to Vermont with that portion of the regiment ordered there to be mustered out. Arriving in Vermont with the Fourth Regiment, Colonel Brown spent a short time with his friends, and, upon receiving word that his commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment had been forwarded to the army in the field, he left home for active service again.

At the time Colonel Brown left for Vermont with the Fourth Regiment, his health was considerably impaired, but it was not anticipated that it was seriously so. He returned to the field with renewed hope and zeal, it is true, but unrestored. A leave of absence was granted him, and he left his command December 8, 1864, for Rockford, Illinois, to regain his strength. But he had ended his last campaign, he had fought his last battle. The severity of the service had been too much for his physical system, and he who had stood firm while others quailed at last yielded to disease. Acting upon medical advice, he started with his devoted wife, whom he had married in 1862, for the coast of Florida. He had not proceeded far when it became evident that his strength was too rapidly

failing for so long a journey, and he stopped for the night at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he died March 3, 1865.

In the death of Colonel Brown, Vermont lost one of her noblest sons, a true soldier and an honest patriot.

Alonzo Granville Draper was born in Brattleboro September 6, 1835; he died in Brazos, Texas, September 3, 1865.

Early in life he settled in Boston; graduated from the English High School in 1854. He moved to Lynn, where he edited *The New England Mechanic* and held office in the city government.

He recruited a company of volunteers for the Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment and was commissioned captain May 6, 1861. In January, 1863, he was promoted major, and after being transferred to the Second National Colored Regiment, was made colonel in August, 1863, and afterwards attached to the Twenty-fifth Corps, where for a month he had charge of a brigade in Major-General Paine's division and where he won the title of brevet brigadier-general October 28, 1864. A few months previous to his death he left Virginia in command of a brigade and died from wounds received in Texas.

THE MILITARY HOSPITAL

By Governor Frederick Holbrook

In December, 1862, the writer, in his official capacity as governor of Vermont, accompanied by his staff and Surgeon Edward E. Phelps (of Windsor, Vermont), visited Washington on a special mission. He had observed with pain the anxiety of many families in Vermont, occasioned by the numbers of our troops who were disabled and confined to the hospitals in and around Washington and in the camps, wasting away from their sufferings, from homesickness and from the influence of a malarious climate. The casualties of army life by sickness were perhaps proportionately larger among our Vermonters than among those from other sections.

This was due to the greater change experienced by our men, from the bracing air and pure water of the Green Mountains, to the damp and more or less malarious districts where our armies operated.

Then again the Vermonters were so often put to the front in important movements and engagements that they were exposed to frequent casualties from gun-shot wounds. Under these circumstances numbers of our citizens made long and trying journeys, at an expense which many could ill afford, to look after their disabled soldier boys.

To allay the anxieties of friends and save the lives of the soldiers, the

writer felt that effective measures must be taken. He therefore at this time appealed to the United States authorities to establish a military hospital in Vermont for the treatment and care of sick and wounded Vermont soldiers. When the plans were first submitted to the President and the secretary of war they were regarded as inexpedient and impracticable of execution.

It was thought that many of the disabled men would die under the fatigue and exposure of such long transportation back to their state; and it was suggested that possibly some might be lost by desertion. It was said, also, that the plan would be an unmilitary innovation. The surgeon-general of the army interposed the objection that the expenses of the medical department had already much exceeded the appropriation provided by Congress, and it would, therefore, even if desirable, be impossible to incur the expense of furnishing a hospital in Vermont.

After repeated meetings and discussions, the writer made an official and formal proposition to take the barrack buildings, of which there were many, owned by the government on the camp grounds at Brattleboro, remove them to a sheltered situation at one end of the grounds, placing them in a hollow square, and to fit them up with plastered walls, good floors, chimneys, provisions for ventilation, an abundance of pure spring water and all needed appliances and facilities for hospital purposes. This was to be done under the care and supervision of Surgeon Phelps, of established army experience and reputation, and at the expense of the state of Vermont; when finished it should be to the acceptance of such medical inspectors as the government should appoint. It was, however, provided that the secretary of war should authorize the transfer of all sick and wounded Vermont soldiers needing hospital treatment to the hospital at Brattleboro, the governor to appoint a suitable and acceptable state military agent to look up the men, wherever to be found, in government or camp hospitals, said state agent to have written authority from the secretary of war to enter said hospitals and to take such men for transportation to Vermont.

Secretary Stanton, always courteous, considerate and obliging to the writer, and expressing a desire to accommodate the state of Vermont in all practicable ways, considering the valuable services the state was always ready to render to the government, and the excellent quality of the troops from Vermont, finally consented to this proposal. He remarked, however, that it was an unusual experiment, likely, he feared, to prove impracticable in execution, and that the order for transferring the men might have to be revoked within six months.

To this the writer replied: "Well, Mr. Secretary, my faith in the suc-

cess of the enterprise is such that I will take all chances of its failure and risk all outlay of money in creating the necessary hospital accommodations."

He smilingly replied: "Well, Governor, I cannot but admire your earnestness and faith in this matter, and hope your expectations of good results may be realized."

Directly on returning to Brattleboro the work of moving the buildings and fitting them for hospital use according to agreement was begun, and by the middle of February was completed. The whole was accepted by the government medical inspector and the disabled men began at once to arrive.

Before the end of the following summer the hospital was full, some men having been sent from neighboring states to occupy rooms not needed by Vermonters. During the summer and autumn, hospital tents were erected to enlarge accommodations, and these were occupied by men from several other states, so that from fifteen hundred to two thousand patients were treated at a time, those who had recovered being sent to the front again and new cases taking their places.

The hospital was soon credited by the United States medical inspector with perfecting a larger percentage of cures than any United States military hospital record elsewhere could show.

The recovery of the men in many cases was very rapid. Patients taken from camp hospitals often steadily improved from the time they were placed on the cars and started on their homeward journey. The prospect of again seeing their state and greeting their friends was a more powerful tonic than any prescribed by the doctors. When they arrived, skillful treatment combined with cheerful surroundings usually wrought a complete cure.

After the favorable report of its inspectors the government willingly assumed the hospital, and reimbursed the state for all expenses in fitting up and providing the same. The ladies of Vermont, with most commendable zeal, patriotism and philanthropy, furnished mainly the equipment for beds and other necessities, as well as many luxuries.

The experiment of establishing this hospital proved so successful that similar hospitals were provided in other northern states. Thus was inaugurated in Vermont an example in the healing art, which led to the saving of the lives of thousands of brave men who had given so much to their country.

Reverend J. A. Crawford was chaplain for the hospital.

In March, 1863, the United States authorities, after due examination and investigation with reference to the natural healthfulness of our

climate and the purity of the water that flowed from our mountain springs, caused to be established and erected upon these grounds a general hospital, which was thoroughly officered and equipped for the treatment of the sick and wounded. As originally constructed it would easily accommodate six hundred men. In the summer of 1864, following the advance of our army under General Grant toward Richmond, there were sent here sick and wounded soldiers, so that at one time there were 1,100 patients under treatment. This enormous overflow, beyond the capacity of the hospital proper, was cared for under large tents constructed for hospital purposes. At one time soldiers of every loyal state in the Union were inmates of this hospital. Between the date of its establishment and 1865 over 4,500 sick and wounded soldiers received treatment within its walls, and of this large number but ninety-five died. Twenty-one of these were buried in "Soldiers' lot," purchased and now owned by the government, in Prospect Hill Cemetery. The remains of two have since been removed by friends or relatives, and nineteen now remain whose graves are marked by suitable marble headstones, representing many different states.

A memorial stone has been erected on the site of the Military Hospital, with the following inscription on one side:

Upon this ground during the war for the Union, A. D. 1861-65, ten thousand two hundred volunteers in the 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Vermont regiments and the 1st Vermont light battery encamped and were mustered into the Union service before departing for the field. Upon this ground also four thousand six hundred and sixty-six veterans, survivors of the great struggle, were successively mustered out. In commemoration of their patriotic devotion this monument was erected by the citizens of Vermont, A. D. 1906.

The bronze tablet states that on these grounds were mustered into the United States service 10,200 men. That statement is correct as far as it goes. The organizations mentioned as originally mustered were composed of that number; but there were subsequently recruited, mustered in and sent forward from here 3656 additional men, who were attached to those several organizations named, making a total of 13,856. Further than this, in 1863 Brattleboro became the general rendezvous of military operations within the state, and large numbers of recruits were assembled here from time to time until the close of the war mustered into service.

and sent forward to fill up the ranks of our several regiments in the field. The exact number may never be known.¹

WAR RELIEF

Of the Soldiers' Aid Society, working under the Sanitary Commission, Mrs. M. P. S. Cutts was an efficient and enthusiastic president. Relatives who hastened to sick or dying soldiers, on their arrival in the hospital were received as guests in the homes of the town.

To Company C the ladies furnished undergarments; namely, each, a flannel shirt, flannel drawers, woolen hose, two pocket handkerchiefs, bag containing sewing articles, a havelock.

In 1865 Mrs. Dennie W. Farr was appointed agent of the Sanitary Commission for Windham County.

In addition to fitting out their own boys, and constant service of furnishing food and other comforts for Vermont soldiers moving south through Brattleboro, in the long trains that extended from above Walnut Street to the freight yard below the railroad depot, they had the very personal task and privilege of attentions to the wounded and convalescent, often fifteen hundred or eighteen hundred at a time, in the Military Hospital.

Few surgical supplies were available, there were no trained nurses, the housewives' store of linen was the main dependence for pads and bandages. Quilts had to be made for protection against the cold of the long winters. The work of weekly collections, cutting, sewing and knitting, preparations of broth, jellies and other delicacies was lightened by the inspiration of direct contact with the men.

Recruits were drilled on the Common, and invalided soldiers, able to come as far away from the hospital, were to be seen there, sunning themselves on the long wooden benches, or sauntering along the village streets long after the war was over.

Brattleboro's quota paid for expenses of the war, through selectmen, and outside of all voluntary contributions to agencies of relief, was \$54,848.

A reunion of Vermont soldiers was held in Brattleboro August 17, 18 and 19, 1875. Several hundred were present at the three days' encampment. There were many speakers at the various gatherings, Vice-President Wilson, Honorable William M. Evarts, Senator Edmunds, Judge Asa O. Aldis, General Stannard, General Franklin, Governor Peck and others less distinguished.

¹ Colonel Kittredge Haskins.

CHAPTER LXXI

GOVERNOR FREDERICK HOLBROOK

Frederick Holbrook, son of Deacon John Holbrook, was born in Warehouse Point February 15, 1813, the youngest in the family of ten children. At the age of about sixteen years he was sent to the Berkshire Gymnasium at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, then the best school for boys and young men in the country; here he remained two years in the study of mathematics and the higher English branches. Professor Chester Dewey of Williams College was the principal of the gymnasium and Mark Hopkins, afterwards president of Williams College, was vice-principal. He thus enjoyed the best possible instruction, and with both teachers warm personal friendships were made—friendships which were of value in after life.

It was soon after the young man's return from this school that an interesting incident occurred in his election as captain of the Floodwood company. The captain of the company had resigned, and the young bucks of the village, bent on having a lark, ignored the pompous young lieutenant, who thought he had a cinch on the place and made a grandiloquent speech preliminary to his expected election; and when the first sergeant held out a stovepipe hat and the company marched by to cast in their ballots, it was found that Fred Holbrook, a boy of eighteen was elected by a practically unanimous vote. The election took place in front of the Meeting-House in the West Village.

"I studied up tactics a little," Governor Holbrook said when relating the incident years afterwards, "before the next training day, and so the company whacked around the West Village street and Common, and made out to blunder through some evolutions not commonly done by a militia company. In an aside, he confessed that the captain set out the customary half-barrel of punch, and it was reported that in consequence several of his men went home "badly wounded." After this election he was familiarly known as "Captain Holbrook," even up to the time he became governor.

In the autumn of his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he became interested in the bookstore of Richardson, Lord & Holbrook, remaining there about two years. He became a member of the Handel

and Haydn Society and of Lowell Mason's church choir, and his associations were such that he enjoyed unusual advantages for cultivating his natural musical taste, with the result that for forty years after his return to Brattleboro he was the choir leader of the Centre Church. It was, in fact, not many years before his death that Governor Holbrook appeared before the Brattleboro public as the able and gracious leader of an "Old Folks' " Concert.

At the age of twenty he crossed the Atlantic for the benefit of an extended European tour.

When the young man was twenty-one and the bride a little less than eighteen, he was married to Harriet Goodhue, the daughter of Colonel Joseph Goodhue. It was within three or four years after this time that the change in the family fortunes and the death of his father, Deacon John Holbrook, led Frederick Holbrook to take up in earnest the pursuit to which the years of his mature life were devoted. His natural taste for agriculture had been given practical form by work on his father's farm. During some months spent in Great Britain at the age of twenty he had carefully observed farm methods there, and since his marriage he had taken up the cultivation of two considerable tracts of land by his own hands. He had read widely on agricultural topics, especially their scientific side, and soon began to have a reputation in this direction. He was solicited to write for the agricultural press and, though undertaking the work with hesitation, he finally entered into a contract with *The Albany Cultivator* of Albany and *The New England Farmer* of Boston, both then monthly journals, by which he was to furnish each of them a leading article each month. He studied carefully for the literary side of his work, and consulted his old friend and tutor, Mark Hopkins, as to the best models and other means to be used. His writings were largely copied by the Vermont papers and it was by this means that he first came to public prominence.

For many years he wrote editorial articles for *The Country Gentleman*. Among his agricultural contributions to the Brattleboro papers were the following: In *The Brattleboro Eagle*, September 9, 1853, "Plow Deep, Tiller"; in the same paper, October 28, 1853, "Fall Plowing"; in *The Phoenix* of August 27, 1859, "Cultivation of Corn and Oats."

In the years 1849 and 1850 Governor Holbrook was elected a member of the Vermont State Senate. At the session of 1849 a joint committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of recommending the establishment of a national bureau of agriculture, and Governor Holbrook drew up a memorial to the President and Congress stating in detail the reasons for establishing such a bureau. Those who read that memorial

today will find that it contains in its argument and suggestion the "promise and potency" of substantially all the work which the government has since undertaken in that direction. It attracted much favorable notice, and was followed by a definite recommendation, in President Taylor's annual message of that year, for the formation of such a bureau. This was undoubtedly the primary movement which has led up to the department of agriculture as it exists today.

From the organization of the Vermont State Agricultural Society in 1850 up to the time of his election as governor, Governor Holbrook was the president of the society. Its fairs were held in the several larger towns of the state in rotation, and through his appearance at these exhibitions Governor Holbrook became well known both to the farmers and the public men of the state, so that, by the year 1860, when the war broke out, there were few men "who ever went out of their own door-yards," as the ex-Governor himself expressed it, who did not know him personally through some one or more of the means here suggested. There is probably no doubt, at least, that at the time of his election he had a wider personal acquaintance in the state than has ever been enjoyed by any other Vermont governor.

The Republican convention of 1861 was held at Montpelier in the brick church which stood on the site of the present Bethany (Congregational) Church. The call for it was broad, to fit the patriotic spirit of the time, and embraced "all who are in favor of supporting the Constitution and the Union, and of sustaining the Federal government in its efforts to suppress rebellion and put down treason." It was a mass convention, and its nominating committee brought in, as its state ticket, for governor, Frederick Holbrook of Brattleboro; for lieutenant-governor, Levi Underwood of Burlington; for treasurer, John A. Page of Rutland. This ticket was unanimously nominated and its election by an overwhelming majority followed in September. Governor Holbrook had been a Whig, but at the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks and was a member of the first Republican convention ever held in Vermont. It was conceded that the head of the ticket of 1861 was to come from Windham County, and Governor Holbrook and John E. Butler of Jamaica each had his supporters.

The duties to which the new governor was introduced, upon his inauguration in October, 1861, were such as had fallen to none of his predecessors. The country was in the midst of times when the governor of every loyal state was called upon to act on the most important questions with no precedent and no law to guide him, and with nothing to fall back upon but his own best judgment and the patriotic determination of the

people. In some of the states an element of rank disloyalty had to be fought, but in Vermont, fortunately, there was very little of this spirit to complicate the situation. Governor Holbrook's first official act was to suggest to the Legislature the policy of paying off one-half of the war expenses of the state by direct taxation, and of funding the other half in state bonds, to be paid by those of another generation who would reap equally the benefit of the sacrifices of the time. The Legislature approved this suggestion and enacted laws in conformity with it. The result was that at the close of the war Vermont's debt was less than that of any loyal state in proportion to aid furnished and percentage of population, and was the first state war debt to be paid in full.

Ex-Governor Holbrook recalled with amused satisfaction the dismay with which the state treasurer contemplated the issue of \$1,500,000 of state bonds during the autumn of 1861. That official had no idea that the bonds could be floated at anything like their face value, even if they could be sold at all; other prominent men sympathized in this belief. Governor Holbrook calmly said that he would himself undertake to negotiate the bonds. On his return to Brattleboro he accordingly wrote to his boyhood and lifelong friend, George Baty Blake, the Boston banker, asking him to come to Brattleboro. On his arrival the Governor explained to Mr. Blake the situation, mentioned to him the well-known stability of character of the people of Vermont, the even distribution of wealth among them and their reputation for paying their debts. To all this Mr. Blake assented, and with a letter from the Governor embodying these points he returned to Boston, and within a fortnight had sold the issue at a handsome premium.

In a speech at a Grand Army campfire many years after the close of the war, ex-Governor Holbrook briefly related the part which he had in suggesting to President Lincoln the calling out of a large body of additional men in the early summer of 1862, after the Union reverses in Virginia and when the whole North was in a state of despondency. It is not necessary to repeat the facts about this important war measure, but the incident is mentioned as showing the intimate relations which existed between Mr. Lincoln and Governor Holbrook, and the confidence which the former reposed in the Governor's good judgment. He often urged Governor Holbrook to write to him frankly and fully, saying to him that in Washington he was so surrounded by discordant elements, by self-seekers, by men of half-hearted loyalty, or "secesh" proclivities, as well as by extremists on the other side, that it was difficult to form a clear and correct judgment, and he was, therefore, always glad to hear from the "plain people."

Governor Holbrook's letter suggesting the calling out of 500,000 men was received one Tuesday morning, and as soon as he had read it Mr. Lincoln exclaimed to Secretary Stanton that he had there a solution of the whole difficulty. Provost-Marshal General Draper was immediately dispatched to Vermont to consult with Governor Holbrook, bringing from President Lincoln a request that such an endorsement of the proposed call be formulated as Governor Holbrook and the other loyal governors would be willing to sign. A statement was agreed upon and was signed by Governor Holbrook and by as many other governors as could be seen by General Draper on his way back to Washington, while the assent of others was secured by wire. In a few days came the call for 300,000 three years' men, and later 300,000 nine months' men were called into the field. Although this was nearly three years before the war closed, the act was the beginning of the end.

Under the President's call the nine months' men were to be drafted, but Governor Holbrook protested that a draft would dampen the enthusiasm of the people of Vermont, and by his request the state was allowed to raise its quota by volunteer enlistment.

It was just at this time that Governor Richard Yates sat in the gubernatorial chair of Illinois. He was an intimate friend of Lincoln and had become greatly depressed at the dubious outlook for the northern cause, and had written a despondent letter on the subject to President Lincoln. To this Mr. Lincoln answered by telegraph, in his characteristic way, "Wait a little, Dick, and see the salvation of the Lord." Within a day or two Governor Yates received the call for more volunteers.

Governor Holbrook was elected in 1861 by a Republican majority of 24,167; in 1862 he was reelected by 25,654 majority, serving two full terms during the most trying time of the war. His official residence was at the old Brattleboro House, where Crosby Block now stands, and the days and nights were filled with duties and responsibilities such as the present generation knows nothing of. It required a clear head and a cool heart to steer a straight course, with so many conflicting influences pressing on every side, but the duties of the two years were performed in a way that won for Governor Holbrook the lasting love and respect, not only of the officers and soldiers whom he personally met by the thousand, but of all the loyal people of the state.

Throughout his administration Governor Holbrook incited the people to active loyalty with tongue and pen and in all his intercourse with men. Some of his utterances were epigrammatic and deserve to become historic, as when he wrote, in his Fast Day proclamation, April, 1862, "He has already lived too long who has survived the ruin of his country."

One of the most valuable services performed by Governor Holbrook for the people of Vermont was in securing the establishment of the military hospital at Brattleboro.

It may be said that during Governor Holbrook's administration the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Regiments, and First and Second Batteries of Artillery, the First, Second and Third Companies of Sharpshooters, and the First Vermont Cavalry, all three years' men, besides some twelve hundred recruits to fill vacancies in old regiments, were sent to the field, together with the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments of the nine months' men. When to this it is added that during the war Vermont sent to the front over ten per cent of her total population, including both sexes and all ages, and that she paid her soldiers seven dollars per month throughout their entire service in addition to their pay from the United States, some idea may be formed of the burdens so nobly borne by our people in defense of the Union.

Governor Holbrook's staff during the war consisted of H. H. Baxter of Rutland, S. M. Waite and R. W. Clarke of Brattleboro and Bradley B. Smalley of Burlington, whose duties, in those stirring times, were often of far other than an ornamental character.

On laying down the cares of office Governor Holbrook dropped quietly back into the ranks of private life, taking up the various duties which thus befell him. He kept up his interest in agricultural affairs, and resumed his connection with the firm of Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Company of Boston and Worcester, for whom he had designed agricultural tools on scientific principles. An incident in this connection is worth relating. It was well toward the seventies, and a week of special trial of implements for working the soil had been set by the directors of the New York State Agricultural Society to be held at Utica early in September. Among the prizes offered was a gold medal for a plow to be drawn by three horses abreast, which should turn up stiff clay soil from a furrow a foot deep and ten inches wide, pulverizing it and not laying it over in a slab. Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Company were anxious to win this prize, and sent for Governor Holbrook, who held himself always subject to their call. He had brought the shape of the mould-board of a plow to an exactly mathematical basis, and readily set himself to solve the New York society's problem. A new mould-board was quickly designed and cast, and the plow completed and shipped with all haste to Utica. Mr. Nourse had a skillful plowman, a heavy, brawny man, whom he always employed to hold the plow at any public test; but as fate would have it the weather was excessively hot, the Utica water was very bad, and when the day of the plow trial came the plowman was flat on his back

with a deathly sickness, and both he and Mr. Nourse refused to be consoled. "Never you mind," said the undaunted ex-governor, "I am going to hold the plow myself," and in spite of all protestations, hold it he did. He bought a straw hat, stripped himself to shirt, trousers and boots, seized the handles and began turning the straight, well-pulverized furrows, though the hard clay soil was completely baked by sun and drought, and to do the work required the best efforts of both team and plowman. It quickly became noised over the field that the "War Governor of Vermont" was holding the plow, and the crowd thronged about the testing ground in the broiling sun. They pressed up so closely that there was scarce room for the work, and the committee constantly cried out, "Fall back, gentlemen, fall back and give the Governor a chance to plow out to the ends of his furrows."

The plow is now a relic in Governor Holbrook's family.

Many of the older farmers will recall the Governor's invention of a much earlier date—the "Holbrook plow"—which was a swivel, successfully designed to use on level land and avoid the dead furrows in the center of the field which had been an eyesore and a nuisance under the old method of plowing.

It was during this visit to Utica that ex-Governor Holbrook met ex-Governor Seymour and formed a pleasant acquaintance with him. As they walked through the streets of the city upon some errand Governor Holbrook noticed that Governor Seymour, a man of great affability of manner, was constantly busy with salutations to every sort of people whom he met. When Governor Holbrook mentioned this Governor Seymour replied, "Yes, I always do it; it doesn't cost me anything and it gratifies them." Herein was the secret in large part of his great personal popularity. Of Governor Holbrook also, it may be said, that his native suavity of manner and his courtesy and kindness toward every class of his fellow citizens had not a little to do with the love and esteem in which he was held, and with the loyal support and confidence which was always awarded him. It was Charles K. Field, a friend and companion from boyhood, who said to him after his election as governor: "Why, damn it, Fred, it's that cussed suavity that made you governor. You speak to everybody you meet, but I don't see half of them!"

Another personal attribute not to be overlooked is the caution and conservatism with which he always tempered his ability and energy in every public work. This suggests a shrewd warning which Epaphroditus Seymour, president of the old Brattleboro Bank, gave Mr. Holbrook about the time of his election to the State Senate. Calling him into the bank one day Mr. Seymour said: "I am an older man than you; I foresee that you are likely to receive further public preferment, and I wish to make

one suggestion. You can say almost anything to a man face to face and he will understand you as you mean; but go and put that same thing on paper and it may be construed to mean almost anything. So what I want to say is, be very careful what you put on paper." "This," the Governor said, "I have often remembered, and observance of the caution has proved very beneficial to me."

Governor Holbrook's wife died in September, 1887, after a brief illness. The union of husband and wife had continued for fifty-three years and had been a happy and fortunate one. Mrs. Holbrook was a woman of strong character and of fine presence; on the domestic side it was particularly true of her that "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness." Their home from 1862 was on Walnut Street.

Governor Holbrook was a trustee of the Brattleboro Retreat from 1852 until his death; he was also a trustee of the Vermont Savings Bank from 1856 and its president from 1870 until the time of his death.

In 1875 Governor Holbrook received from President Grant an unsolicited appointment as United States Consul to Odessa, Russia, but he declined it.

He died April 28, 1909, at ninety-six years of age.

Three sons were born to Governor and Mrs. Holbrook:

Franklin Fessenden Holbrook, born March 1, 1837; married September 17, 1861, Anna, daughter of Joel Nourse of Boston. He was military commissioner of Vermont with rank of colonel; after the war, head of the firm of F. F. Holbrook & Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements. He died December 6, 1916. Children:

Frederick. (See p. 977.)

Emerline F., married Edward Cooke Armstrong, professor of Romance languages in Princeton University. A son, Percy.

Harry, died at ten years of age.

Percy, married Mrs. Alice Patton of Kentucky.

Judge William C. Holbrook, born July 14, 1842. (See p. 809.)

John Holbrook, died October 5, 1901, in Pennsylvania where he had lived many years.

The Honorable James M. Tyler wrote of "Governor Holbrook," at the time of his death:

Mr. Holbrook was, in the years of his mature manhood, a man of striking and impressive presence. He was a little more than six feet in height, broad-shouldered, weighed about one hundred and ninety pounds, well-proportioned, erect, dignified, yet unassuming, his head large and perfectly formed, his handsome face always wearing a pleasant smile,

his manner courteous and deferential; but under his affability he carried an unbending will. Some of our citizens well remember his appearance on the street, while governor, as he walked from his home to the executive chamber in the old Brattleboro House on Main Street, as the ideal of manly form and strength and of intellectual vigor.

His was the "simple life." He disliked ostentation, lived plainly but well, loved his garden and believed that his work in it, continued till he was past ninety, prolonged his life.

He was an intense lover of music and for forty years carefully trained the Congregational choir, of which during all that time he was the leader. He was never absent from his place on Sunday while he was governor. He sometimes remarked smilingly to his friends that it was in the choir that he first met Miss Goodhue, who became his wife.

Mr. Holbrook was always deeply interested in agriculture. In early life he worked upon the farm and well knew what was meant by manual labor. A few old men remember him, with coat off, holding the plow and tilling the land through which Oak Street now runs. He invented several plows and many improved devices, and the "Holbrook plow" was known throughout the country.

He was not a learned man in the scholastic meaning of the term, but he was exceedingly well read and well informed. He had no taste for current light literature, but he was fond of poetry, and the leading English and American poets and prose writers were his constant companions. It was a pleasant incident of his old age, when his sight had become dim, that a circle of his lady friends met at his house weekly and read to him Shakespeare, Dickens and other works of his favorite authors. He was master of English composition, having formed his style, as he often said, from his study of Addison. All his letters and public documents were written with ease and elegance, and his commonest conversation was faultless.

Governor Holbrook was for more than half a century a trustee of the Brattleboro Retreat, succeeding his father, Deacon John Holbrook, one of the original trustees. For years he took especial oversight of the farming department. The meadow was an object of great pride with him, for under his direction it was redeemed from a mere swamp and by a system of drainage converted into land of great fertility and productiveness. His interest in the welfare of the institution was intense, and by his wisdom and long experience he rendered it valuable service. His mind was constantly upon the welfare of the patients. It was a common remark of his that the question is "not how cheaply but how well we can provide for them."

CHAPTER LXXII

GENERAL JOHN W. PHELPS

General John W. Phelps. Emancipation Proclamation—Tribute to General Phelps from General Rush W. Hawkins—Mrs. Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps.

Charles Phelps, the great-grandfather of General John Wolcott Phelps, was a lineal descendant of William Phelps, one of the first settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, who afterwards removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was a man of large influence and judge of the first court ever held in that State. Charles Phelps was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, was educated to the profession of the law and settled in Hadley, Massachusetts, when the town was almost a wilderness. From there he removed to Marlboro, then a part of "Cumberland County, New York." He was the first lawyer who ever came to reside within the limits of what is now the state of Vermont. He brought with him two sons, Solomon and Timothy, leaving a third in Massachusetts. Timothy in due time came to be a prominent man and was made sheriff of Cumberland County under the jurisdiction of New York. He stoutly upheld the authority of New York in the quarrel which arose over the "New Hampshire Grants," and it is related that when the superior court of Vermont first went to hold a session in Marlboro, which had been made a half shire, he entered the room and ordered them to disperse by authority of the state of New York. He had two sons, John and Charles, both of whom were lawyers. Charles went to West Townshend, and was the father of Honorable James H. Phelps, a resident of that place, who left a collection of books, manuscripts and journals to the Brooks Library. John removed to Guilford, settling first at or near the center of the town, but removing afterwards to Algiers, where he built the Phelps homestead which still stands on the left as one enters the village from the north. Across the street was his law office, which also is still standing. Whether John Wolcott was born here, or during the family's residence at the center is not certain, but probably at the former place. His birth took place on November 13, 1813.

It may be added that the father of General Phelps was twice married, his first wife being Miss Lucy Lovell of Rockingham, by whom he had

eight children, and who died March 28, 1831, aged fifty-two. Of these the General was the last survivor. A daughter, Lucy, died August 8, 1833, aged sixteen. By his second wife, Mrs. Almira Hart Lincoln, the celebrated teacher and author, whose death took place July, 1884, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, he had two children, Charles Edward and Elmira of Baltimore, the former a judge of one of the courts of that city.

Young Phelps's education began in the public schools of Guilford and Brattleboro, supplemented by a few terms of study in a select school taught in this village by a Mr. Sanborn, where he was fitted for entrance to the United States military academy at West Point. Entering West Point Academy in 1832 he was graduated with the rank of second lieutenant in 1836, a short time before the outbreak of the war with the Creek Indians. Assigned to the Fourth Artillery, for the ensuing two years he took an active part in the operations against the Creeks and Seminoles in Florida. After the war he was put in charge of the emigration of Indians to the West, his quarters being with the Cherokee nation. He had not finished this work when another outbreak in Florida recalled him there, where he remained until the trouble was over. For these services he was promoted to a first lieutenancy and was put in charge of the camp of instruction. This peaceful detail lasted but a few months, for when the Canada border disturbances began, in the fall of 1839, he was sent to Detroit and remained on duty on the border for about three years, serving at Detroit, Fort Mackinac, Fort Brady and Buffalo. From 1842 until 1846 he was on garrison and recruiting duty. He went to Mexico with the first force sent there after the declaration of war, and there won the name of being one of the bravest and most efficient artillery officers in the service. He was at the battle of Monterey, and was stationed before Vera Cruz during the siege of that place in the spring of 1847. Then, under General Williams, he was at the battles of Cerro Gordo, of Contreras and of Molino del Rey, and was present at the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. For gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco he was brevetted captain, but declined the nominal promotion. Three years later, in March, 1850, he received a regular promotion. Meanwhile he served in garrison and was a member of the board appointed by order of Congress to devise a complete set of instructions for siege, garrison, seacoast and mountain artillery. For eight years afterwards he was away from civilization and had the hardest kind of border experiences. His first detail was at Fort Brown, Texas, at a time when border ruffianism was at its height. Military duty there consisted of unrelenting vigilance and frequent raids upon schemers and cutthroats, whose ambition looked only to the overthrow of government authority

that they might hold the newly acquired country under a rule of terror. To this end a filibustering expedition was organized and acquired strong headway. Captain Phelps distinguished himself by moving against it with his little force and overthrowing it. In 1855 he marched from Fort Brown to San Antonio, with orders to suppress lawlessness along the route and at San Antonio. This march was successful, and for a few months afterwards he was given a respite as a member of the Artillery Board at Fortress Monroe. In 1857, however, he went again on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, and accompanied the Utah expedition of 1857, under General Albert Sidney Johnston, as chief of artillery; but becoming dissatisfied with the course pursued by Buchanan's administration in its conduct of affairs in that territory, he resigned November 2, 1859, after an active military service of nearly twenty-three years.

He then took up his residence in Brattleboro, but his period of retirement to civil life was destined to be brief. Bitter in his hatred of slavery—an institution whose ruling oligarchy, as he had come to see it, virtually controlled the government—he looked with eager interest upon the steps which led to the outbreak of the slaveholders' rebellion.

When Vermont raised her regiment of three months' volunteers in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops, Captain Phelps was commissioned a colonel of volunteers (May 2, 1861) and given command of the regiment. "He was not only a trained soldier, but a man of most humane sympathies. The affection he so frequently expressed for the men of his regiment they soon realized to be perfectly sincere, and after two months' service under him there was not a man who would not have risked his own life to save that of Colonel Phelps."¹ Joining General Butler's command at Hampton Roads, May 23, Colonel Phelps, himself on foot as well as other officers, marched the regiment into the town of Hampton, Virginia, making the first reconnoissance upon Virginian soil by United States troops, and distinguished himself by taking possession of Newport News. It was here he received his commission as brigadier-general, dated November 17, 1861. Accompanying Butler's expedition to the Gulf of Mexico, shortly after, he took possession of Ship Island, where, December 4, 1861, he issued his famous proclamation to the loyal citizens of the Southwest, in which he declared slavery incompatible with free institutions and free labor and its overthrow the end and aim of our government. This pronouncement, though it caused a feeling of amazement and dissatisfaction not only in official quarters but throughout the country generally, both South and North, was a noteworthy forerunner and prophecy of that other proclamation, from a higher authority, which two years later declared liberty to four million slaves. The public sentiment of the

¹ Honorable Roswell Farnham.

country was not prepared for such a policy as announced. General Phelps was two years ahead of the times. We give in full below this interesting historical document:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLESEX BRIGADE,
SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI, Dec. 4, 1861.

To the Loyal Citizens of the Southwest:

Without any desire of my own, but contrary to my private inclination, I again find myself among you as a military officer of the government. A proper respect for my fellow countrymen renders it not out of place that I should make known to you the motives and principles by which my command will be governed.

We believe that every state that has been admitted as a slave state into the Union since the adoption of the constitution has been so admitted in direct violation of that constitution. We believe that the slave states which existed as such at the adoption of our constitution are, by becoming parties to that compact, under the highest obligations of honor and morality to abolish slavery. It is our conviction that monopolies are as destructive as competition is conservative of the principles and vitalities of republican government; that slave labor is a monopoly which excludes free labor and competition; the slaves are kept in comparative idleness and ease in a fertile half of our arable national territory, while free white laborers, constantly augmenting in numbers from Europe, are confined to the other half, and are often distressed by want; that the free labor of the North has more need of expansion into the Southern states, from which it is virtually excluded, than slavery had into Texas in 1846; that free labor is essential to free institutions; that these institutions are naturally better adapted and more congenial to the Anglo-Saxon race than are the despotic tendencies of slavery; and, finally, that the dominant political principles of this North American continent, so long as the Caucasian race continues to flow in upon us from Europe, must needs be those of free institutions and free government. Any obstruction to the progress of that form of government in the United States must inevitably be attended with discord and war.

Slavery, from the condition of a universally recognized social and moral evil, has become at length a political institution, demanding political recognition. It demands rights to the exclusion and annihilation of those rights which are insured to us by the constitution; and we must choose between them which we will have, for we cannot have both. The constitution was made for free men, not for slaves. Slavery as a social evil might for a time be tolerated and endured, but as a political institution

it becomes imperious and exacting, controlling, like a dread necessity, all whom circumstances have compelled to live under its sway, hampering their action, and thus impeding our national progress. As a political institution it could exist as a coordinate part only of two forms of government, namely, the despotic and the free; and it could exist under a free government only where public sentiment, in the most unrestricted exercise of a robust freedom, leading to extravagance and licentiousness, had swayed the thoughts and habits of the people beyond the bounds and limits of their own moderate constitutional provisions. It could exist under a free government only where the people, in a period of unreasoning extravagance, had permitted popular clamor to overcome public reason, and had attempted the impossibility of setting up permanently, as a political institution, a social evil which is opposed to moral law.

By reverting to the history of the past, we find that one of the most destructive wars on record—that of the French revolution—was originated by the attempt to give political character to an institution which was not susceptible of political character. The church, by being endowed with political power, with its convents, its schools, its immense landed wealth, its associations, secret and open, became the ruling power of the state, and thus occasioned a war of more strife and bloodshed, probably, than any other war which has desolated the earth. Slavery is still less susceptible of political character than was the church. It is as fit at this moment for the lumber-room of the past as was in 1793 the monastery, the landed wealth, the exclusive privilege, etc., of the Catholic Church in France.

It behooves us to consider, as a self-governing people, bred and reared and practiced in the habits of self-government, whether we cannot, whether we ought not to, revolutionize slavery out of existence, without the necessity of arms like that of the French revolution. Indeed, we feel assured that the moment slavery is abolished, from that moment our Southern brethren—every ten of whom have probably seven relatives at the North—would emerge from a hateful delirium. From that moment, relieved from imaginary terrors, their days would become happy and their nights peaceful and free from alarm; the aggregate amount of labor, under the new stimulus of fair competition, becomes greater day by day; property rises in value, invigorating influences succeed to stagnation, degeneracy and decay; and union, harmony and peace—to which we have so long been strangers—become restored, and bind us again in the bonds of amity and friendship, as when we first began our national career under our glorious government of 1789.

Why do the leaders of the rebellion seek to change the form of our ancient government? Is it because the growth of the African element of

your population has come at length to render a change necessary? Will you permit the free government under which you have thus far lived, and which is so well suited for the development of true manhood, to be altered to a narrow and belittling despotism in order to adapt it to the necessities of ignorant slaves and the requirements of their proud and aristocratic owners? Will the laboring men of the South bend their necks to the same yoke that is suited to the slave? We think not. We may safely answer that the time has not arrived when our Southern brethren, for the mere sake of keeping Africans in slavery, will abandon their long-cherished free institutions and enslave themselves. It is the conviction of my command as a part of the national forces of the United States that labor—manual labor—is inherently noble; that it cannot be systematically degraded by any nation without undermining its peace, happiness and power; that free labor is the granite basis on which free institutions must rest; that it is the right, the capital, the inheritance, the hope of the poor man everywhere; that it is especially the right of five millions of our fellow countrymen in the slave states, as well as of four millions of Africans there, and all our efforts therefore, however small or great, whether directed against the interference of governments abroad or against rebellious combinations at home, shall be for free labor. Our motto and our standard shall be here and everywhere, and on all occasions "Free labor and workingmen's rights." It is on this basis, and this basis alone, that our munificent government—the asylum of the nations—can be perpetuated and preserved.

J. W. PHELPS,

Brigadier General Volunteers Commanding.

While stationed at Ship Island General Phelps coöperated with Commodore Farragut in the capture of the forts below New Orleans and of the city, after which he was stationed some ten miles above the city, at Carrollton, where he was the first to organize negro slaves as soldiers. For this act he was declared an outlaw by the rebel authorities. As indicating the character of the man and the bitterness with which he was hated by the rebels of that section, the story is told that General Butler, when upon one occasion remonstrated with for carelessness in exposing his person to the risk of assassination while going about upon his various duties as commander of the department, dryly remarked that the rebels would never assassinate him while Phelps stood next in command!

It is natural to suppose that General Phelps, as a graduate of West Point, felt more or less antipathy to Butler from the first; at all events their views upon the slavery question, and the proper manner of treating

the "contrabands" were at variance, and Phelps's naturally intolerant spirit chafed at what he considered the folly of the policy pursued by Butler and the authorities at Washington. In the controversy which followed General Phelps's efforts to enlist and arm the negroes who flocked to his lines, the ability and foresight which characterized him are well displayed. After repeated attempts to obtain permission to organize colored troops he at length wrote to the adjutant-general of the department as follows, at the same time tendering his resignation :

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 1862.

CAPTAIN R. S. DAVIS, *A. A. A. General*:

Sir—I enclose herewith requisitions for arms, accoutrements, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc., for three regiments of Africans, which I propose to raise for the defense of this point. The location is swampy and unhealthy, and our men are dying at the rate of two or three a day. The Southern loyalists are willing, as I understand, to furnish their share of the tax for the support of the war; but they should also furnish their quota of men; which they have not thus far done. An opportunity now offers of supplying the deficiency, and it is not safe to neglect opportunities in war. I think that, with the proper facilities, I could raise the three regiments proposed in a short time, without holding out any inducements or offering any reward. I have now upwards of three hundred Africans, organized into five companies, who are willing and ready to show their devotion to our cause in any way that it may be put to the test. They are willing to submit to anything rather than slavery.

Society in the South seems on the point of dissolution, and the best way to prevent the African from becoming instrumental in a general state of anarchy is to enlist him in the cause of the republic. If we neglect his services, any petty military chieftain, by offering him freedom, can have them for the purpose of robbery and plunder. It is for the interests of the South as well as the North that the African should be permitted to offer his block for the temple of freedom. Sentiments unworthy of the man of the present day, worthy only of another Cain, could prevent such an offer from being accepted. I would recommend that the cadet graduates of the present year should be sent to South Carolina and this point to organize and discipline our African levies, and that the more promising non-commissioned officers and privates of the army be appointed as company officers to command them. Prompt and energetic efforts in this direction would probably accomplish more towards a speedy termination of the war, and an early restoration of

peace and amity, than any other course which could be adopted. I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, *Brigadier-General.*

To this application General Butler responded that he had no authority to enlist colored soldiers, and, refusing to accept his resignation, ordered him to set the negroes at work on the fortifications and doing camp duty. General Phelps's persistency at length induced a final appeal to the authorities at Washington, which resulted in his resignation being accepted August 21, 1862.

General Phelps returned to Brattleboro, where he remained until the following winter. The rapid progress of events had by this time prepared the country for President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, and made manifest the absolute necessity of doing the very thing that General Phelps had been censured for attempting and prevented from carrying out—namely, increasing our armies by organizing and arming the freedmen. In December, 1862, on the occasion of a visit of Governor Holbrook and staff to Washington to arrange for the establishment of military hospitals in Vermont, General Phelps accompanied them, and at the end of an interview with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, both of whom spoke in the highest terms of the General's military ability and personal character, Mr. Lincoln directed that a commission as major-general of volunteers be made out and given to General Phelps—the understanding being that he was to hold this commission as chief officer in command of the black troops. A few days later Governor Holbrook was surprised to see General Phelps back in Brattleboro, and upon inquiring of him as to what this meant the General said that, when it came to the arrangement of details, he had insisted on certain things which Mr. Lincoln did not see fit to grant, and he had therefore thrown up his commission and returned home. From this time on he was always severe and even bitter in his estimate of Mr. Lincoln, regarding him in that urgency as a timeserver.

He was admitted to the bar in September, 1863.

His private life was spotless. From his boyhood to his death there was nothing which even savored of vice, dishonesty or impurity. Always a disbeliever in secret societies, his hatred of such institutions, from Freemasonry down to college societies, amounted in his later years to a monomania. In his mind every theme of thought or conversation led almost inevitably to this topic or to the way in which he conceived our modern society to be honeycombed and undermined by the malign influence of Freemasonry.

Besides a work on secret societies, which he translated from the French, he was the reputed author of a volume entitled "Sibylline Leaves," published by Joseph Steen in 1858. Other works were a book designed for the young on "Good Behavior,"¹ and a work on "Madagascar." He was one of the leading officers of the Vermont Historical Society, and wrote the history of Guilford for Miss Hemenway's "Historical Gazetteer." He was also an occasional contributor to the leading literary, educational and scientific periodicals of the day. He was deeply interested in educational matters, and for several years was president of the Vermont Teachers' Association. His prominence as an anti-Mason led to his becoming the nominee for president in 1880.

April 30, 1883, in the seventieth year of his age, he was married to Mrs. Anna B. Davis, daughter of Thomas and Susan Mattoon of Northfield. A son, John W., married Grace Joselyn Sankey and they have a daughter, Victoria.

For nearly a year prior to his death, February 5, 1885, General Phelps lived with his wife and child in the house in Guilford where his death took place. During that time he took an active interest in the affairs of that community and kept up an almost ceaseless literary activity. He was an earnest advocate of the metric system, and one evening just before his death delivered an interesting and instructive lecture in the village school-house on weights and measures. Among his latest papers and memoranda was found a list of questions on the same subject for the school children.

A TRIBUTE TO GENERAL PHELPS FROM AN INTIMATE MILITARY FRIEND

To the Editor of *The New York Times*:

General John W. Phelps of Vermont, whose death was announced in your issue of this morning, was one of the most notable officers of the army. He was an accomplished soldier of the highest and best type, a patriotic citizen with an unblemished reputation, a scholar well versed in mathematics, science, history, theology, several of the dead and four or five of the living languages. As a soldier he was all that the best authorities demand, and even more, for it might be said of him that he possessed an inner sense of duty which no written formula could prescribe.

It was his faithful care, intelligence and attention to his whole duty as a commanding officer, which made his command one of the best-disciplined, best-drilled and most efficient in the whole army. He was not much of a believer in the extra-unofficial-off-duty dress parade business

¹ I. N. Choynski, antiquarian bookseller of San Francisco, ordered 1000 copies of "Good Behavior" and Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson (of the Thompson Trust Fund) 1200 copies to send South, in 1881.

which to many officers who were mere poseurs seemed to be of so very much importance. Neither was he a martinet. He had the rare good sense to accept the volunteer army for exactly what it was. He weighed its defects and measured its virtues, and governed the performance of his duties accordingly. He knew he could trust its patriotic sense of duty to imitate a good example, and its willingness to follow where it could not be driven; and there never was a commanding officer more implicitly obeyed or more confidently trusted. It was my good fortune to have been ordered to his command at Newport News, Virginia, soon after the breaking out of the rebellion in the spring of 1861. When I reported to him with my regiment, I was given to understand that we were engaged in a most serious undertaking, involving as it did the national life, and that we could only hope to overcome our foes by taking advantage of all our resources (he was the first to urge the organization of negro troops) and moulding our raw material into a well-disciplined army; that the accomplishment of the latter was the immediate work in hand; and work he made of it, such as many of us had never dreamed of before; but we saw the necessity for labor and the good sense involved in his orders and criticisms, and all worked with a will, officers and men, to reward the great industry of a commander who had won our affection, admiration and deep respect.

We went to him as children go to a school, and left him after three months' tuition a thoroughly well-disciplined regiment, of whose after record he was justly proud. To that kind-hearted, quaint, honest old man, with his perfect sense of justice, the officers and men of my regiment owe a debt of gratitude which can only be effaced from their memories when the last survivor of that command shall have passed away. This little statement, inadequate as it is, is the tribute I bring to the grave of an honored friend of a quarter of a century. I could not do less; I wish I could do more. Take him for all in all, I have never known a man so free from the hypocrisies, sins and vices which make humanity despicable as was John W. Phelps.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

New York, February 3, 1885.

Mrs. Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps was born in Berlin, Connecticut, July 15, 1793, the daughter of Samuel and Lydia Hinsdale Hart, and the youngest of seventeen children, one of whom was Mrs. Emma Willard.

She married, first, in 1817, Simeon Lincoln of Hartford, an educator, who died in 1823. After his death she was associated with Mrs. Willard in her seminary in Troy. Judge John Phelps had a daughter in that school and through that medium became interested in Mrs. Lincoln.

She married Judge Phelps in 1831, and they lived in Guilford five years before coming to Brattleboro. In 1838 she took charge of a school in West Chester, Pennsylvania; from there, in 1841, she went to the Patapsco Institute, Ellicott City, Maryland.

Mr. Phelps died in 1849, and Mrs. Phelps became head of the school in 1856. She was the second woman elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The following are her publications: Familiar Lectures on Botany. Dictionary of Chemistry. Botany for Beginners. Geology for Beginners. Chemistry for Beginners. Lectures on Natural Philosophy. The Female Student, or Lectures to Young Ladies on Female Education. Lectures on Chemistry. Hours with My Pupils. The tales, Caroline Westerly, Ida Norman, Christian Household.

She edited "Our Country in its Relation to the Past, Present and Future" (1865) for the benefit of Christian and Sanitary Commissions. Her manual of botany attained a circulation of more than one million copies.

CHAPTER LXXIII

FURTHER WAR RECORDS

Further Records. Colonel William Austine—Colonel William Cune Holbrook—Colonel Herbert Edward Taylor—Colonel George White Hooker—Colonel Nathaniel C. Sawyer—Doctor George F. Gale—Doctor Charles P. Frost—Doctor Benjamin Ketchum—Colonel John Hunt—George E. Greene.
The Navy. Commodore Theodore P. Greene.

COLONEL WILLIAM AUSTINE

Colonel William Austine was born in Stonington, Connecticut, January, 1815, his name being William A. Brown; on account of some litigation, his name was changed to William Austine soon after his enlistment in the army.

He was appointed cadet from Connecticut to West Point September 1, 1833, and graduated July 1, 1838. Immediately after graduation he was appointed second lieutenant of the Second Dragoons, in which regiment he remained until November, 1839; at that time he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and assigned to the Third Artillery, a regiment distinguished for the number of its officers who became famous in the Civil War.

He served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians from 1838 to 1842 as adjutant of the Third Artillery; he was at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, from 1842 to 1846. During the war with Mexico he took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, the capture of San Antonio, in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco, as well as in the skirmish of Amazoque.

For signal ability and gallantry in this campaign he was promoted to be captain of the Third Artillery, August 13, 1847, and a short time afterwards given the rank of brevet major.

After the Mexican war he was in garrison at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, for several years, with the exception of a short time in Florida during the Indian hostilities of 1849 and 1850. Later he was stationed at Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, and Fort Wood, New York. On account of ill health he was granted leave of absence from 1854 to 1861, and spent part of that time in travel in Europe.



COLONEL WILLIAM AUSTINE



COLONEL GEORGE W. HOOKER



COLONEL JOHN STEELE TYLER



COLONEL ADDISON BROWN



COLONEL N. C. SAWYER



COLONEL WILLIAM C. HOLBROOK



EX-GOVERNOR HOLBROOK

In 1861 he assumed active duty in the garrison at San Francisco harbor, where he was appointed major of the Third Artillery; his services here were performed with great ability and warmly commended by the department at Washington.

He retired from active service in 1862, but continued to serve as superintendent of the mustering and volunteer recruiting service of Vermont at Burlington for three months after his discharge, and was in Brattleboro in the same line of duty until November, 1866.

September, 1865, he was given the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, and brevet colonel for long and faithful service.

Colonel Austine never married.

After his retirement from army life he lived at the Brooks House, Brattleboro, until his death September 4, 1904. He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, his commission from President Roosevelt bearing the date of May 23, 1904.

The will of Colonel William Austine made special bequests amounting to about \$160,000. The principal beneficiary and residuary legatee was Howard M. Eustis of Mobile, Alabama, a nephew, who was Colonel Austine's nearest relative. The public bequests included \$50,000 to the town of Brattleboro, in trust, for the establishment of a hospital "for the temporary treatment of strangers or local residents peculiarly situated." His will provided for the erection and governing of the hospital by five trustees, all residents of the town, three of them to be reputable physicians. The first selectman of the town was to be also a member of the board, of which he desired Doctor George F. Gale to be president, with Doctor A. I. Miller, Doctor George R. Anderson, Colonel Charles A. Miles and George C. Averill as other members, and they were empowered to fill any vacancies that might occur. Ten thousand dollars was willed in trust to the prudential committee of the school district Number 2 for a permanent fund, the income of which was to be given each year to the best scholar in the graduating class of the High School. The sum of \$5000 in permanent fund was left for the benefit of indigent women and girls of St. Michael's parish of the Episcopal Church in Brattleboro, to be expended under the direction of Miss Clara M. Gale, Mrs. C. A. Miles and Miss Laura Pentland.

An interesting journal, kept by Colonel Austine during the Mexican War from February 28, 1847, to July 25, 1848, is now in the Brooks Library.

COLONEL WILLIAM CUNE HOLBROOK

Colonel William Cune Holbrook was born July 14, 1842, and was educated at the village schools of Brattleboro; while a mere boy, he went as a clerk to Boston and there joined the "Tigers," a noted military company.

He returned to Brattleboro at nineteen, and assisted in raising Company F, Fourth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, going to the front as first lieutenant of the company, and soon afterwards was appointed adjutant. Subsequently, August, 1862, he was commissioned major of the Seventh Regiment, which position he held until he was sent to the Department of the Gulf.

After the death of Colonel Roberts of the Seventh, he was commissioned colonel, which position he held until the close of the war. He was, with one exception, the youngest colonel in the United States Army, being a few weeks over twenty at the time of his commission.

His regiment was stationed at Fort Pensacola and Fort Parrancas adjoining and Colonel Holbrook was afterwards in command of the northern district of Florida. He also served as brigadier-commander of the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps.

He actively participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Baton Rouge, Jackson's Bridge, Gonzales Station, Spanish Fort, Blakely, Whistler and Mobile. The Seventh Regiment was part of the land force participating with Admiral Farragut in the capture of Mobile.

In 1882 he published a history of the Seventh Regiment.

At the close of the war he returned to Brattleboro and entered the Harvard Law School; he was graduated in 1869, and immediately began the practice of law in New York City. In 1895 he was appointed judge of the Court of Special Sessions.

He married, January 17, 1872, Anna M. Chalmers, daughter of Doctor Thomas and Margaret Chalmers, who died September 29, 1898. He died March 25, 1904.

Children:

Margaret C., married June 15, 1903, John K. Clark, a graduate of Yale College and a lawyer in New York. Children: Anna, John, Marion, William, Holbrook, Margaret, Maxwell.

Marion Goodhue, born July 20, 1880; died November 23, 1904.

REVEREND CHALMERS, born July 5, 1887; graduated from Yale, 1910; graduated from Union Theological Seminary in New York, 1913; married May 13, 1912, Rachel Morton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Morton of New York. He was ordained in 1913, and has been pastor of the Congregational Church, Deerfield, New Hampshire, 1913, and of Cheshire, Connecticut.

Richard Knowlton, died January 28, 1876.

COLONEL HERBERT EDWARD TAYLOR

Colonel Herbert Edward Taylor was born in Guilford, Vermont, October 13, 1837, the son of Jeremiah and Mary (Edwards) Taylor. He

came of Revolutionary stock, his ancestors moving to Vermont from Rhode Island. He was a great-grandson of Captain John Stowell of Guilford, who commanded a company of men from that town in Seth Warner's regiment at the battle of Bennington. He attended the schools of his native town, the Wilmington High School and the Powers Institute at Bernardston, Massachusetts, and in the late fifties taught near Moline, Illinois, for about two years.

At the breaking out of the war he was promised a commission if he would enlist in an Illinois regiment, but he preferred to enlist from his native state. He returned to Guilford and enlisted as a private in Company F, Fourth Vermont Infantry, August 31, 1861, and was mustered into service at Brattleboro, September 21 of that year. He was soon promoted to the rank of sergeant, and when wounded had been promised further promotion. He participated in every engagement in which his company took part up to and including the battle of the Wilderness, in which he was seriously wounded. Struck in the back and wounded by a piece of shell May 5, 1864, he was sent to a field hospital, and it was thought best to send him home without trying to remove the piece of iron. Doctor Gale of Brattleboro located and removed the jagged piece of iron some time after the war.

Colonel Taylor took part in the engagements at Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Funkstown, Rappahannock and the Wilderness. He was brought back to his home in Guilford on a stretcher, and it was believed by the army surgeons that he could not live, but the spring of 1865 found him sufficiently recovered to engage in the clothing business, buying out H. A. Goodrich, in which business he continued until 1875. Colonel Taylor's store was located at first where the Brattleboro Savings Bank is.

He received his rank of colonel as an aid on the staff of Governor William P. Dillingham, in 1888. Colonel Taylor was a captain and provost-marshal of the Vermont National Guard from 1886 to 1888, and in the latter year was elected department commander of the Vermont Grand Army of the Republic. For many years he was a trustee of the Soldiers' Home at Bennington, holding the position at the time of his death.

From the time he went out of the clothing business in 1876 Colonel Taylor almost continually held some public office until 1887, when he engaged in the insurance business with his brother, J. G. Taylor, and in 1893 with his son, L. D. Taylor. In 1900 H. E. Taylor & Son bought out A. W. Childs & Company. From 1879 to 1885 he was deputy collector of internal revenue for the district of Vermont, was appointed deputy sheriff for Windham County in 1886, and was tax collector for Brattleboro

for five successive terms, from 1885 to 1889. He was appointed door-keeper of the House of Representatives in the Vermont Legislature of 1888 and the following year received an appointment as special inspector of customs, with headquarters at St. Albans. While holding this position Colonel Taylor was actively interested in the apprehension of smugglers, and much of his time was devoted to apprehending Chinese attempting to cross the Canadian border into the United States. He resigned this position November 1, 1893.

He was appointed postmaster of Brattleboro March 14, 1904, following the death of Doctor D. P. Webster, and a reappointment was given him May 1, 1908. He was a member of Sedgwick Post, and was the second commander of that organization. He had filled all the offices of the post and was a faithful attendant at the national encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Colonel Taylor served as aid on the staffs of different national commanders. He was a familiar figure at these national gatherings of Union veterans and had taken an active part in the deliberations of various encampments for a number of years.

In Masonic circles Colonel Taylor had taken an active part, and he was one of the corporators of the Masonic Building Association. He was a member of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the First Universalist Church of Brattleboro.

Colonel Taylor married October 7, 1867, Emeline, daughter of Stephen and Electa (Sargent) Dutton of Dummerston, who died February 8, 1877.

A son, Linn D. Taylor, born February 6, 1869, married October 5, 1892, Minnie A., daughter of Doctor David P. Dearborn. Their son, Brainerd D. Taylor, was born January 9, 1894.

COLONEL GEORGE WHITE HOOKER

Colonel George White Hooker was born in Salem, New York, February 6, 1838, of English descent, his parents being Samuel and Esther (White) Hooker. When an infant he was taken to Londonderry and was brought up in the family of his mother, attending the common schools in that town, and afterwards supplementing his education with a course in the West River Academy. After working as clerk in the towns of Jamaica, Londonderry and Bellows Falls, young Hooker, in 1860, entered the employ of W. & J. Flint of Boston, dealers in teas and coffees, and acted as traveling salesman for that concern until the outbreak of the Civil War.

Colonel Hooker enlisted as private in Company F, Fourth Vermont

Regiment, September 16, 1861, under Colonel Edwin H. Stoughton, who was the youngest officer to take a regiment from Vermont. The regiment was mustered in at Brattleboro, September 20, started for Washington the next day, and five days later joined the other Vermont troops in Virginia at Camp Advance. Colonel Hooker was promoted to sergeant-major a few days after his enlistment, and in April of the next year was made second lieutenant of Company E, being promoted to first lieutenant the following August, and holding this rank all through the Peninsular campaign. He was present in action at Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage's Station and White Oak Swamp, Virginia, Crampton's Gap, South Mountain and Antietam, Maryland. At the first battle of Fredericksburg Colonel Hooker served as aid-de-camp on the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, and also acted as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Brigadier-General Edwin H. Stoughton commanding the Second Vermont Brigade at Fairfax Court House. When Brigadier-General Stannard assumed command of this brigade, Colonel Hooker was assigned to his staff and served in this position through the three days' fighting at the battle of Gettysburg. For gallantry in action at Gettysburg he was recommended for promotion to captain and assistant adjutant-general.

In the campaign of 1864 he was adjutant-general of the First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, and led nine regiments into battle at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, where he was severely wounded five times, twice in the legs, twice in the body, and once through the left shoulder, the last wound shattering the collar bone and leaving the subclavian artery entirely bare. Upon his recovery Colonel Hooker was assigned to duty in the Third Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, and served in the trenches in front of Richmond with the First Brigade of this division. On the morning of the capture of the city of Richmond, the organization of the leading column of the Union troops was in charge of Colonel Hooker, who did not fail to "put the Vermonters ahead."

After the surrender of the rebel capital, Colonel Hooker's division comprised all the troops in and about Richmond. Later he was ordered to Charleston, South Carolina, as adjutant-general of that department, but, as the war had closed, he tendered his resignation, although it was twice refused.

Colonel Hooker probably received more wounds than any other Vermont officer in any section except Colonel Edward C. Carter, and is said by his comrades to have been one of the bravest soldiers that ever lived. He received a medal of honor from Congress for distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of South Mountain, where he captured a whole

Confederate regiment with four companies. He had been ordered by General Stoughton to take the four companies, and flank and capture a Confederate battery which had given much annoyance. On the way to the battery Colonel Hooker, then a lieutenant, was some distance ahead of his men and came suddenly upon the rebels. Without any parley the Confederate colonel handed his sword to Lieutenant Hooker, and surrendered before the Union companies came in sight. On his way back Colonel Hooker was ordered by a Pennsylvania general to deliver the prisoners to him; he refused, and after some words Colonel Hooker told the Pennsylvania commander that he couldn't take the prisoners away from these four companies of Vermonters with his whole brigade.

At the close of the war Colonel Hooker traveled through the eastern and western states in the interests of Carr, Chase & Raymond, wholesale grocers, and later became junior partner of the firm of William A. Belden & Company, bankers and brokers, which was organized in 1868 and did a successful business in New York for years. He came to Brattleboro to make his home in 1876.

In 1876 he was appointed chief of staff with the rank of colonel by Governor Proctor. In 1880 he was delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention in Chicago and the same year was chosen a member of the National Republican Committee; by the latter body he was chosen a member of the executive board and was made its assistant secretary, having charge of the presidential campaign in 1880, with Governor Marshall Jewell and S. W. Dorsey. His department of labor comprised the eastern states and New York. In 1886 he contested the nomination for congressman from the second district with General W. W. Grout.

Colonel Hooker was elected sergeant-at-arms at the beginning of the forty-seventh Congress. In 1880 he was chosen to represent Brattleboro in the State Legislature and was reelected in 1882. During his first term he was unanimously elected judge-advocate-general and in his second term was made chairman of the ways and means committee, working hard in the interests of a corporation tax bill. Colonel Hooker served Brattleboro locally as selectman, bailiff and road commissioner, and was closely identified with all the interests of the community.

He served twice as department commander of the Grand Army and declined the nomination of a third term, an almost unheard-of honor. He had been president of the Vermont Agricultural Society, the Vermont Horse Breeders' Association and had held the office of president of the Valley Fair Association from its formation in 1886. Colonel Hooker was instrumental in forming the association and raised most of the subscriptions for stock. Every year he gave the fair his personal supervision,

and he delighted to claim that the bright skies which nearly always favored the association were due to an arrangement which he had with the "clerk of the weather." In fact, "Hooker weather" came to be synonymous with sunshine.

Colonel Hooker was a regular attendant at the Universalist Church and a member of the West River Lodge, F. and A. M., of Londonderry.

During the last years of his life he was actively interested in the Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Overall Company.

Colonel Hooker married January 28, 1868, Minna G., daughter of James and Love (Ryan) Fisk of Brattleboro.

Their son:

JAMES FISK HOOKER, born in New York City May 1, 1873, prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy; and graduated from Yale College with the degree of B.A. in 1895; studied at the Columbia Law School and at the New York Law School; was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1897 and to the New York bar in 1900, and practiced in Springfield and New York, at the latter place as assistant to District Attorney Asa Bird Gardner. In 1901 he began practicing in Brattleboro with Robert C. Bacon, the firm being Bacon & Hooker.

He was delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1904; chairman of the Republican town committee; president of the Republican League of Vermont; chairman of Brattleboro's selectmen for two terms; president of Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Overall Company.

He married December 30, 1902, Anna Maud Essex, daughter of Professor Ed Charles Essex of London. Children: Abby; Katherine; Minna; James Fisk, born in April, 1913.

The family moved to Schenectady, New York, in 1909.

COLONEL NATHANIEL CHANDLER SAWYER

Colonel Nathaniel Chandler Sawyer was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, August 15, 1822, a son of Esquire Ezra and Eliza H. Sawyer, his father being one of the prominent men in the town. He attended school in Lancaster, and when still a boy moved with his parents to South Lancaster, now known as Clinton. He continued his studies in the schools of that town until his graduation, when he took up his life work, that of an accountant, remaining in Clinton until his marriage, March 4, 1856, to Martha Palmer, born April 8, 1835, in Hallowell, a daughter of Nathaniel Palmer of Clinton, when he came to Brattleboro and began work for Fisk & Cheney's Canadian Express. Soon afterwards he took a position as teller in the First National Bank.

When the war broke out Mr. Sawyer wished to enlist, but the bank officers wanted him to stay at home, and they paid for a substitute to go in his stead. Then came Lincoln's call for 500,000 more men, and Mr. Sawyer laid down the pen, paid the bank the money they had given his substitute and enlisted July 21, 1863. He was major and paymaster of the United States Volunteers, his commission being signed by President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. He was stationed in Washington and was accompanied there by Mrs. Sawyer, who also did valiant duty during the war. Living expenses were so high in Washington that they were compelled to live in Baltimore, and the secessionist feeling was so strong in that city that Mr. Sawyer was compelled to dress in civilian attire instead of in the uniform of his country. While stationed in Washington he disbursed more than \$3,000,000 to the men of General Sheridan's army. On March 13, 1865, he was breveted lieutenant-colonel of United States Volunteers for conspicuous bravery and meritorious service in rescuing a pay trunk, containing \$250,000, from Mosby's band of guerrillas. Shortly after this he was ordered to the Pacific coast and, with Mrs. Sawyer, made the trip by the Isthmus of Panama.

On reaching San Francisco he was ordered to pay the soldiers in many of the western forts. The work was particularly hard and dangerous, not only because the Confederates were dangerous enemies, but the Indians had taken advantage of the country's difficulties and were upon the warpath. Mr. Sawyer traveled from fort to fort, through all sorts of adverse weather and many dangers, and never faltered in his work for his country. On July 20, 1866, he was mustered out of service.

He returned to Brattleboro and once more entered the employ of the bank, where he remained until the institution was wrecked, in 1881. In 1883 he went to Washington as a clerk in the pension bureau, and became special examiner for the bureau and held that position until removed for political reasons by President Cleveland. He was again appointed to the bureau during President McKinley's administration. In 1907, his health being so poor that it was impossible for him to remain in Washington, he went to Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he lived until September 28, 1909, when he and Mrs. Sawyer came back to Brattleboro, which had been the home of their younger days, and here he died October 25, 1910. Mrs. Sawyer died December 3, 1919.

He was a staunch Republican, who kept informed of political developments and current events as long as he was able to read the daily papers, when Mrs. Sawyer with an equal mind for public affairs read to him. His motto may be said to have been exemplified truly in his life. It was "Semper fidelis,"—always faithful.

Colonel and Mrs. Sawyer left a son, G. Edwin Sawyer of Buffalo, New York, born April 28, 1869; married Miss Genevieve Trust, who died December 5, 1898.

DOCTOR GEORGE F. GALE

Doctor George F. Gale, a practitioner of high attainments, especially in surgery, and a man of strong, virile, positive characteristics, was the youngest and last survivor of the eleven children of Jesse and Hannah (Holland) Gale, and was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, May 19, 1827. He attended Petersham Academy, pursued a course of study in Middlebury College and, after somewhat varied experiences in California and elsewhere, entered Berkshire Medical College in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a famous institution in its day, from which he received his degree of M.D. in 1855. While in California, he was superintendent of a smallpox hospital a year or more. He practiced medicine in Cummington and Deerfield, Massachusetts, and Janesville, Wisconsin, previous to coming to Brattleboro in 1858.

He was the first surgeon of the Eighth Vermont Regiment in the Civil War. The regiment rendezvoused in Brattleboro early in 1862, went to New York City and there embarked in two transports under sealed orders and, after a voyage of twenty-seven days, landed at Ship Island in the Gulf of Mexico and a little later was called to New Orleans, where the Union troops who occupied the city were under command of General B. F. Butler. June 24, 1863, Surgeon Gale resigned and returned home,—but afterwards went south when an emergency call came for more surgeons.

Doctor Gale was closely associated in his early practice in Brattleboro with Doctor C. P. Frost. One of the pioneers in specializing in surgery, Doctor Gale performed many major operations and showed great skill in this work as well as in the treatment of fractures. He was called to testify in important court cases as a medical expert, and his statements on such occasions were given with remarkable lucidity, easily understood by jurymen. He was interested in microscopic research and possessed powerful lenses for this work. He was also the owner of one of the largest telescopes owned privately in New England, a gift to him through the will of his friend, Governor Fuller. With standard instruments he had kept a careful meteorological record for thirty-seven years, making his observations three times daily.

Doctor Gale believed that it was his duty to his profession to keep in fine physical condition. With this idea in mind he was accustomed to take one month's vacation each year, and for a long series of years he was a regular visitor in June at Moosehead Lake, where fly-fishing for

trout was his favorite diversion. He also made fishing trips to the lakes and streams of New Brunswick, and to the Lake St. John region of Canada, when it was first opened to tourists. He was a genuine sportsman, and his love for outdoor life predominated over the mere pleasure derived from the sport of fishing.

He was a corporator in both the Vermont and Brattleboro Savings Banks; president of the Prospect Hill Cemetery Association; at one time was president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; was president of the proposed Austine sanitarium through the will of Colonel Austine, and was on the consulting staff of the advisory board of the Memorial Hospital.

Doctor Gale found time for many activities outside his professional work. He was a member of the first board of village bailiffs chosen in Brattleboro.

Doctor Gale married in 1849, in Cummington, Massachusetts, Vesta Richards Orcutt, daughter of John and Hannah R. Orcutt, who was born February 4, 1831; she died in May, 1903. Doctor Gale died April 14, 1907.

Children:

Martha Clara Gale.

Mary Holland, married November 6, 1890, George A. Briggs, born in 1858. She died October, 1920.

George Frederick, died December 6, 1874, aged seventeen.

CHARLES P. FROST, M.D.

Doctor Charles P. Frost was born in Sullivan, New Hampshire, in 1830; he graduated at Dartmouth College in 1852, and at the Medical College in 1857.

He practiced medicine in St. Johnsbury until 1862, when he enlisted in the service of the United States government as surgeon, continuing for three years; for nine months he was surgeon of the Fifteenth Vermont Regiment and the remainder of the time surgeon of the board of enrollment.

He met Doctor George F. Gale and C. B. Rice of this town while in the army, and the former persuaded him to come to Brattleboro where, for a part of the time, he was Doctor Gale's partner. He was deacon of the Centre Congregational Church.

In 1869 he accepted a position in the medical department of Dartmouth College as professor of the science of the practice of medicine. He became president of Vermont and New Hampshire medical societies, and received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1865, and LL.D. in 1892.

He was a trustee of Dartmouth in 1890; and trustee of the New Hampshire Insane Asylum. He married Miss Eliza P. Dubois of Randolph; she died August 22, 1867. He died May 24, 1896.

Children:

Gilman D., professor of anatomy at Dartmouth Medical College.

Edwin B., born July 14, 1866, professor of astronomy at Dartmouth College, and University of Chicago,—observer at Potsdam, Prussia, and Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wisconsin, connected with University of Chicago.

DOCTOR BENJAMIN KETCHUM

Doctor Benjamin Ketchum was born in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1837. He graduated at the University of New York.

He married August 7, 1861, Eliza Gray, daughter of Doctor Henry C. Gray of Cambridge, New York.

In 1862 he went to the front of war as surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regulars; he assisted Doctor Edward Phelps in organizing the military hospital at Brattleboro; was surgeon of the Twelfth Vermont Regiment, and afterwards brigade-surgeon on the staff of General Stannard. He established the hospital of the Twelfth Vermont at Fairfax Court House, and rendered notable service at Gettysburg.

After the war was over he moved to Brattleboro and lived here until 1870, when he purchased a large plantation near Knoxville, Tennessee, but within three or four years returned to his boyhood's home, Cambridge, New York, and practiced medicine there. He came to Brattleboro again in 1888 and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Doctor Charles A. Gray of Hinsdale. He died January 9, 1897.

Children:

Henry Gray, died January 4, 1879, aged thirteen.

Kate, married Henry Smith, lives in Cambridge, New York.

Liston G., a lawyer of Baltimore, married Miss Laura Richardson; married, second, —.

Doctor Frank G., a graduate of Baltimore Medical College, married Miss Mary Myers.

COLONEL JOHN HUNT

Colonel John Hunt was one of eight children of Arad and Sally Newell Hunt of Vernon, where he was born and where he attended school. He also went through the West Brattleborough Academy, attended the Whittingham Academy for a time, and graduated in 1848 from Quabug Seminary in Warren, Massachusetts.

In 1851 Colonel Hunt married Miss Leonora Johnson of Vernon.

In August, 1862, he was given a commission as recruiting officer by Governor Holbrook for the Eleventh Vermont Volunteers and was made captain of Company E. The regiment drilled for three weeks in Camp Bradley, when it was ordered south, and for a year was in and about Washington in the defenses, going out from the forts only once. Colonel Hunt resigned at the end of the year.

He was commander of a volunteer militia regiment raised at the time of the St. Albans raid, and received his rank as colonel. This regiment was not called on for duty but kept up its organization with Colonel Hunt at its head.

In 1872 he bought a place on Walnut Street, lived there three years and bought of Mrs. David Goodell the Dummer farm on Vernon road, which was one of the largest and finest in Windham County, comprising some eight hundred acres. For many years he carried on the farm, devoting his attention wholly to it.

Colonel Hunt was representative from Vernon two terms in the Vermont Legislature. He died January 24, 1907.

Children:

Ellen, married January 1, 1873, Chelsea W. Hubbard of Vernon, who died May 15, 1900; she died in March, 1900. Children:

Lavinia, who married William H. Bond and died.

Marjory H., married John W. Atwood and died.

Leonora, married September 11, 1883, Cassius M. C. Richardson. A daughter: Leonora.

Arad, married June 24, 1891, Miss Minnie E. Herrick, and has children.

GEORGE E. GREENE

George E. Greene was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, August 5, 1830, a son of Amos and Hepsibah (Hoffman) Greene. When a young man he went with his parents to East Bethel, where he became superintendent of a woolen mill. He married Bessie M. Paul, daughter of Darwin Paul of that town in 1856; she died in 1858. He married, second, February 13, 1865, Miss Addie Esther Root of Brattleboro.

Soon after the death of his first wife George E. Greene came to Brattleboro and studied medicine. He enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers, October 9, 1862, and intended to go to the front, but on account of his knowledge of medicine and the care of the sick, Doctor Edward H. Phelps, upon his own initiative, secured Mr. Greene's discharge from the volunteer army February 17, 1863, for enlistment on the same date as hospital steward in the United States Army, and Mr. Greene was chief hospital steward at Brattleboro during nearly the entire period

of the war, being discharged September 14, 1865. He made frequent trips to New York to accompany sick and wounded soldiers to Brattleboro.

In 1865 he formed a partnership with Isaac N. Thorn in the drug business, and for several years their store was where F. H. Holden & Company's drug store afterwards was. Mr. Greene opened a drug store independently in the Herrick and Wyman building in 1878, and continued in business there. On June 20, 1903, he celebrated the compounding of the two hundred thousandth prescription in that store.

Mr. Greene was president for some years of the Vermont Pharmaceutical Association. At the time of his death he was a director of the Peoples National Bank, a trustee of the Vermont Savings Bank and president of the Prospect Hill Cemetery Association, a man respected in every relation of life.

He was a member of the Congregational Church; of Brattleboro Lodge of Masons; of Wantastiquet Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of Sedgwick Post. Mr. Greene died February 11, 1908.

Children:

By the first wife, LOUIS D. GREENE, born October 11, 1857; was in business with his father; married May 11, 1882, Miss Annie N. Spencer of Rutland; he died March 10, 1897. Children:

Doctor Harry Paul Greene, born June 10, 1883.

Raymond Louis Greene, born July 16, 1885; married September 10, 1908, Ellen M., daughter of Frank L. Hunt. Children: Louis, George, Harriet, Gertrude.

A son by the second wife:

Charles W., died February 19, 1880, aged thirteen.

An adopted daughter, Edith, married September 19, 1905, Doctor Charles R. Aldrich of Brattleboro.

THE NAVY

COMMODORE THEODORE P. GREENE

Theodore P. Greene was born in Montreal. After the death of his father, he was adopted when quite young by his uncle, Asa Green. He received his early education in the schools of this town. He was appointed a midshipman November 1, 1826, commissioned a lieutenant March 19, 1838, and was acting master and lieutenant during the Mexican War. He married October 17, 1849, Mary Minot, daughter of William and Mary Morse Ainsworth of New Ipswich, New Hampshire. She was born February 24, 1822, and died June 9, 1890.

He was promoted to commander September 14, 1855; appointed lighthouse inspector First District October 24, 1857; promoted to captain

July 16, 1862; ordered to command the *Shenandoah* May 22, 1863; May 28, 1863, detached from the *Shenandoah* and ordered to command the *Santiago de Cuba*, per sloop *Ticonderoga*; April 1, 1864, ordered to command the *San Jacinto*; ordered to command the *Richmond*, West Gulf blockading squadron, December 21, 1864; ordered to ordnance duty, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, October 18, 1865; promoted to commodore July 24, 1867; member of Board of Visitors, Naval Academy, May 4, 1868; ordered to command Navy Yard, Pensacola, October 15, 1868. In 1871 he was placed on the retired list. July 5, 1876, he was commissioned a rear admiral on the retired list from May 24, 1872. He had been in the service of his country nearly sixty-one years, forty-five years in active service.

He died August 30, 1887, at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, aged seventy-seven years.

Their only child was:

Reverend Frederick W. Greene.¹ He graduated from Amherst College in 1882, and from Hartford Theological Seminary in 1885. He was for nine years pastor of the West Parish Congregational Church, Andover, Massachusetts, and for twenty-five years pastor of the South Congregational Church in Middletown, Connecticut. He married Miss Lily Waters. Children:

Theodore, assistant pastor of the Brick Church, New York City.

Walter, teacher of Syrian in the Protestant College at Beirut.

Anna, graduate of Pratt Institute, domestic science teacher to defectives on Randalls Island.

Frederick, farmer.

Ainsworth.

Dorothy, teacher of art in the Young Women's Christian Association.

Reverend Frederick W. Greene died at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, January 4, 1920.

¹ In 1876 he united with the Centre Congregational Church in Brattleboro, and went forth from this church to college and into the ministry.



THE FLOOD APRIL 1862



APRIL 1862



FLOODS OF THE WHETSTONE 1869



FLOODS OF THE WHETSTONE



FIRE OF 1869

CHAPTER LXXIV

THE BIG FLOOD OF APRIL, 1862

From records made in old diaries it is supposed that the island opposite this village was under water in 1770 and in 1785. Just how much damage was done at that time is not known though it could not have been very great, as the island was in a high state of cultivation when the waters of the Connecticut River submerged it in April, 1862, and reduced the area from twenty-two to eight acres.

There were from two to four feet of snow in the forests of the Connecticut Valley from the Massachusetts line to the Canadian border, when the temperature began to climb early in April. For a week the sun shone every day and the snow of the foothills made tiny rivulets into good-sized brooks. On April 17 thermometers registered 74 degrees in the shade in this village and it became apparent that, unless there was a sudden drop in the mercury, there would be a flood through the Connecticut River Valley, but the change in temperature failed to arrive.

Old records state that the water of the Connecticut River on April 17, 1862, was the highest it had been in fifty years.

It was a sight that confronted the citizens of Brattleboro on the morning of April 19—Sunday. From the railroad bank on the Vermont side of the river to the foot of Wantastiquet on the New Hampshire shore, the river was a turbulent stream of flotsam and jetsam. The only thing visible above the waters was the big bridge across the main river. The "Little River" bridge, like its neighbor from the town of Westmoreland, had been carried from its abutments. The oldest and best-built houses on the island had toppled over and been swept away. The Westmoreland bridge, which for several days rested on the head of the island, had disappeared. There were five feet of water in the foundry building of George Newman & Son, which stood near the big bridge on the Vermont shore. One may get an idea of the force of the waters when told that while the big bridge, across the main river, withstood the rush of the flood, each span of the structure was bent more than a foot downstream.

The waters began to subside Sunday morning. About noon the two-

story tollhouse, occupied by J. L. Putnam, near the west end of the big bridge, swung from its foundations and was swept downstream. A house owned and occupied by Mr. Elihu Bingham, which stood near by, soon followed its neighbor. The previous night the West River bridge, which had clung tenaciously to one abutment after the waters had lifted one end of the structure Wednesday, toppled over into the stream and was crashed against the bridge of the Vermont Valley Railroad, where it remained until Sunday morning, when men with ropes towed it into the little cove or eddy to the north of the highway bridge and made it fast, thus saving the structure, which was afterwards placed upon its old abutments.

While the damage from the flood of 1862 has never been estimated, it amounted to many thousands of dollars. The absence of ice in the Connecticut River and near-by tributary streams doubtless prevented much greater damage. It was estimated that the Hinsdale Bridge Company sustained a damage of \$4000 by the loss of its bridge across "Little River" and its tollhouse on the Vermont shore. It cost about \$10,000 to rebuild the highway across the island and along the Hinsdale shore of the Connecticut. Twenty-two acres of fertile soil under the highest state of cultivation was reduced to eight acres. The land—thirty-five acres at the time—had only a short time before been bought by N. F. Cabot of Brattleboro for about \$5000. When the waters subsided only a barn, recently erected, remained on its foundations. A new channel had been cut the entire length of the island ranging from eight to twelve rods wide and from ten to twelve feet deep. This channel was caused by the Westmoreland bridge which diverted the rushing current of the stream across the island.



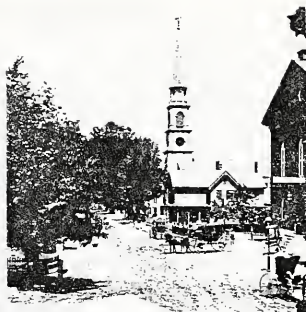
B. F. BINGHAM



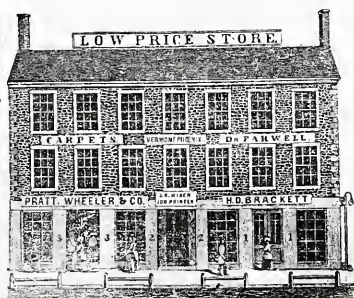
HIGH SCHOOL



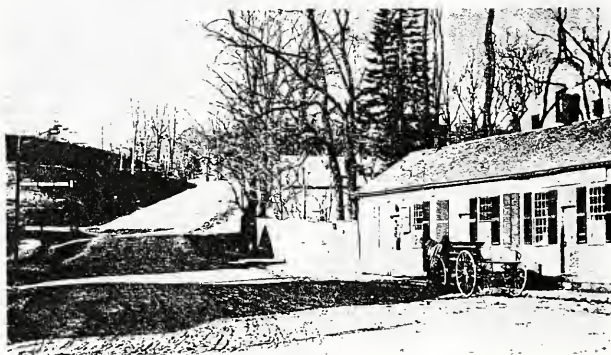
MAIN STREET



MAIN STREET



MAIN STREET



HIGH STREET

CHAPTER LXXV

THE HIGH SCHOOL

The High School. Benjamin Franklin Bingham—Assistant teachers—Later principals—Alumni Association.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BINGHAM—"THE OLD SCHOOLMASTER"

Benjamin Franklin Bingham was born in Cornwall, April 7, 1824. His grandfather, Deacon Jeremiah Bingham, one of the original settlers of Cornwall, moved there with his family in the spring of 1784.

Mr. Bingham's father, Deacon Asahel Bingham, was the second son of Jeremiah Bingham and was himself a prominent citizen of the town, being for twenty years its town clerk, and representing the town in the Legislature for three successive years. He spent his life on the old homestead of his father, and here his four children were born.

Mr. Bingham's boyhood was like that of other farmers' boys. He helped in the farm work and got his early education in the public schools. His brother, Joel S., was a teacher before entering the ministry, and Benjamin F. attended for three years the academy taught by him at Ferrisburg, and for the two years following a similar school taught by him at Shelburne. Mr. Bingham taught his first school when a boy of eighteen. Up to this time he had no thought of becoming a teacher, his purpose being simply to obtain such an education as opportunity afforded. But after the conclusion of the examinations which closed the fall term of his brother's school at Ferrisburg in 1842, a gray-haired man from Charlotte asked him to teach the winter school in that place; the young man replied that he "didn't think he knew enough to teach it"; "I will risk that if you will try it," was the old man's answer, and the result was that young Bingham agreed to engage himself and taught a successful term.

Mr. Bingham was married July 1, 1846, to Frances Elizabeth Pease, who was ever his faithful helpmeet and a friend of every good work in the communities in which she and her husband lived. For three years following his marriage Mr. Bingham taught a select school in the fall and winter in Charlotte. From there he went back to the home farm

and assumed its management, but for five or six years he taught the fall and winter terms of the village school in Cornwall. During this time he was not without public honors, for in 1855 he was chosen town clerk and was elected a selectman in 1854, 1855 and 1856, being chairman of the board the latter year.

His reputation as a teacher of ability gradually went abroad, and it was in the year 1856, while engaged in the alternate work of teaching and farming, that two gentlemen from West Rutland persuaded him to undertake the charge of the select school in that place. His work there continued some eight years and was very successful. There was a decided objection to the position, however, from the fact that the school was supported in part by public funds and in part by tuitions, and in consequence the means of its support was more or less precarious—for this reason Mr. Bingham frankly let it be known to his personal friend, J. S. Adams, secretary of the state board of education, that he was ready to accept a position in one of the graded schools of the state if one should offer; Mr. Adams was in Brattleboro when he received Mr. Bingham's letter and met on the street Charles L. Mead, who asked him if he could not recommend someone to teach the High School. The result was that Mr. Bingham was approached by the committee and asked to come to Brattleboro for a consultation; this was early in April, 1863; the prudential committee of that year were Deacon A. E. Dwinell, Deacon George Newman and Horace Hastings, with the Reverend Addison Brown as advisory committee. Mr. Bingham came down by the afternoon train at an early day.

Mr. Bingham began his first term here on Monday, April 13, 1863, and here he remained.

It was no easy task which Mr. Bingham found before him. In several instances the committee had been unfortunate in its selection of teachers,—for then, as ever, the material out of which good teachers are made was scarce,—and in consequence the school had fallen largely into a state of turbulence and misrule. But at the outset the new teacher let his pupils know that he was there to command, and that he was also there to awaken their energy and aspiration, to teach them self-confidence and self-respect, to treat them like reasonable beings of whom something was expected in return, and to help them to grow up to be men and women. The result of his influence was marked from the first. A new atmosphere breathed through the school; order reigned where disorder had been the rule before; the boys and girls felt that a new force was working over them and in them, and from that day the school has grown steadily in strength, efficiency, and as a power for good in this community and in the state.

His forte was mathematics and the natural sciences. His mind seemed

to have a rare clarifying power and whatever was presented to his pupils was in a way to be understood and to make a vivid impression. He always went to the root, the reason of things, and his way of teaching was the best way of all, training the pupil to think. His aim was, in his own words, to "get hold" of his pupils. He was always studying their character with this view and to find how best to inspire them with self-confidence and self-respect; the result was enthusiasm, a natural enjoyment of acquisition on the part of the scholars, intensity and earnestness. Perhaps the best work of his long service was that before his early classes in Wells's "Science of Common Things"; it was a dull pupil indeed that could go through these classes with him without having his or her mind expanded by the contemplation and study of the meaning of nature.

Mr. Bingham had a striking personality. He was of a massive physique, with fine head, broad, full brow of vigorous action. His intellect was strong, logical and original. His emotional powers were unusual, and were expressed in the suffused eye and sympathetic voice. He was remarkable in the positiveness of his consciousness that teaching was with him by divine election. He hated cheap utilitarianism in education, and tried to awaken the whole man. He was a *schoolmaster*, and all the new methods and machinery of modern times could not crush out of him the qualities which this term implies.

Faults the man certainly had, but they were such thoroughly human faults, he was so conscious of them and so free from assumption of goodness or superiority, that they served as warnings and not as examples, and they were overlooked and forgotten in a genuine love for the man behind them.

The boys who came under his tuition in that memorable first term in April, 1863, tell us how the moral tone of the boys and girls, of the street, of the whole community, improved in those twenty-seven years and grew clean and pure to a remarkable degree.

Every year there came up under Mr. Bingham's hand a new class of boys and girls, many of them timid and shrinking and watching with half-scared eyes his quick, alert movements and his ominous eyebrow. On some of these he inflicted severe discipline; some he admonished with all a father's tenderness; the obstinacy and conceit of others he pierced with a ridicule that was worse than blows; but everyone was loyal to the High School where truth and honor were taught by precept, discipline and example in the original methods employed by Benjamin F. Bingham to develop the mental character of his pupils.

Miss Stella C. Elmer, later (1869) Mrs. James P. Elmer, was for thirty years an assistant teacher in the High School and held a place of impor-

tance in the advancement of the school only second to that of the principal, as also in the respect and affection of the pupils.¹

Among the assistant teachers have been, Miss Mary Brown, 1860-1862; Mrs. Howard, 1862-1863; Miss Josephine Hyde, 1864-1865; Miss Stella Elmer, 1865-1869; Miss Rebecca Crosby, Miss Mary L. Tuttle, Miss Anna Blanchard, 1869; Miss Janette Howe, Mrs. James P. Elmer, 1882, 1883, 1884; Mrs. Elmer, Miss Howe, Miss Preston, 1885; Mrs. Elmer, Miss Howe, Miss Janette C. Morse, 1886; Mrs. Elmer, Miss Howe, Miss A. Louise Clark, 1887-1888; George Rugg, Mrs. Elmer, Miss Anna Greene, 1889.

Later principals of the High School: 1889-1891, E. H. McLachlin; 1891-1894, James D. Horne; 1894-1905, Hobart K. Whittaker; 1905-1918, Edgar Burr Smith.

Mr. Bingham died June 11, 1889. Mrs. Bingham, who was born March 11, 1825, died March 12, 1899.

Children:

Louise, born July 18, 1847; married December 24, 1867, Edwin H. Putnam; she died March 7, 1912. A son, Frank B. Putnam.

Eugenia, married January 1, 1877, Doctor F. G. Pettee, son of Doctor A. L. Pettee, who married June 25, 1852, Mary Ann, daughter of William A. Conant. He died in 1915. Children: Doctor A. Louis Pettee; Ralph B.; Clinton F., died December 10, 1912, aged seventeen.

Charles F., married May 4, 1886, Dora A. Allen, daughter of Major B. R. Allen of Newport. Children:

Harry A., born October 8, 1887; married Miss Edna Crosby.

Benjamin F., born November 5, 1893.

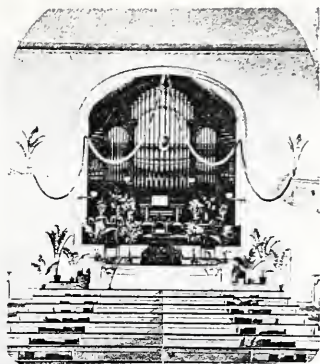
Frederic, born August 2, 1912.

A High School Alumni Association was formed in 1907, with Henry H. Thompson, first president. The annual meeting has been heralded by a procession of former pupils, who have afterwards gathered in the High School building for an address by one of their number and a social hour for reminiscence. The large attendance at every annual meeting is significant of loyalty to the memory of the Old Schoolmaster, and to the influences of the school as he brought it into being.

¹ Children of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer: James P., second lieutenant United States Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines, where he rendered conspicuous service. Enlisted in the Regular Army, 1893; died, 1918. Lula, married July 30, 1901, George S. Wright, son of George H. Wright of Middlebury. Raymond S. of Bellows Falls.



CENTRE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH



INTERIOR OF CHURCH IN 1882



CHURCH IN 1843



BAPTIST CHURCH



S. MICHAEL'S R. CATHOLIC CHURCH



METHODIST CHURCH



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

CHAPTER LXXVI

THE LYCEUM

The lyceum became well-nigh a necessity in every considerable town and village throughout the land where anything like adequate attention was paid to intellectual culture and innocent amusement.

The first legitimate effort to arrange a course of lectures under this system in Brattleboro, was made in the autumn of 1864, and during the winter and spring following the citizens of Brattleboro had the pleasure of listening to lectures by Reverend John S. C. Abbott, Miss Anna Dickinson twice, J. B. Gough, Professor Kellogg of Middlebury, and Frederick Douglass. The lectures were tolerably well attended, Miss Dickinson alone receiving anything like an enthusiastic reception. The leading spirit in the enterprise was Henry C. Willard, Esquire, who was its practical manager, and evinced in a remarkable degree the peculiar and not easily attainable qualities and capabilities imperatively needed to carry it through successfully. The next season, 1865-1866, the experiment was tried again under the same direction, with very encouraging results. The speakers were John B. Gough twice, Miss Anna Dickinson, Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, Major J. B. Merwin, U. S. A., S. M. Hewlett, Reverend Octavius Brooks Frothingham, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Henry Ward Beecher. Good audiences were the rule and general satisfaction was expressed.

There was an extensive total abstinence revival during the winter of 1866-1867, the last of its kind, and the only lectures here were on that subject, delivered by E. H. Uniac and Doctor Charles Jewett. On Wednesday evening, March 13, 1867, Mr. Willard introduced Horace Greeley, and the veteran editor, in spite of the most execrable weather and traveling, met with a large reception. The lyceum system was again ignored in 1867-1868, and the people were entertained with a series of discourses from local and adjacent clergymen.

In 1868-1869 the Young Men's Christian Association took the matter in hand and got up a very interesting course of lectures by Governor J. L. Chamberlain of Maine, Professor H. R. Nye of Springfield, Rev-

erend J. O. Peck of Worcester, Reverend W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, Professor G. N. Webber of Middlebury, Colonel Thomas W. Higginson of Newport, Professor R. I. H. H. Lincoln of the Lyman School, Boston, and D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby). Mr. Willard managed the course for the Association, and it succeeded so well that a series was arranged for the season of 1869-1870 as follows: Wendell Phillips, Kate Field, Doctor I. I. Hayes, John G. Saxe, Reverend Stephen H. Tyng, Reverend W. H. Milburn and the Hutchinson Family. This popular course was supplemented by a series of lectures from Professors L. Clark Seelye, Mather, Hitchcock, Snell, Clark and J. H. Seelye of Amherst College.

In 1870-1871 Mr. Willard fairly inaugurated a Citizens' Lyceum and engaged the following lecturers on his own responsibility: General J. S. Hawley, Professor J. H. Seelye, Justin McCarthy, Professor W. C. Richards, Petroleum V. Nasby and R. J. De Cordova. The result was sufficiently encouraging to stimulate fresh endeavor, and in 1871-1872 the people were entertained by Mark Twain, Professor E. L. Youmans, R. J. De Cordova, P. B. Du Chaillu, Louise Woodworth Foss, Honorable C. N. Golding, Miss Minnie Swayze and the Barnabee Concert Company assisted by Arbuckle, the great cornet player. It will be noticed that musical entertainments of a high order were here introduced for the first time. The season was made more memorable by the appearance of Charlotte Cushman, under Mr. Willard's management, on the evening of December 22, 1871. This was one of the red-letter nights in the history of Brattleboro's amusements. The seats in the Town Hall were arranged on an inclined plane so that all could have an unobstructed view of the stage, and the audience was very large, and deeply impressed by the magnificent histrionism of America's greatest tragédienne.

The season of 1876-1877 opened Thursday evening, October 26, with a lecture by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, on "Superfluous Women." Subsequent announcements included Bayard Taylor, the Hyers Sisters' Combination, Miss Minnie Swayze, Boston Lyceum Opera Company and Miss Helen Potter. Two additional entertainments were contemplated, arranged upon a novel plan. Circulars containing a list of some twenty names and combinations were distributed among the patrons of the Lyceum and they were requested to designate their preferences and return the ballot to the management. The result evinced great interest in the enterprise and brought back votes representing at least five hundred tickets. The entertainments announced were selected as nearly as possible in compliance with this vote, Wendell Phillips and the Heine Concert Company only, among the favored ones, being unavailable. Soon after-

wards, public interest in lectures seemed to subside almost entirely and without any apparent reason.

The Citizens' Lyceum in Brattleboro was never conducted as a speculation; further, it was conducted at an aggregate loss from the start; but the degree of intelligence in the town is indicated by the subjects chosen, in this course as in that of the Professional Club¹ which was organized in 1879.

¹ See p. 869.

CHAPTER LXXVII

VERMONT RECORD AND FARMER

Vermont Record and Farmer. Daniel L. Milliken—Henry M. Burt, "Attractions of Brattleboro"—Reverend Mr. Ketchum—George E. Crowell—E. P. Ackerman—C. Horace Hubbard—F. D. Cobleigh—J. M. Tyler—Reverend Augustus Chandler—(Reverend Joseph Chandler—Reverend John Chandler).

In July, 1863, Daniel L. Milliken, editor of *The Brandon Monitor*, a local paper, changed the name and character of his paper, with the view of better adapting it to the wants of the whole State, and styled it *The Vermont Record*. Mr. Milliken removed to Brattleboro January 1, 1865; here he had with him for a time Henry M. Burt, who founded *The Free Press* at Northampton and *The Transcript* at Holyoke, who was publisher of the paper, *Among the Clouds*, printed on Mount Washington, and "Attractions of Brattleboro," and who was connected with *The New England Homestead*, a paper which went out of existence after he moved to Springfield, Massachusetts. Reverend Mr. Ketchum was also associated with the editor of *The Record* for a limited time. Soon after the removal to Brattleboro, another department was added, with a separate heading, entitled, "The Vermont Farmer." In 1866, because the Vermont state fairs were held here September 4, 5, 6 and 7, he published this paper as a daily morning paper, the first daily in this town. It contained four pages, was twenty inches long and fourteen and one-third inches wide, with five columns to a page. In 1866 George E. Crowell came to be on the staff. At this time it had the largest circulation of any weekly paper in the state. In April, 1867, Mr. Milliken sold out to E. P. Ackerman of Newark, New Jersey, who conducted the paper for nearly two years. In January, 1868, the two departments were united under the title, *The Vermont Record and Farmer*, and C. Horace Hubbard, Esquire, of Springfield conducted an agricultural department for a number of years. In March, 1869, Mr. Ackerman sold to F. D. Cobleigh, a Brattleboro printer, who had a job office in connection with *The Record and Farmer*. In May, 1874, Mr. Cobleigh died, and for the following year *The Record and Farmer* was under the editorial charge of J. M. Tyler, Esquire, administrator of Mr. Cobleigh's estate. In April, 1875, Reverend Augustus

Chandler purchased the paper of Mr. Tyler, and in January, 1879, H. L. Inman of Ballston, New York, formerly one of the proprietors of *The Ballston Democrat*, purchased a half interest, the name of the firm now being Chandler & Inman. The last issue of the paper appeared April 23, 1880.

While in Brattleboro D. L. Milliken published also a school journal, a monthly publication. He subsequently removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and started *The Cottage Hearth*, a literary and family magazine, which was continued until it was merged into *The Golden Rule*, W. H. H. Murray's monthly. Mr. Ackerman, on leaving Brattleboro, went to New York and was engaged in different kinds of business.

Reverend Augustus Chandler was born in December, 1830, in Woodstock, Connecticut, the youngest of nine brothers, among whom were Reverend Joseph Chandler, pastor of the West Brattleboro church, 1845-1870, and Reverend John Chandler, missionary at Madura, India. Reverend Augustus graduated at Williams College, and at Andover in 1859, in the meantime acting as principal of Westbrook (Connecticut) Academy; he was ordained at Saxtons River, and had other pastorates, including Dummerston, but in 1869, his health failing, he turned to secular pursuits and in 1875 bought *The Record and Farmer*. He died in 1880.

His wife was Miss Lucy I. Lord of Norwich. Children: Mary, who married Frank Topliff of South Coventry, Connecticut; John L. of Guilford; Benjamin F. Chandler of Detroit, educated at Terre Haute Polytechnic Institute and Boston School of Technology, has been in the employment of electrical companies in Detroit.

CHAPTER LXXVIII

AFTER THE WAR

Among Chief Justice Royall Tyler's papers were found these lines inscribed to Mrs. Sally Holbrook, giving a first impression of the valley in which Brattleboro was then nestled:

There is a wild sweet valley, hid among the mountains blue,
And fairer, brighter vales methinks are "far between and few."
'Tis cradled in the granite arms, and 'neath the Sky serene
Of all New England's lovely spots, the loveliest, I ween.

When morning looks with dewy gaze from o'er Monadnock's crest
On foliage, flowers, and fields beneath, and hills pil'd in the west,
And gleams on Whetstone's silver brook, now lost, now seen again,
Soft murmuring as it winds adown this wild green Mountain glen,

Or when Eve's stellar lamps burn bright in heaven's star-flowered field
O'er Hill and Tree and River dark at the base of Chesterfield,
Oh! then is wrapt in beauty rare, the sylvan mountain scene
The spot of all the Pilgrims' land, where Beauty's home hath been.

Oh! if fond nature ever wakes the spirit's thrill of bliss,
And stirs within the heart, a thought of gushing happiness,
'Tis when she groups with wayward hand the woodland hill and dale
A scene so true, yet romance like, as Brattleboro Vale.

Terraces rising above the river to the west of this valley, offered an unrivaled situation for the further growth of a village in harmony with the Spirit of Beauty that seemed to preside here. It was a slow and modest growth, following natural lines; in fifty years from the writing of these verses, less than 2000 had been added to the number of its inhabitants, who in 1860 amounted to only 3555; yet, during that time Brattleboro had become a place of renown, for the character of its people as for the untouched beauty of the scenery. To be a native of Brattleboro gave one a certain mark of distinction.

Changes in the course of economic progress following the Civil War, and the development of the Far West, were first felt in New England on the farms, which were, in a comparatively short time, drained of their young men. From the towns also many of the energetic and ambitious

answered the same call, and yet for twenty years after the war Brattleboro retained its original individuality.

This was due in part to a location remote from the centers of human life; to the stability of the residential population, and to the return for the summer season of those who were making careers elsewhere, but who cherished the associations of their native town. Operatives in the various industries were of pure American stock, with the same general purposes in view.

It was still a village of white houses and with but few exceptions, buildings of every kind were painted white; all property was surrounded by fences; sidewalks were made of the natural soil or Guilford slate; there were crossings of slate at intervals the length of Main Street. Less care was given to grounds than at present—there were no velvety lawns—and more to gardens. Cows, pigs and hens were kept within the village limits.

The first conspicuous alteration in the external features of the village was made in the seventies by the building of Crosby Block and the Brooks House, which gave a solid brick front to the west side of Main Street, in place of the Brattleboro House and row of wooden structures of varying shapes, used as shops, and destroyed by the fire of 1869. About the same time the weathersheds over the sidewalks on the east side of the street were removed. There was another innovation when the horsesheds attached to the churches were taken down, and the farmer's horse and wagon, during religious services, were hitched for ten cents in the livery stable.

When piazzas made an appearance on summer residences, and women began to take recreation in the open air, modern porticoes or piazzas were added to many of the old houses, and being at variance with them architecturally, no other so-called "improvement" has proved more destructive of the harmonious effect of the early village. Day laborers and factory hands owned their cottage homes. The "Omnibus" on South Main Street was the only tenement house.

The general merchandise store had had its day, and trade was about to be specialized, although neither the department store, nor the ready-made had come into existence. The butcher's cart made the rounds of kitchen doors every morning; no other purchases were delivered.

The village coach, yellow, round bodied and high hung, carried travelers and baggage to and from all trains. The railroad station was known by the name "depot"; after 1863 the train known as the "owl" was put on, but before this no train of any kind arrived after five o'clock in the afternoon and but one passenger train went out in the morning. There were no post boxes or delivery of mail outside the post office.

Fire companies were manned by private and leading citizens, in whose families are still cherished gaily decorated fire buckets as trophies significant of a simpler past.

Little attention was directed towards "public health"; the family physician was the final resort. There were few surgeons or specialists; there were no trained nurses.

The Miles School was given up in 1873. Boarding Schools for girls which had made Brattleboro's reputation as an educational center, declined with the coming of women's colleges to the fore. The hours of study in the public schools were from 9 a.m. until noon, with a recess of fifteen minutes from 10.30, and a second session from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. In the first division of the High School, reading, writing, arithmetic and geography composed, for many years, the modest curriculum used to develop the mentality of youth; Latin was the only foreign language studied; no class associations or organizations were thought of.

There were native French and native German teachers residing here, with many pupils, teachers also of drawing and painting, and of the piano, violin and voice. In 1836, when Doctor Frederick N. Palmer, the inventor of the Brattleboro postage stamp, came to this town as a music teacher, there were already a number of professional musicians settled here, and so much competition that the young man, notable as a teacher, turned his attention to the law, and was afterwards appointed postmaster.

Musical talent, for which Brattleboro has been remarkable, being distributed among all classes, was a pervasive influence, creating a musical atmosphere which attracted greater talent, and good concerts were chief in importance among the pleasures of that time; singing schools were in existence as late as 1882.

Dramatic and literary societies flourished, and that noteworthy New England institution, the Book Club.

Sunday was kept as a day of religious observance. Churchgoing was well-nigh universal,—the Young Men's Christian Association being the only other organization for uplift; walking was permissible, but it was not considered consistent for a church member to drive on Sunday. A reverential attitude towards God and man was reflected in the ways and manners of the time,—and yet, there was more profanity and intemperance, and undoubtedly more hypocrisy.

There were few very rich or very poor and therefore less envy of the prosperous; fifty thousand dollars was accounted a fortune. Life was centered in the home, and social customs were of the homemade variety.

Individuality was the fundamental note of the age, and not only independence of thought, but a larger liberty of self-will was enjoyed,—men cultivated their own eccentricities and other men were amused by them.

There was little organization in the conduct of public affairs, and individual opinion had an opportunity for free and informal expression.

Before the mania for publicity took possession of the country, beginning with the seventies, there were no "personals" in the newspapers, and the wits of a community could turn their inventive talent on the life around them and escape resentful consequences.

Competition for material rewards was less keen and a margin of leisure around the daily task made for quality rather than quantity, giving time for the amenities of life and for friendships of an intimate and enduring character.

Living at this time were many descendants of the early settlers, and many more in whose memories the faces and forms of the founders of the town, their customs and manners, were an influence from which there was no inclination to break away. Boys and girls were growing up and being trained according to these traditional standards. Of the generation that was passing were families whose intellectual superiority was recognized beyond the limits of locality, and individuals endowed with special talents or undoubted genius, whose widely dissimilar contributions to Literature, Art, Science and the Professions have given Brattleboro a lasting fame.

Chief Justice Royall Tyler had left this world in which he had been an interesting figure, as well as author of the first comedy played on an American stage, the first novel written in America, and other romances, essays and poetry of importance to early American literature. His wife, of equal personal distinction, lived to be nearly one hundred, and wrote for her children towards the end of her long life, an autobiography (in manuscript) which, beginning with her father's implication in the Boston tea party, the relation of her parents to the patriots of the Revolution whose names are known to every true American, covers the history of our country to the Civil War. A more vivid and intimate picture of New England life in that period cannot be found. Her long letters and diaries, filled with details of private and public interest, have been preserved, a description of Guilford as she found it when the Chief Justice brought her there, a bride, and an account of their removal to Brattleboro, with all that followed in lives given to activities of head and heart and hand.

Six of their eleven children—two died young—devoted their talents to educational, humanitarian and religious advancement, each an honor to the generation that brought them into being. Of those who continued to live in Brattleboro, Miss Amelia S. Tyler was principal of the Tyler School; Reverend George P. Tyler, for sixteen years pastor of the Centre Church; and Judge C. Royall Tyler, a judge in whom justice was tempered with mercy.

The Tylers were lovers of nature and the land. All the land from Terrace to North Street was at one time owned by Judge C. Royall Tyler. Their home place, overlooking the river and the mountain opposite, was laid out with the taste of landscape artists, and Mrs. Tyler's flower garden, extending from the Tyler house back as far as the present St. Michael's rectory, was the last to disappear, of the spacious gardens made and nurtured by the daily care of the owner.

The Bradley family has been compared by students of history with the Adams family of Massachusetts as another example in America of genius in three consecutive generations.

The Honorable William C. Bradley, son of General Stephen Rowe Bradley, had been agent of the United States under the Treaty of Ghent for fixing the Northeastern Boundary, and as member of Congress had been acknowledged by his compatriots the peer of the great men of his time, before coming from Westminster to Brattleboro to live with his son, Jonathan Dorr Bradley, whose talents in the practice of law and as a leader of the people were second only to those of his illustrious father. The wisdom of the elder Bradleys was tempered by a wit which was an illuminating factor in the life of their time.

Miss Anna Higginson was the last of the Higginsons living here, from a family whose benevolence and patriotism, made more effective by cultivated minds and gentle breeding, have become widely known in the personality, Civil War record, and writings of Colonel T. Wentworth Higginson, who was ever a welcome guest in the town of his mother's adoption. We are fortunate in possessing a fitting tribute to Miss Anna by her friend and neighbor, Doctor Walker. (See p. 552.)

Literature and Art were represented by comparatively few people in those days, Art less than Literature, yet artists were a natural product of Brattleboro's rich human soil.

William M. Hunt had a studio in the Town Hall building in 1856, and returned at intervals, to the year of his death, to visit his friend Richards M. Bradley. He it was who planted the elms on the old Hunt place, which for half a century were an ornament to the village street.

The Snow Angel made by Larkin G. Mead, Junior, was a noble conception for a youth of twenty-one without previous instruction; but the Mead children, with hardly an exception, drew or modeled by instinct.

It is worthy of attention that three American architects of the first rank, Richard M. Hunt, William R. Mead and Bertram Goodhue, have had their family roots within sight of each other's homes on the main street of Brattleboro. Unquestioned knowledge and taste have characterized the remarkably varied and beautiful architectural product of McKim, Mead

and White, in which partnership William Rutherford Mead has been so long associated.

Larkin Mead never entirely outgrew the rusticity of speech which was common among the boys who were his schoolmates here. It was a unique sensation for the American visitor to his Florentine studio where everything was indicative of an old civilization, to hear a Yankee colloquialism—long out of use in the place of its origin—woven with the casualness of intimate acquaintance, into the conversation of an artist who had passed the most of his life in Italy.

The charm of the Mead women is said to have been the inspiration of W. D. Howells' vivacious girl heroines; it is certain that the story of Elinor Mead crossing the seas with her brother Larkin to marry the poor young author,—and his succeeding fame,—was a Howells romance.

The simplicity and human kindness in the daily lives of these families, and absence of self-consciousness, as they shared the common burdens and pleasures of existence, made them sources of joy and pride to their fellow townsmen, stimulating to wholesome ambitions, and accepted as the standard of comparison by which talent, character and manners were judged.

The Honorable George Folsom, previously Minister to The Hague, added by his summer residence to this galaxy of interesting families, and persuaded his friend Honorable Hampden Cutts to come and build on the other side of the Common from the Folsom House. Mr. Folsom had a taste for historical research, was the author of published works in that direction, and a promoter of science, literature and the fine arts.

An intimate knowledge of the classics and minds that held them in store was the natural acquisition of these people. Mr. Cutts was a student of Shakespeare and gave Shakespearian readings in his own home and in public. He was actively interested in the Vermont Historical Society.

Judge Daniel and Mrs. Kellogg were of the same cultural association, as were Mrs. Miles and her two daughters. Miss Jane P. Miles (afterwards Mrs. James Tyler) had a mind cultivated by the best associations with life and literature and a keen sense of humor. Positive convictions of right and wrong were held by Mrs. Tyler, but they never chilled the warmth of her womanly sympathy and love, which gave her for fifty years a place pre-eminent in the hearts of the people of Brattleboro, whose welfare and happiness were as her own.

Beginning with Judge Samuel Wells and Micah Townsend there had been an unbroken line of incorruptible judges and lawyers of ability.

Charles K. Field was living at the time we are considering, from a family of men eminent in the legal profession, in which his profound and original mind and incisive wit found a fitting medium of expression. He

was also a man of marked eccentricity by nature and intention, an eccentricity that appeared in every phase of his personal life. His recreational hours were given to satirizing individual idiosyncrasies and social incongruities in the life around him: no boy or girl in the village could escape his scrutinizing eye and teasing comments.

General John W. Phelps made his residence here after the war, as did Commodore Theodore P. Greene,—Commander Allan D. Brown, later in life President of Norwich University, and Commander George W. Tyler, were returning from voyages undertaken in the services of their country,—four Christian soldiers.

The Brooks House was ready for occupancy in 1872 and, being well equipped and well kept, promoted the continuance of the interest in old Brattleboro, as former residents and their friends made of this hostelry a meeting place in favorite seasons.

Honorable Dorman B. Eaton, stopping at the Brooks House *en route*, was so charmed with the country that he returned as a summer resident, and here wrote his last published work on "Municipal Government."

Judge George Shea, coming often to visit members of his wife's family, purchased the Wright house on Oak Street, which became his home, given to a generous hospitality.

From 1875 to 1877 Reverend George Leon Walker was preaching, in the Centre Church, powerful sermons such as are seldom heard in churches situated in the great centers of human life.

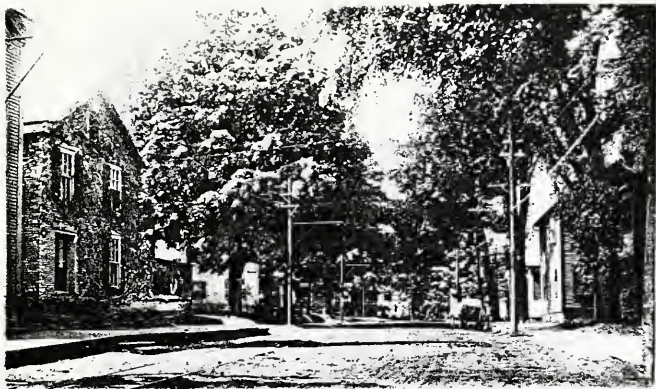
Robert G. Hardie, Junior, was at the beginning of his career of artist; Mary Wilkins was writing her first stories; Reverend Samuel M. Crothers was pastor of the Unitarian Church (1882-1886); Mary and Lucien Howe and Harriet Brasor were giving promise of the distinction they afterwards achieved as musical artists.

Charles C. Frost was still at work in his shoe shop,—better known in Europe for his scientific attainments than in his native town.

Levi K. Fuller had become an authority in acoustics and was making many important inventions, on his way to other honors:

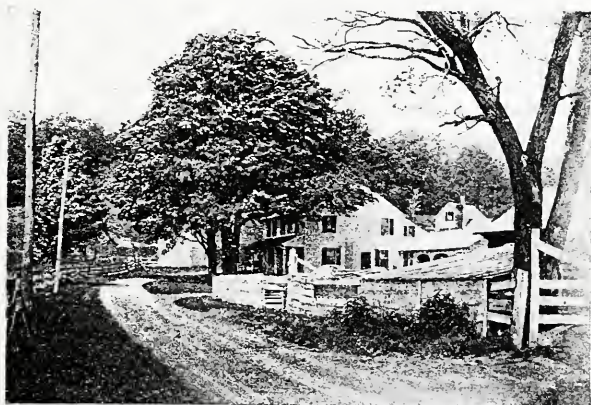
In 1892 Rudyard Kipling came to Brattleboro and for four years sent forth from Naulahka the best of the work of his second period, stories, poems and the two "Jungle" books, which added to his reputation as the literary genius of his time.

These were shining examples of Brattleboro's contribution to the world in this period. But the character of a town is not in the keeping of the exceptional man,—every man and woman of good will, and sincere effort in any direction, has added an essential element to the fullness of life which is the Brattleboro heritage.



UNIVERSALIST PARSONAGE

CANAL STREET



CLARK FARM



VILLAGE



VILLAGE FROM PROSPECT STREET

CHAPTER LXXIX

THE HOUSEHOLD—GEORGE E. CROWELL— CROWELL WATER WORKS

GEORGE E. CROWELL

George Emerson Crowell, son of Nathaniel Crowell and Esther Stone Day, was born in Massachusetts, at Manchester, on the twenty-ninth day of September, 1834, and was but two years old when he was taken by his parents to Concord, New Hampshire; a short time afterwards the family removed to a farm in Hopkinton, where he spent the greater part of his youth. In the district schools of the neighborhood he received his education, developing those quick perceptive powers and a taste for good literature which distinguished him in later years. At the early age of thirteen he left school and took up the active duties of life, working on the farm during the summer months and in a shoemaker's shop in the winter. He did not, however, forego an interest in intellectual pursuits, but joining the Philomathic Club, an organization in his town patterned after the old Spectator Club which flourished in the days of Addison, he spent his spare moments in the preparation of work which had not a little to do with the growth of his literary faculty. He was still living on the farm at the opening of the Civil War, when, in response to the President's call for troops, he enlisted for nine months' service in the Sixteenth Infantry Regiment of New Hampshire. Going with his company to the Gulf, he did valiant fighting in the Louisiana campaign.

About this time, on the death of his father, he inherited the home farm and with it, unfortunately, a heavy mortgage. It was to remove this encumbrance that, after returning from the war, he decided to embark upon a literary career, came to Brattleboro in 1866 and readily secured a position on the editorial staff of *The Vermont Record and Farmer*, published by Daniel L. Milliken. With courage and determination he went to work, and on a salary of fifteen dollars a week was enabled to place in the bank fifty dollars a month toward paying off the mortgage. While Mr. Crowell was engaged upon *The Vermont Farmer*, he saw that there were plenty of papers filled with practical, helpful suggestions for the farmer, but none for the farmer's wife; and in 1867, he

decided to resign his position, and to start a paper which should be a real help to the working housekeeper throughout the country. His idea was not to publish a "ladies' magazine," but something far more practical in its nature, something that should tend to elevate the labor of caring for the family, known by the general term of "housework," from a mere drudgery to a science, and at the same time to assist the homemaker in her attempts to make the home a more attractive place in which to live. The first number was published in January, 1868. *The Household* was the result which seemed in every way to meet the demands of the people, and met with encouragement from the start, but unfortunately, its advancement was at first retarded by want of ready capital. Mr. Milliken sold his interest to Mr. Crowell after the first issue, the latter thus becoming its sole owner. The original journal numbered sixteen pages, and by the offer to add four more when the circulation should reach twelve thousand copies, he greatly enlarged the number of subscriptions. Later he offered to every newly married couple a year's free subscription, and in this way received many thousand subscribers, who continued to take the paper. In 1871, after three years of publication, there were fifty thousand subscribers,—in fact, the periodical paid far beyond the wildest dreams of the originators, securing the largest circulation of any similar journal in the country. He also erected a Household building. In 1890-1891 *The Household* was sold and merged in *The Cottage Hearth*. *The Household* had but thirteen paid subscriptions when it was started, while in 1890, when it was sold to Pettingill and W. N. Hartshorn of Boston, there were eighty thousand. When Mr. Crowell became the sole owner, it was by agreeing to give the proceeds from 33,333 yearly subscriptions for his partner's half interest, the subscriptions to be secured by the latter.

The business and editorial rooms of *The Household* were in Crosby Block, and the pressroom in the basement of Harmony building.

Mr. Crowell owned an interest in the Carpenter Organ Works, the Brattleboro Jelly Company, and originated and had control of the Water Works System of the town of Brattleboro, receiving a charter from the Legislature with a capital of \$250,000, nearly all of which was owned in his family. He also invested largely in real estate, purchasing one hundred and fifty acres in the west side of the town, and putting up houses for people in moderate circumstances. With notable public spirit Mr. Crowell, in 1882, opened a tract of thirty acres of woodland on Hines Hill, which he renamed Chestnut Hill, and built a cottage on it as a shelter for park visitors. For four seasons it was used by the children of *The Tribune* Fresh Air Fund and working girls from Brooklyn, and for five

following seasons it was at the disposal of the Judson Memorial Church of New York, and four hundred invalids, orphans and others needing the benefits of the country were sent there.

Mr. Crowell married in 1872 Miss Mary Spenser of Brattleboro. He died October 15, 1916.

Children:

Christie B., born January 24, 1873, married Miss Elsinore Robinson of California. A son George.

Herbert, born February 24, 1874; died May 6, 1896.

Esther L.

Ralph W., died April 26, 1883.

Percy V., born January 21, 1884.

CROWELL WATER WORKS

In 1882, when Mr. Crowell bought the Isaac Hines property, he put on a large force of men to complete the aqueduct which Mr. Hines began. This included the Chestnut Hill reservoir, of 8,000,000 gallons capacity, which was Brattleboro's main source of water supply for domestic and fire purposes until Mr. Crowell constructed and added to this water system an immense reservoir in Pleasant Valley, 120,000,000 gallons capacity. The question of public ownership of this system came up in 1905 and subsequently was carried to the Legislature, but the village finally voted not to buy it and it has remained in the ownership of the Brattleboro Water Works Company, of which Mr. Crowell was the head and which has been managed by his son, Christie B. Crowell.

CHAPTER LXXX

A FLOOD OF THE WHETSTONE

The most destructive flood ever known in Brattleboro occurred on Monday, October 4, 1869. The weather on Saturday, October 2, and for several days previous, had been mild and pleasant, but on Saturday night the storm gathered, and the rain commenced, continuing without intermission for thirty-six hours, some of the time coming down in torrents. Whetstone Brook, which always rises suddenly, kept rising until about noon Monday it became higher than ever before known, and carried everything before it—bridges and houses and lumber.

All the bridges across the brook between the railroad bridge and the covered bridge at West Brattleboro were carried away, besides several above the West Village. This covered bridge stood, a monument of good workmanship; although considerably washed on each side it was only moved a trifle at one end, and usual traffic over it was soon resumed.

The current of the brook was so powerful that it swept across the Connecticut River, striking the eastern bank near the further abutment of the bridge to the island and partly demolished it, so that the current kept weakening it as the river rose, and finally soon after two in the afternoon the east end of the bridge commenced falling, and with a mighty crash it tumbled over and went down the river.

At ten minutes past eleven the people living and doing business on Flat Street, began to move their goods and furniture out, as the water had risen in their cellars and basements. With such rapidity did this dense volume of liquid rise, that everything floatable was moving in less than ten minutes, and a struggle for the salvation of human life was made, for the time being all thoughts of property being annihilated. John L. Ray's livery stable floor was completely covered with water. Many ready and willing hands were there to seize his horses by the bridle and lead them to a place of safety; all his buggies and horses were taken to high ground on Main Street. So suddenly did the waters spring upon the workmen in the blacksmith shop of Mr. Hall, that the floor was afloat and the workmen were obliged to break through a back door and climb up a stone wall and take shelter upon Elliot Street. A frame workshop just beyond the

smithy was washed from its foundation and swung completely around. Mr. Dunklee, occupying the first house on the right-hand side of Flat Street, had just begun to gather up his things on the first floor of his tenement when he was obliged to call for help for the rescue of himself, wife and two other females. Help was promptly given him by Mr. John Rogers of the Revere House, who did yeoman's service and saved them, although they were all pretty well drenched. In the next house resided Mr. Frank Holding, whose wife had been for four weeks dangerously ill with typhoid fever; their lower floor was completely inundated. Ropes and boats were procured by the spectators, who numbered hundreds, and after much peril and great exertion, the family were taken out alive. The house of Willard Frost, on the lower side of the street, was in a peculiarly exposed situation. Fences were broken down by the ferocity of the current, the woodshed was veered around, the barn was shaken on its foundation, and inevitable destruction seemed imminent. The house was occupied by the female members of Mr. Frost's family together with Mr. Eugene Frost, Mr. Wells Frost and his mother. They all went to the upper chamber of the house and there made signals of distress from the windows to the assembled multitude on Elliot Street. The rapid current which eddied and whirled around the house on all sides made it next to impossible for a boat to live in the waters. Several attempts were made to reach the house, but without success and these people suffered agonies untold for many minutes, until at last the timbers which had floated between the buildings formed a raft, on which they safely passed to the shore.

The large dam at B. M. Buddington's gristmill was washed away, and the tannery which stood below was demolished and two thousand hides taken down the stream. Spenser & Douglas's shop was entirely swept away and the road all along ruined. The bridge near the old woolen factory went down, on which two ladies had stood a moment before, barely escaping with their lives. The swollen stream then swept over Frost meadow reaching Estey & Company's organ factory, doing no damage to the buildings, but carrying off thousands of feet of lumber and tearing up the road badly. On the south side of the brook, Woodcock & Vinton's canal for about two hundred rods was torn out and one of the buildings and some paper injured. The flood swept away in a moment, Dwinell's furniture shop with all its contents, furniture, tools, stock and account books, the Main Street bridge, A. F. Boynton's shoe shop, office of I. K. Allen, lumber dealer, and Boyd's fish market. Several men were in the market, among them the proprietor—he felt the building tremble and singing out "Run for your lives," quickly followed his flying

guests. He sprang out of the door, turned around to look and saw nothing but a mass of water where a second before had stood his place of business. On the other side the planing mill of Smith & Coffin was cleaned out of its machinery, tools, etc.; the machine shop of Ferdinand Tyler was struck by the timbers and a part of the underpinning knocked away, the sawmill near the bridge and the foundry below were swept into the Connecticut with all their contents.

The saddest part of this flood was the drowning of Adolph Friederich, who was carried on a raft over the falls, and Kittie Barrett, sixteen, daughter of John Barrett.

The total loss was estimated at about \$300,000. All the neighboring towns suffered intensely.

CHAPTER LXXXI

FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE GREAT FIRE OF 1869

Although the early records are somewhat obscure and unreliable, it is quite authentic to say that Charles Chapin was the first chief engineer of the fire department, 1860, followed by Silas M. Waite, 1861-1874; John W. Burnap, 1874; Major Elijah Wales, 1875-1877; Silas M. Waite, 1877; Major Elijah Wales, 1878-1881; L. L. Davis, 1881-1883; Jonathan C. Howe, 1883-1887; Cecil C. Turner, 1887-1903; Harvey W. Sanders, 1902-1915. A change in the village charter placed the appointment of chief engineer with the village commissioners and they appointed the present incumbent, Frank C. Streeter.

The rolls of the old-time fire companies are exceedingly interesting, as they contain many names of men once prominent in the town, all of whom took great pride in belonging to an engine company. The parades of these several companies were occasions of great local importance, and the townspeople were out in force whenever they were held. Most of the firemen were dressed in red, white and blue blouses with helmets, while their machines reflected in the floral decorations, the taste of the wives and daughters of the firemen.

After the parade through the principal streets came the trials of the engines, held for many years on Main Street, taking water from a reservoir near the Town Hall, playing through 300 feet of hose horizontally up the street; this was varied occasionally by playing a perpendicular stream parallel with the Congregational Church spire. These trials were in later years held on Frost's meadow. Intense rivalry was engendered by these annual "play-outs" and they were the chief topic of conversation among the firemen for weeks and months afterwards.

The order of an annual parade in the early seventies was:

Chief Engineer Wales, followed by five assistants.

The Brattleboro Cornet Band. Fifteen pieces.

Hydropath Engine Company, W. D. Perry, foreman. Sixty men.

Machine drawn by four bay horses, in rear of which, hose carriage of the S. M. Waite Hose Company, No. 1.

Steamer of J. Estey & Company, J. H. Holden, foreman. Twenty-six men. Steamer drawn by black horses.

Fuller Drum Corps, Frank Putnam, drum major. Twelve pieces.

Fountain Engine Company, No. 4, Machine drawn by four horses. Hose cart in rear. C. B. Fairbanks, foreman. Eighty-five men.

Western Engine Company, No. 1, Cyrus L. Reed, foreman. Forty-five men. Machine drawn by four horses.

Mechanics Drum Corps.

Phoenix Engine Company, No. 6, D. W. Brosnahan, foreman. Sixty men.

Protector Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, J. L. Jones, foreman.

Thirty-one men. Truck drawn by four horses.

After the parade a collation was served in the Town Hall, with singing by Maxham, followed by playing of engines in Frost's meadow. Phoenix No. 6 played 221 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; Fountain No. 4, 220 feet; Hydropath No. 3, 215 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The line of march was up Main to Walnut Street, through Walnut and Terrace and across the Common to Chase Street, through Chase and Oak—after this street was opened—to High, down High to Main Street, down Main and out Canal to Birge Street, through Birge and Elliot Streets to Main, and thence to the meadow on Flat Street.

Several very successful firemen's tournaments were held in the days of the old volunteer fire department when many visiting firemen from New England and New York State participated.

An annual ball was given by the fire companies beginning in 1853, which was attended by a large number of guests from Brattleboro and surrounding towns. The invitations were after this fashion:

You are respectfully invited to attend the Anniversary Ball of Hydro-path Engine Company, No. 3, at the Town Hall, in Brattleboro, Friday Evening, December 31, 1858. Music by the Brattleboro Quadrille Band. Carriages will be in waiting at six o'clock P. M., precisely.

G. B. KELLOGG, F. GOODHUE, G. C. LAWRENCE, C. F. SIMONDS,
S. A. MILLER, F. H. FRANKS, *Committee of Invitation.*

The firemen were paid by the town one dollar a year for their services, in addition to their exemption from a poll tax. Some of the companies put the fund thus secured into a supper, served at one of the hotels.

Among those who took a deep interest in the fire department were Henry Newman, S. M. Waite, William Nichols, who was killed at the burning of the Estey organ factory on the site of the Brattleboro House, E. M. Bliss, William Vinton, Colonel Frank Goodhue, William Rockwell, Fred H. Franks, Wells S. Frost, O. J. Pratt, W. H. Alexander, Joel F. Willard, Jonas Putnam, George W. Esterbrook, Fred Edwards, Elijah Wales, Henry Nash, E. Apfelbaum, Eugene Frost, Oscar Wheelock and

Charles Chapin, the last-named being Brattleboro's first chief engineer. In the early days there were fire wardens armed with wands, which were carried as a badge of office. The firemen were formed in lines from the machine to the nearest brook, from which buckets of water were passed to the machine. At the time of the great fire which destroyed nearly one-half of Main Street, the women of the town did good service by passing the buckets, and thus assisted in saving considerable property.

Hydrophath Number 3 was for a long time one of the leading companies of the fire department and had many of the representative citizens of the town as active members, including G. B. Kellogg, Francis Goodhue, Kirtledge Haskins, J. W. Burnap, L. L. Davis, D. W. Tenney, W. D. Perry, Dana R. Perry, Ben Perry, F. B. Walker, Noyes H. White, Fred T. Perry, D. E. Tasker, and many others who were prominent as "fire fighters." This company won a \$400 prize at a firemen's tournament in Rutland, July 4, 1872. They were assigned the first steamer purchased by the village and occupied the Central engine house jointly with the hand engine company, Phoenix Number 6. This engine was formerly known as Mazeppa Number 4, and was rebuilt largely under the supervision of Edwin Putnam, a local expert machinist, who took great pride in caring for this machine. Many of the members of the old Mazeppa Number 4 joined Phoenix Number 6, including Major Elijah Wales, George Esterbrook, Edwin Putnam, G. A. Hines, Theodore Turner, and later Elijah Wales, Junior, and until the "evolution" of the fire-fighting apparatus by the purchase of steam fire engines were a valuable asset to the department. Later, when Fountain Number 4 was sold, the company moved into the Central fire station, taking the second steam fire engine, and hand engine Phoenix Number 6 moved over the brook, occupying the house vacated by the Fountain Number 4 company.

The first Number 4 Engine Company had Colonel Hines for foreman and he was succeeded in turn by Captain Harvey Simonds, Captain Alonzo Joy and Captain J. W. Simonds, who was the foreman when "Fountain" was bought. Following him as foreman were, J. A. Taylor, C. B. Fairbanks, L. H. Dearborn, Jonathan C. Howe, James B. Coffin, L. S. Higgins, C. R. Briggs and George A. Hines, nearly all of whom commanded at some of the machine's famous victories, which were always celebrated with enthusiasm.

"Fountain" came from Lynn, Massachusetts, where she was used in the regular service and as a sporting machine. When the old Number 4, afterwards rebuilt into Number 6, was played out, S. M. Waite heard about the Lynn machine being on the point of being discarded for a steamer, and in his characteristic way slipped down and bought her,

paying \$800, and the first the people knew of it was when the machine appeared. This was in 1866, and in 1869 she won her first victory, taking first money, \$400, at Rutland; next at Greenfield she took \$350; then at Orange, where "Western" won a prize too, and afterwards at North Adams, where Number 6 Hose also took first money, and at Keene where she played 225 feet three times and first money was divided between her and the Gardner machine which made the same and refused to play it off. Fountain's best play was at the firemen's parade in 1877—226 feet 2 inches, when the steamer beat her by two feet. She was sold to go to Milford after the steamers were bought, and to the Pioneer Company, Winchendon, for \$300 in 1880.

Among the men who served in this company, many of them through a long series of years, were Governor Fuller, Colonel G. H. Bond, Deacon H. E. Bond, W. H. Alexander, Jonas Putnam, Joel Willard, Joe Jones, N. W. Loomis, L. H. Barrett, William Bardwell, Deacon A. A. Stearns, H. R. Rose, C. B. Dickinson, Fred Root, George F. Root, Warner and Edwin Atwood, E. C. Crosby, Perry Sherwin, Horace Meacham, M. T. Van Doorn, John Stebbins, James Bowler, William Cunningham, John Vinton, David Downer, Leander Thomas, E. H. Thomas, D. N. Tolles, Theodore Turner, P. S. White, J. C. Wilcox, A. F. Wilder, Henry Wilcutt, I. A. Williams, Doctor F. A. Woodbury, W. E. Combs, Jerome Corbett, Otis Edgerton, John Joy, George W. Esterbrook, E. A. Foster, Thomas Hannon, E. W. Harlowe, Hiland Haskins, R. N. Hescocock, L. S. Higgins, M. O. Hodgkins, L. M. Howe, L. J. Johnson, A. E. Knight, E. L. Knowlton, F. L. Childs, E. L. Cook, O. H. Butterfield, F. A. Bagg, Milton Bement, E. L. Parker, H. C. French, John Orton, I. K. Allen, C. L. Piper, C. W. Stewart, C. F. Reed, S. W. Richardson, W. H. Roleau, Oscar Smith, C. L. Spear, N. L. Staples, Frank Stockwell, Alanson Stone, R. H. Timson, C. A. Waitman, Drury Weatherhead, Hosea Jones, L. A. Witt, H. M. Wood, C. H. Woodward.

The old Protector Hook and Ladder Company Number 1 truck is still in existence, but will soon be relegated to the "scrap heap."

Colonel Silas M. Waite, as chief engineer, made important improvements, fires under his management being quickly controlled so that they did not extend beyond the buildings where the fires originated. In 1870 there were three engines and a hook and ladder company, three hundred citizens were enrolled in the engine companies, the village had four thousand feet of hose and was protected by water from the Whetstone. For ten years William Dorr Perry was hoseman.¹ In 1874 there was an Independent Hose Company named S. M. Waite.

¹ In Hydropath Company, Number 3.

In 1873 a wave of incendiarism aroused the voters to the need of better fire protection and, as a result, the old hand engine belonging to Mr. Perry's company was sold to the town of Barton and a steam engine bought to replace the old tub. March 1, 1874, John W. Burnap became chief engineer.

There was a Union Engine Company in West Brattleboro previous to 1868. March 6, 1871, the Western Engine Company, Number 1, was organized with an engine of Hunnæman type, using forty-eight men.

The Fire Department, reorganized as a paid department in 1886, consisted of seventy men, divided as follows: chief engineer and four assistant engineers; one hook and ladder company of sixteen men; two steamer companies of seventeen men each, and one hose company of fifteen men. The chief engineer was elected annually by the village, and the four assistant engineers were appointed by him, subject to approval of the village bailiffs. All members of the Fire Department were first approved by the board of bailiffs and board of engineers, and required to sign the rules and regulations governing the Fire Department. The apparatus consisted of one hook and ladder truck, two steamers,¹ each capable of pumping three hundred and fifty gallons of water per minute, a hose cart and three thousand feet of first-class modern fire hose.

The Estey Organ Company also had a steam fire engine, with a well-organized company of their workmen.

The improved and greatly enhanced gravity system of water pressure has gradually evolved the later and more modern fire-fighting apparatus, motor driven, and its added efficiency has largely superseded the steamers which are only held in reserve, and used only for some special purpose.

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1869

Closely following the great calamity of the flood came a most disastrous fire. About 2.30 o'clock on Sunday morning, October 31, Night Watchman "Vet" Burlingame discovered fire in the kitchen of the saloon of A. E. Eayrs in Central Block, and the watchman, in those days of crude system of fire alarm sounding, had to run to the lower Main Street shop of Estey & Company to have the whistle blown, which was delayed for some minutes, and after more delay two bells were rung. The fire starting in Eayrs's saloon soon worked both north and south, and within three hours all of the buildings on the west side of Main Street between High and Elliot Streets were consumed by the devouring element. The large building on the corner of High and Main Streets, occupied by John Retting as a cabinet shop, the great market occupied by W. F. Richardson,

¹ Of Clapp & Jones (New York) make.

the grocery and flour store occupied by J. W. Frost & Company, with a large portion of the stock of goods, the building used by E. A. Eayrs as an eating saloon, and by B. N. Chamberlain as a hat store, with lodging apartments above,—all were destroyed.

The raging mass of flames then swept across an alleyway on the south, and in an incredibly short time the three-story Brattleboro House, then managed by Charles G. Lawrence, was completely enveloped. Super-human efforts were made to save property, but very little was saved.

Across another alley and next building south of the hotel, stood Blake's Block, for the saving of which hopes were entertained, occupied by Clark & Willard's drug store, A. C. Davenport's grocery store, E. J. Carpenter as news dealer and village librarian, and Felton & Cheney, booksellers and stationers. The flames were subdued at this point, leaving the lower portion of the south wall standing. On the second floor of Blake Block were the offices and dwellings of Doctor Charles W. Horton and Dentist A. L. Pettee.

The recent destruction of the dams, etc., by the freshet of October 4, the water wheel at the machine shop used to pump water from the brook to the central part of the village for fire protection, having been disabled by the flood, the bridge across the brook being gone, taking a longer time for the Fountain Number 4 engine to reach the fire, with the then insufficient means of sounding fire alarms, and the tampering by some evil-disposed persons with the engine and hose of Phoenix Number 6, all conspired to favor the spread of the fire and hinder its being earlier subdued. It took a long time to remove carefully placed obstructions in the leading hose of the Phoenix engine and put it in working order, while had this machine been available from the first it was thought the fire would have been arrested before much progress had been made.

There was a strong northwest wind blowing, carrying cinders and pieces of various combustibles to a great distance, setting fire to the roofs of many buildings on the south side of the brook. The Revere House, across Elliot Street, was in imminent danger for a while, taking fire many times, and most of the furniture being removed.

The buildings on the east side of Main Street, opposite the fire, were in dangerous proximity to the flames,—the street then being eight feet narrower than now,—and were on fire several times.

The barn and stables in the rear of Retting's shop were saved by the timely arrival and exertions of Rapid engine Number 2 from West Brattleboro, by whose efforts alone were saved Masonic Hall on High Street, Wilder Smith's livery stable, and three small houses on "Laundry Lane" in the rear of the Frost store.

CHAPTER LXXXII

DEVELOPMENT OF JOB PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Development of job printing and publishing. George Eaton Selleck. The Brattleboro Times—Edward Bushnell—Daniel Selleck—L. L. Davis. Frederick C. Edwards—George H. Salisbury. The Tramp Printer, T. P. James—"The Mystery of Edwin Drood"—E. L. Hildreth & Company—Mrs. Esther T. Housh—Woman at Work—Edward Bushnell—The Leisure Hour—Charles Spencer—The Brattleboro Evening Times.

GEORGE EATON SELLECK

George Eaton Selleck, born in Middlebury June 24, 1834, learned the trade of printer in his native town and was employed for a time on *The Middlebury Register*. Later he worked in Burlington, came to Brattleboro in June, 1855, and was employed for some months on *The Vermont Republican*. He established a job office in 1857, buying out James H. Capen, then located in "Hall's Long Building" and continuing in business until 1881, when he admitted L. L. Davis as partner. In 1861 *The Brattleboro Times*, a small sheet, was published by George E. Selleck for twenty-five cents a year.

He went to the war in the Eighth Vermont, first as sergeant and then as lieutenant, leasing his office to Edward Bushnell, and, when the latter went to the front, to his brother, Daniel Selleck. For several years the office was located where Hackley & Moran were for a number of years, and after the Marshall and Esterbrook block was built it was moved there, first on the second floor and then to the first, and remained there for more than twenty years.

Mr. Selleck sold to his partner in 1898 and from that time, on account of poor health, worked only at intervals in different printing offices in town. He had been at the printer's trade for forty-seven years, and in business for himself forty-two years.

Mr. Davis, who took the business alone, was a veteran of fifty years at the printer's trade. He began as an apprentice with B. D. Harris on *The Semi-Weekly Eagle* in 1850. Four years later *The Eagle* was bought by Platt & Ryther, who had been running *The Phoenix*, and who gave the name of *The Republican Statesman* to the consolidated sheet and moved

the business to where the Retting Block stood later. Then Charles Cummings started *The Phoenix*, "New Series," and a year or two later bought out Platt and the old name of "*Phoenix*." His workmen at the time were Mr. Davis, Charles S. Prouty and James A. Swigley. The last-named went to Missouri and for a period was register of probate. Another of their comrades at the case was Captain Henry H. Prouty, later of Kimball, Nebraska, county judge and for several years postmaster.

Cummings went to the war, was lieutenant-colonel of the Sixteenth and colonel of the Seventeenth, and lost his life in his country's service. *The Phoenix* passed to Mr. Prouty, with Reverend Addison Brown and later D. B. Stedman as partners, until finally in the early seventies O. L. French became connected with it. Mr. Davis, through these changes, was employed on it, except for three years spent at Hyde Park, Montpelier, Lee, Pittsfield and Springfield, Massachusetts, until in 1871 he became foreman on *The Record and Farmer* under F. D. Cobleigh and Reverend A. Chandler, and then after a few months in the office D. Leonard became foreman of *The Reformer* office, where he remained for four years, until in October, 1881, he bought an interest in the Selleck business.

FREDERICK C. EDWARDS

GEORGE H. SALISBURY

Frederick C. Edwards, whose native place was Northampton, Massachusetts, came here in his youth to learn the bookbinder's trade. It is not known with whom he worked the first year or two, but it is probable that he had acquired a place of his own in the early fifties, for it was he who taught George H. Salisbury the trade at about that time. After a year or two Salisbury, who was a native of this town, bought out the business and established himself as a printer and bookbinder. Salisbury was a versatile sort of a fellow, always looking for an opportunity to expand his business. At one time he purchased a water power privilege on the Green River and built a dam, with the intention of erecting a paper mill there. This plan, however, was abandoned, for a freshet swept the dam away and stopped the enterprise.

In 1858 Mr. Salisbury sold back his business to Mr. Edwards, who continued it until his death in 1881.

Early in the war Mr. Salisbury went south as a sutler, going from camp to camp, selling merchandise to the soldiers. At the close of the war he went to New York to go into business as a baker. After having accumulated a considerable amount of money, he returned to Brattleboro, and later opened a bakery and restaurant here.

THE TRAMP PRINTER AND T. P. JAMES

There was perhaps no better known character than the tramp printer of the early sixties who traveled from town to town, stopping in one place perhaps a week or, if conditions were particularly propitious and the work not too hard, staying on for as long as six months. He saw the country, he had no responsibilities, he earned good money which he spent, and while he saved none, perhaps he did not need to, for he could always get a job.

T. P. James was perhaps the best known tramp printer who ever came to Brattleboro, and he stayed here until he became very much of a local character, and more than a local character, for it was he who claimed to be the spirit pen of Charles Dickens. He arrived with his alleged wife, sometime in the early seventies, claiming also to be a master printer. After having been employed in one or two printing shops, he withdrew from the trade for a time, announcing that he was about to retire to the deepest seclusion in order that he might, as the medium for Dickens, complete the unfinished story, the "Mystery of Edwin Drood." There was considerable interest and excitement attendant upon this announcement, not only in Brattleboro, but all over the country. Reporters from great metropolitan dailies came to interview and study the case, and most of them went away puzzled. *The Springfield Union*, in the summer of 1873, gave as the results of its interview that there were only two possibilities, either some person of genius was using the young man as a go-between and to bring out a book in a novel way, or else the work was really that of Charles Dickens. The reporter from *The Union* stayed in town several days and went away, as he said, "absolutely stumped."

The book finally appeared, after many postponements, on October 31, 1873, was favorably commented upon by many Dickens critics, and for a time was widely sold in this country and in England.

James, flushed and encouraged with the notoriety and success of his "Edwin Drood," decided to continue as a Dickens medium. In June of the following year, he published the first, and, we believe, the last issue of a monthly paper, *The Summerland Messenger*, which was to be devoted not only to the future works of Dickens, but to spiritualism in general. He started several other projects of this nature which did not receive quite the reception that he had anticipated, so they were dropped. A story called the "Life and Adventures of Bockley Wickelheep" certainly has the Dickens flavor, if one may judge it merely by the title. A former employer of his in Lowell spoke of him as a "first class journeyman printer, a free and easy fellow—good tempered, well dressed with his boots always blacked and smoking his cigar with the ease of a lord." He, however, went on to say that James was possessed of no literary taste, had not writ-

ten a sentence previous to going to Brattleboro, and had neither the brains nor the stability of purpose to carry out such a project, unless he actually was under spirit control. In one interview James declared that he had never read the first part of the book. The mystery of the "Mystery of Edwin Drood" has never been definitely settled, and it probably never will be. Impostor or not, James was an interesting character; according to the testimony of some who knew him a brilliant fellow, but one whom people absolutely refused to take seriously.

In the late sixties Brattleboro was the center of a large printing and publishing business. James H. Capen had a small job printing office and at the same time acted as Brattleboro's first telegraph operator. In 1868 he sold his printing outfit to D. B. Stedman, who was one of his employees. George E. Crowell, in connection with his brother-in-law, D. L. Milliken, was making a beginning on the monthly paper, *The Household*. *The Phoenix*, a weekly newspaper, was being published, and Milliken & Burt were getting out *The Vermont Record and Farmer*.

On January 1, 1868, D. B. Stedman sold out his job printing establishment to Frank D. Cobleigh, and he himself went into *The Phoenix* office.

Frank Cobleigh was a man of unusual ability, who saw that the future of printing in Brattleboro was unlimited. Unfortunately his health was poor, and as a result his business suffered.

His first big printing contracts were with Hunter & Company, who had a mail order house in Hinsdale, New Hampshire. This house originated during the early years of the war and specialized in notions for soldiers at the Front. As an advertisement, Cobleigh printed for them a four-page sheet which was called *The Star-Spangled Banner*. This was continued a great many years, even after Cobleigh's death. He also printed for them catalogues, sales letters and all the other matter necessary for a considerable mail order business. He soon took over *The Vermont Record and Farmer*, from the Ackerman brothers, Ed P., and Aaron A., who had bought from Milliken & Burt. Cobleigh continued as editor and publisher of this paper until his death though for some time Mr. Charles W. Wilcox had much of the responsibility of the paper. While here he also took on the publishing of George E. Crowell's *The Household*.

The business was in a bad way, and Judge J. M. Tyler, who was the administrator, to meet the demands of the creditors, decided to continue the business under the old firm name and under the management of the very able foreman, L. L. Davis, afterwards a partner of George Selleck.

Late in March of 1875 Judge Tyler sold to De Witt Leonard of Fair Haven, Vermont, the job printing part of the business. *The Vermont*

Record and Farmer went to Reverend A. Chandler, a retired clergyman of Dummerston.

De Witt Leonard, who as well as being the successor to Cobleigh had bought out the small job print shop of O. A. Libby, was a very different type of business man from Cobleigh. He had, as a boy, been much interested in printing, picking up his knowledge by himself in a printing office in a village neighboring to Fair Haven. He set up in his father's parlor an office with presses, type and equipment, largely of his own make, and there carried on quite a thriving business. After the war, he was associated with several business concerns both in his own town and elsewhere, before coming to Brattleboro. He was a man of exemplary habits, sound business judgment and an attractive personality. He carried on the printing plant for a period of twelve years, from 1875 to his death in 1887, following rather conservative lines, and never branching out into larger fields. In 1882 he built the Leonard Block on Elliot Street now occupied by Horton D. Walker.

EDWIN L. HILDRETH

Edwin L. Hildreth came to Brattleboro from Hinsdale in 1881 to learn the trade of printer with De Witt Leonard. After the death of Mr. Leonard in 1887, the shop was purchased by Hildreth & Fales and in 1890 Mr. Fales's interest was bought by Mr. O. L. French, the firm name being changed to E. L. Hildreth & Company. In October, 1910, Mr. French's interest was bought by Mr. Hildreth. The latter has been the active manager of the business since 1887 and from that date it has developed and expanded until it is one of the larger printing establishments in New England, doing some of the finest and best work for a critical clientèle.

In the early nineties came the real beginning of the "out of town" business. One satisfied customer was followed by another, until at the present time three-fourths of the yearly output goes outside the state. The relations of the office with its clients has always been friendly and intimate and many visitors to the printing office have gone away impressed with the character and efficiency of the entire organization.

The firm's connection with the Yale University Press began in November, 1910, with the printing of a small book of forty-four pages. From that time the list has steadily increased, until now a greater part of the titles issued by these publishers are printed at "Hildreth's." The typography and presswork of these Yale books are often referred to as examples of the highest excellence. During these years the office has also done most of the "Northfield work," including *The Record of Christian Work*.

The American Physical Education Association, the Association Press, the Womans Press, the Brick Row Book Shops, the International Young

Men's Christian Association College, the Exporters' Encyclopædia Corporation, the Congregational Church Building Society and many other organizations and individuals in New York, New Haven, Springfield and elsewhere also know of Brattleboro chiefly as the home of the Hildreth Press.

WOMAN AT WORK

Mrs. Esther T. Housh established in 1880 at Louisville, Kentucky, the magazine, *Woman at Work*. In the early part of 1883, Mr. George E. Crowell, learning of Mrs. Housh's desire to move the publication to some eastern locality, wrote, urging her to come to Brattleboro, and offered her special inducements. After Mr. Crowell's success with *The Household*, he was ambitious to make Brattleboro a publishing center. Mrs. Housh arrived here May 30, 1883, with her son, Frank E. Housh.

The first few numbers of the magazine were set up in the composing room of *The Household*, and the presswork and binding were done by D. Leonard. It was not long, however, before the magazine was established in connection with a general job printing business in a part of the Carpenter Organ Company building on Elliot Street. Here the magazine was printed and bound by Frank Housh, while Mrs. Housh was the editor.

The magazine was devoted to the higher and general interests of women and reflected to a marked degree the brilliant mind and superior qualities of its editor. Mrs. Housh also edited *The National W. C. T. U. Bulletin* and the organ of the state W. C. T. U. called *The Home Guards*. About 1885 the name, *Woman at Work*, was changed to *The Woman's Magazine*.

Mr. Housh not only printed the magazines edited by his mother, but he did a considerable job printing business as well. About 1888 Mr. Crowell became a partner in the general publishing and printing business, under the firm name of Frank E. Housh & Company. They printed *The Holstein-Friesian Register*, conducted by F. L. Houghton, and a small book called "Brattleboro in Verse and Prose." During the most prosperous period, the company employed about twenty-five persons.

Early in 1892 the magazine was discontinued and the partnership between Housh and Crowell dissolved. The plant was kept busy with orders for general printing, however, until the latter part of 1892, when Mr. Housh sold the larger part of his business to Charles Spencer.

On May 30, 1893, just ten years after their arrival, Mr. Housh with his mother removed to Boston, where he has since been engaged in an extensive business.

THE LEISURE HOUR

Edward Bushnell was employed by Mr. Crowell for a period of nineteen years as foreman of the composing room of *The Household*. He

was practically in charge of the publishing end of the business during this period, and was a very skillful printer. At one time he formed a partnership with Mr. Durfee, under the firm name of Durfee & Bushnell. They published for a short time, under the patronage of Mr. Crowell, a magazine called *The Leisure Hour*. The magazine might have prospered but for the fact that Mr. Durfee suddenly left town, leaving the financial and editorial responsibility entirely upon Mr. Bushnell. Mr. Bushnell immediately suspended publication of the magazine.

CHARLES SPENCER AND THE BRATTLEBORO EVENING TIMES

In the eighties there was a country-wide wave of amateur printing, influencing girls as well as boys, and in different communities small papers appeared in weekly, semimonthly or monthly form, but oftener when the spirit moved. So important was the movement that a National Amateur Printers' Association was formed, with branches in almost every state. These associations met annually in conventions. The movement is significant in that it served as a training school for boys and girls who were later to be printers, publishers and editors. It is said that Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) was among the most enthusiastic of the amateurs.

The movement reached Brattleboro as early as 1885, and several boys of the town were getting out papers, among them Charles Spencer, who published for several years a small paper called *The Advance*. Its primary distinction perhaps was the fact that each issue was printed on a different sized paper. Having become interested in printing and the Vermont branch of the Amateur Printing Association, which he helped to found, he started in the job printing business May 1, 1890, in Miner's new building on South Main Street, now the Park block. During the following year he began printing a monthly magazine, *Literature and Art*, which was edited by a former Brattleboro boy, Cecil H. C. Howard, and managed by another Brattleboro boy, W. B. Goodrich. For lack of subscription this paper did not last long.

April 28, 1891, appeared the first issue of Brattleboro's first daily paper, *The Daily Evening Times*. The publisher and owner was Charles Spencer, and the editor was H. R. Dawley. At the time of this issue both young men were under twenty years of age. It was a most ambitious undertaking and deserved larger support than it received. For three months Spencer and Dawley continued to publish this quite readable little sheet.

June 1, 1891, when Mr. Spencer bought out Frank E. Housh & Company, he moved his business to the Hooker Block.

CHAPTER LXXXIII

INDUSTRIES—BANKS

Industries. Brattleboro Woolen Mills—Sewing machines, 1859 to 1882—Knitting-machine needles, J. B. Randoll, 1876—Furniture, 1865-1873—Cigar industry, John D. Roess, 1869—Stencil dies, S. M. Spenser, E. M. Douglas—First gas house, Brattleboro Gaslight Company—Organ reeds, J. D. Whitney & Son, 1876—Baby carriages, Smith & Hunt, 1873—Children's toys, S. A. Smith & Company, 1889—Brattleboro Furniture Company—E. P. Carpenter Organ Factory—Corser & Hidden, overalls, 1890.

Banks. Brattleboro Savings Bank—Peoples National Bank.

In 1847 the Brattleboro Woolen Mills, Birge Street, were owned by P. T. Clark, F. A. Wheeler, agent; in 1865 they were owned by Whittemore & Davis, Springfield, and run by Frost & Goodhue, Brattleboro. In 1866 the Brattleboro Woolen Company was owned by Jordan, Marsh & Company, Boston, J. W. Frost, agent. Balmoral skirts were made a specialty.

SEWING MACHINES

Leavitt R. Sargent¹ came from Dummerston to Brattleboro in 1847; in 1849 he formed a partnership with H. P. Green, taking the Frost Street building of the Estey Organ Company, and began the manufacture of furniture. After a few years this partnership was dissolved, and in 1861 Mr. Sargent formed a partnership with Frank W. Harris for the manufacture of hand sewing machines, which he continued six years, employing about forty men.

In 1859 Charles Raymond came from Bristol, Connecticut, and established here the business of manufacturing sewing machines; but in 1863 he gave up the enterprise and removed to Canada. He secured many patents on sewing-machine appliances in this country, Canada and Great Britain.

Colonel Levi K. Fuller established the second sewing-machine factory, immediately after Mr. Raymond's removal, but his shop was burned at the

¹ In 1852 Mr. Sargent married Miss Maria Lawton, who died May 2, 1887, aged sixty; he died December 24, 1883, aged sixty-one. Their daughter, Jennie M., married Prescott White. Children: Elizabeth; Harry Keith White, of Wilder & White, architects, New York, married Miss Blossom Fitz-Randolph. Son: Leavitt Sargent, born August 10, 1915.

time of the Estey fire, June 4, 1864. He then started a new factory, but sold out the business and the works were removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1866.

In 1864 Messrs. Leavitt Sargent and Charles Dennison started a third sewing-machine factory; in 1865 John and David Abbott started another; in 1867 Mr. Davis still another; but, failing to make satisfactory arrangements with the sewing-machine monopoly, which had at this time secured the control of the leading machine patents, all of these parties retired from the business.

A fresh impetus was given to the sewing-machine industry in 1870 by the invention of the Green Mountain machine by David A. Abbott. He came to Brattleboro from Putney. Associated with him was his brother, John Abbott, and later Charles F. Thompson and S. L. Miner. He retired from active business about 1874-1875.

J. B. Randall's knitting-machine needle factory, established in Centerville in 1876, was moved to Harmony Block in 1880, where twenty men were employed and one million five hundred thousand needles made per year.

Dana Bickford, John L. Simonds, B. D. Harris, Frank W. Harris, J. Estey & Company and C. F. Thompson & Company formed a joint stock company, with a capital of \$150,000, for the manufacture of the Bickford Knitting Machine in this town, January 1, 1875.

Mr. Simonds, whose experience in the manufacture of sewing machines eminently qualified him for the position, had immediate charge of the business. In 1876 they sent one thousand machines to Russia. In 1879 they left Harmony Block and bought the shop at Centerville which had been erected by the New England Furniture Company. In 1883 Colonel Levi Fuller came to the head of the Bickford Company and immediately set about designing a new model machine which should take the lead of all the machines before the public.

The Higbee Sewing Machine was manufactured here for a time, beginning with 1882. It involved an entirely new idea, the running of the whole, the feed and needle bar, by one eccentric motor,—invented by Luther E. Higbee.

FURNITURE

The Brattleboro Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing furniture under a charter granted November 3, 1865, and over \$18,000 having been subscribed to its capital stock, offered an opportunity to additional subscribers, January 12, 1872. By January 19, \$30,000 had been subscribed, and work began at Centerville under the immediate charge of Leavitt R. Sargent and H. P. Green.

In February, 1872, the Douglas & Hawley Company was reinforced by the following officers, under the name, The New England Furniture Company: President, D. S. Pratt; secretary and treasurer, L. W. Hawley; directors, D. S. Pratt, E. Wing Packer, R. W. Clarke, O. B. Douglas, S. M. Spenser. The capital stock was \$50,000.

Hollender, Henkel & Stellman made furniture from 1871 to 1873 in West Brattleboro in an old building built in 1837 for the manufacture of Jaquith rifles.

CIGARS

JOHN D. ROESS

John Diedrich Roess was born in Bremen, Germany, May 16, 1829, a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Rummelman) Roess. He learned the cigar-making trade in Germany and came to New York City in November, 1853. In April of the following year he went to Feeding Hills, Massachusetts, which was then a center of the cigar industry, and was employed there until he came to Brattleboro November 27, 1868, to form a partnership with his brother-in-law, William Leonard.

Leonard & Roess began making cigars in Brattleboro in 1869-1870,¹ in the old Arcade. At the opening of the year 1873 they were employing between thirty and forty men, Germans, who made thirty thousand cigars a week, and later in the same year fifty thousand. For a number of years they had a retail store where Robbins & Cowles's hardware store now is, having a shop in Harmony building, where they employed sometimes as many as seventy-five hands. They moved into the Leonard & Roess store in the Hooker building as soon as the building was completed, the store and workshop overhead being specially designed for them. After the death of Mr. Leonard, in February, 1890, Mr. Roess continued in business alone until July, 1901, when his son, John L. Roess, bought a half interest in the business.

Mr. Roess married, first, October 18, 1862, Miss Delia Leonard of Feeding Hills. She died September 19, 1896. He married, second, November 12, 1898, Mrs. Ascherman of Westfield, Massachusetts. She died July 7, 1901. Mr. Roess died June 23, 1904.

Two of the seven children by the first marriage, John L. Roess and Herbert C. Roess, with a half brother, Albert A. Smith, of Brattleboro, survived their father. Three children died of scarlet fever in four days, 1879.

John L. Roess married September 6, 1893, Miss Hattie L. Morse.

¹ Charles H. Pratt made cigars here from 1853, the first manufacturer in the state.

William Leonard, born in Feeding Hills, Massachusetts, March 31, 1839, was the eldest of three children of William and Lucy (Wait) Leonard. He was a member of Company G, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. He came to Brattleboro in 1867; married, 1871, Flora, daughter of Nelson W. Willard of West Dummerston. He died February 10, 1890, aged fifty-one.

S. M. Spenser, who for several years previous had engaged in manufacturing stencil dies and outfits, moved to Boston late in 1872, when the business was continued by E. M. Douglas.

THE FIRST GAS HOUSE

The first gas house was built by Silas M. Waite shortly after the big freshet of 1869. He charged \$3.50 and \$4.00 a thousand feet for gas, and as there were but few patrons he was obliged to keep up the price. In 1880 he sold his plant to George J. and Frank W. Brooks.

The Brattleboro Gaslight Company, a corporation organized in 1881 with Henry D. Holton, president, and Charles F. Thompson, treasurer, bought the plant of the Brooks brothers. During the early eighties, the Estey Organ Factory owned and operated a small gas plant for its own use. The gas house stood near the top of the Birge Street hill west of Whetstone Brook. This plant was sold to the Brattleboro Gaslight Company in 1892. In 1896 the Gaslight Company built the electric light station of the Twin State Company. For two years prior to the last date the company operated a small electric plant in the Fletcher mill near the iron bridge at the junction of Elliot and Williams Streets. It was in this small plant that George Niles invented a dynamo which interested electricians from other parts of the country; representatives from the General Electric Company came to Brattleboro and studied the machine. The inventor was unable to so operate his machine as to keep the lights steady, but the General Electric representatives offered, if Niles would tell them how he wound his dynamo, to provide a steady light from the lamps; this Niles would not do and the machine, after it had been exhibited in Thorn's drug store for several days, was not further perfected. The current furnished by this plant was sold by contract; there were only a few customers and the company estimated what it would cost to light a certain number of lamps a certain number of hours, and a contract was made upon such an estimate.

In 1901 the Gaslight Company began to acquire the Dummerston water power, and two years later built and equipped the West Dummerston plant at a cost of approximately \$80,000. In 1905 negotiations were begun by the Brattleboro Gaslight Company to sell their electric and gas plant to a

The Stanley Rule and Level Company moved to New Britain in 1870, with about twenty mechanics.

ORGAN REEDS

About 1876 J. D. Whitney¹ commenced a new set of machinery, with which he began to make organ reeds in 1878, in Harmony Block.

July 1, 1879, he took his son, Edwin D. Whitney, into partnership, under the firm name of J. D. Whitney & Son. They manufactured over half a million organ reeds a year, which were almost entirely used by the Wilcox & White Organ Company of Meriden, Connecticut.

Alvah Smith was a manufacturer in Guilford, 1863-1864, where the son, S. A. Smith, began making baby carriages about 1867, the factory being in Weatherhead Hollow although the business was maintained at both places. It was moved to Algiers and enlarged, the firm being Edwards & Smith.

The firm Smith (S. A.) & Hunt was formed in 1873. The business outgrew additions and new buildings and in 1880 it was moved to Brattleboro. The firm name was changed to S. A. Smith & Company in 1889, when children's toys were manufactured; S. A. Smith, F. L. Smith, C. A. Smith, S. L. Hunt and F. L. Hunt were the five partners.

The Brattleboro Furniture Company on Flat Street had for directors: F. W. Brooks, Jacob Estey, John Retting, Francis Goodhue, Frank W. Harris; clerk and treasurer, C. F. Thompson.

THE E. P. CARPENTER ORGAN COMPANY

E. B. Carpenter of Guilford came to Brattleboro October 2, 1850, and bought an half interest of Jones & Burdett, organ makers, taking the place of Jones, the new firm being Burdett & Carpenter. In 1853 Burdett sold to Jacob Estey and Carpenter to Isaac Hines.

After being connected with various organ companies throughout the country, E. B. Carpenter located in Mendota, Illinois. His son, E. P. Carpenter, inherited a capacity and liking for the business, located in Worcester, and was largely known in the trade for many years. During the winter of 1883-1884 he was induced to come to Brattleboro, where he organized, in the spring of 1884, the E. P. Carpenter Organ Company, for

¹ Josiah D. Whitney married Miss Lucy Day Chapin in 1842; she died in Brattleboro January 1, 1866, aged seventy-four. Children: Jennie L.; Edwin D., married April 27, 1881, Julia S., daughter of Simon Brooks; born in 1857; died in 1911. Children: Harold E., married Miss Marguerite S. Benedict; graduate of High School, Amherst two years; admitted to Vermont bar, 1907; of firm Harvey & Whitney, 1918. Edwina A., married in 1914, Doctor E. R. Lynch; Alice L., married John Leonard; Merrill Brooks, married March 6, 1918, Miss Jennie C. Lind.

the manufacture of organs and organ sections. W. E. Carpenter became manager in 1894. In 1885 they made the "Grandissimo Organ."

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Carpenter¹ purchased the former residence of Charles H. Crosby at the junction of Linden Street and Putney Road.

E. B. Carpenter died September 4, 1891, aged seventy-two. Mrs. Carpenter died in January, 1920.

Corser & Hidden came from St. Albans and established a factory in 1890 for making overalls. Requiring more capital, Colonel Hooker was taken into the firm in the course of a few months. At first only thirty hands were employed, but almost steadily from the beginning the force has been increased.

Mr. Hidden soon sold out to establish the Brattleboro Overall Company, and Mr. Mitchell was taken into the firm and the firm name was Hooker, Corser & Mitchell. (Webster Clay Mitchell, who moved here from Saxtons River in 1890, remained in the business ten years and sold his interest in 1902. In 1907 he bought back into the business with Henry R. Brown and W. H. Proctor, retiring in three years.) In 1905 there were two hundred and eighty employees.

The business has been handled with courage, foresight and ability which have brought it to the second place, in the number employed and profits made, of all the industries previously organized in Brattleboro.

The paper mill of 1811 was in active operation under the able management of W. H. Vinton.

BANKS

THE BRATTLEBORO SAVINGS BANK

The Brattleboro Savings Bank was chartered in November, 1870, and commenced operations January 1, 1871. The first president was Colonel John Hunt; vice-president, B. D. Harris; secretary and treasurer, Seth N. Herrick; succeeding presidents have been Parley Starr, 1874-1875; R. W. Clarke, 1876-1880; B. D. Harris, 1881-1890; E. L. Waterman, 1890-1906; F. K. Barrows, 1907- ——. Treasurers: S. N. Herrick; C. W. Wyman, 1879-1886; Charles A. Harris, from 1887. The bank was first located where Donnell & Davis's millinery establishment now is; in 1879 it was moved to the present building on Elliot Street.

¹ Children: Blanche, married October 16, 1894, Emil Pollak-Ottendorf of Vienna, and of Peytonsville, Pittsylvania County, Virginia, born in 1863; Mildred Porter; Ruth Welch.

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

The Peoples National Bank was organized in 1875, with a capital of \$100,000. Parley Starr and Jacob Estey were primarily interested in its formation. Mr. Starr was the first president; W. A. Faulkner was the first cashier.

Business was begun on the second floor of Crosby Block; immediately on the completion in 1880 of the Bank Block on the site of the old Revere House, the bank was moved. Julius J. Estey succeeded to the presidency in 1884. In 1886 Oscar A. Marshall became cashier; in May, 1893, on the death of Mr. Marshall, W. H. Brackett was made cashier.

After the death of General Estey in 1902, O. L. Sherman was elected president and held the office until his death, when Colonel J. Gray Estey was elected president, and on the death of Mr. Brackett, July, 1916, John R. Ryder became cashier.

CHAPTER LXXXIV

ORGANIZATIONS, PHILANTHROPIC AND SOCIAL

Organizations. Philanthropic and social—Freedman's Aid Association, 1867—Windham County Suffrage Association, 1870—Anti-Monopoly and Equal Taxation, 1874—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1877—Brattleboro Liberal Association, 1877—Professional Club, 1879: presidents, subjects discussed—Woman's Relief Corps, 1885—Windham County Lodge of Free and Accepted Anti-Masons, 1887—Village Improvement Society, 1886—Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, 1889—Natural History Society, 1888—Associated Charities, 1892—Home for the Aged and Disabled—Daughters of the American Revolution, 1893.

Temperance and Profanity—Brattleboro Temperance Society, 1866—Good Samaritan Society, 1870—Sacred Pledge, 1875—St. Michael's Temperance and Benevolent Society—Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1877—Juvenile Total Abstinence Society, 1880.

Young Men's Christian Association.

When the larger movement of the time reached Brattleboro it was in the form of group enterprises, industrial, philanthropic and social, which began to flourish in seemingly unlimited variety.

In 1866 Patrick A. Collins, afterwards mayor of Boston, came to Brattleboro and organized a branch of the Fenian Brotherhood.

December 22, 1867, a Freedman's Aid Association was organized: Reverend F. Frothingham, president; Miss Anna Higginson, secretary; Philip Wells, treasurer.

March 18, 1870, the Windham County Woman's Suffrage Association was formed. President, Reverend Addison Brown; vice-president, Doctor J. H. Stedman of West Brattleboro; second vice-president, Hosea F. Ballou of Wilmington; secretary and treasurer, D. B. Stedman. There was a large executive committee; among the women were Mrs. Asenath Francis, Mrs. Lydia Putnam, Miss Maria Person and Mrs. Mary Ann Adams.

In May, 1870, one hundred and eighty women in the town of Brattleboro signed a petition to the Legislature asking for the ballot for women.

1874. Anti-Monopoly and Equal Taxation Society. Charles N. Davenport, Charles K. Field, W. H. Alexander. At an anti-exemption meeting, John S. Cutting of West Brattleboro was nominated town representative.

The Brattleboro Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was formed through the influence of Miss Ellen B. Goodhue, and was organized January 9, 1877, with the following: Doctor George F. Gale, president; twelve vice-presidents; twenty directors. The secretary was Miss Goodhue; the treasurer, Henry C. Willard; special agent, Warren E. Eason. This society was the pioneer in the protection of animals in the state of Vermont, and by the efforts of Miss Goodhue a law was passed to this end. The daughter of Captain Carter, Mrs. Jennie B. (Carter) Powers, was agent for many years of the Brattleboro Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and is now at Keene in the same capacity. For her great courage, judgment and determination she has become known as "the woman who dares."

The Brattleboro Liberal Association was formed in February, 1877, for the purpose of the discussion of philosophical and religious subjects. The membership was mainly made up of Spiritualists and Freethinkers. The president was J. A. Stevens; vice-presidents, L. M. Howe, G. B. Kirwan, Edward Crosby, E. J. Carpenter; secretary, D. B. Stedman; treasurer, E. F. Brooks.

THE PROFESSIONAL CLUB

The Professional Club was organized in 1879 by the initiative of Reverend Doctor George B. Gow, Reverend Doctor George E. Martin and Reverend J. B. Green, then local clergymen officiating in the Baptist, Congregational and Unitarian Churches, respectively. The meetings were first held in Wells Hall, later in the restaurant of E. L. Cooper, and still later in the parlors of the Brooks House. From a modest beginning the club grew in usefulness and interest until it included in its membership the professional men in town, who assisted in its development and contributed to its support.

Generally the club meetings were accompanied by a good supper, a paper by some one of its several members following, with five-minute discussions pertaining to the subject. The membership of the club was open to men of the liberal professions, and in cases where the line was not clear, decided by vote on the individual application. The meetings brought out some very able papers, full of research and thought, and were even credited with having stimulated public sentiment and assisted in the unfolding of many a useful scheme.

A paper by Reverend Doctor Gow on "Free Public Libraries" was

immediately followed by the establishing of the Brooks Free Library, its donor, the late George J. Brooks, accepting Mr. Gow's suggestions as reasonable conclusions why he should build and present to the town the Brooks Free Library building. Again, a paper by Judge J. M. Tyler on road building was followed by a successful move in town to establish macadam roads.

One especially good paper, full of Vermont inventions and given by Levi K. Fuller, was widely read and commented on.

The presidents of the club were men prominently identified with the best interests of the town, including Reverend George B. Gow, Doctor Joseph Draper, C. N. Davenport, Doctor Henry D. Holton, Reverend Lewis Grout, Doctor O. R. Post, J. M. Tyler, Doctor J. W. Gregg, O. L. French, Reverend F. J. Parry, Reverend Charles O. Day, Reverend F. L. Phalen, Reverend J. H. Babbitt, C. H. Davenport, George A. Hines, Doctor S. E. Lawton, Governor Levi K. Fuller, Reverend Fred E. Marble, Reverend E. Q. S. Osgood, Professor H. K. Whitaker and Reverend L. M. Keneston.

Among the subjects presented by the Professional Club have been: The Spoils System, by Dorman B. Eaton; The Struggling Idea of Human Society, Doctor George B. Gow; Freemasonry, J. N. Balestier; A Visit to London, Reverend J. B. Green; The Newspaper as a Factor in American Education, O. L. French; A Plea for the Study of Nature, Reverend E. W. Whitney; Trial by Jury, E. W. Stoddard; Some Phases of the Chemistry of Common Life, Doctor Drew; The Origin of Language, Reverend Lewis Grout; The Secular Aspects of the Sabbath Question, Reverend Charles H. Merrill; Cultivated Perception, Doctor O. R. Post; Civil Service of the United States, James M. Tyler; The New England Village as a Center of Influence, Reverend S. M. Crothers; How to Use the Free Library, Reverend E. W. Whitney; The Influence of Mental Incapacity in Rulers upon some of the Great Events of History, Doctor Joseph Draper; The Expediency of a Natural Law Restricting Immigration, E. W. Stoddard; The Psychological Effects of Alcohol, Doctor Shailer E. Lawton; What does Brattleboro most need? Doctor Henry D. Holton; Intelligent Suffrage, Honorable James M. Tyler; The Last of the Normans, Reverend Charles O. Day; The Need of a Navy and Army, Commander Allan D. Brown; Witchcraft, Reverend H. H. Shaw; Republicanism in France, Reverend J. H. Babbitt; Ireland's History and Political Problems, Reverend F. J. Parry; The Social Question, Reverend F. L. Phalen; Alexander Hamilton, Judge George Shea; The Law of the Land, Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler; A Second Term: A Temptation to Presidents and a Peril to the Country, Dorman B. Eaton; Some Formative

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION 871

Influences in American Life and Character, Doctor George Leon Walker; Physical Basis of Superstition, Doctor Shailer E. Lawton; Vermont's Undeveloped Resources, Honorable James M. Tyler; Surnames, Doctor James Conland; Taxation, Honorable James L. Martin; Our Age, our Country, our Duty, Reverend A. H. Webb.

A Woman's Relief Corps was organized February 4-5, 1885. Mrs. Minna G. Hooker was elected department president; Mrs. A. L. Putnam, treasurer; Mrs. L. W. Howe, secretary. The finance committee: Mrs. A. E. Dowley, Mrs. L. J. Retting, Mrs. K. M. Burchard. Delegate at large to the National Encampment, Mrs. Harriet Leonard.

The Windham County Lodge of Free and Accepted Anti-Masons, June 9, 1887. General John W. Phelps, president; Royal G. Wood, secretary.

A Village Improvement Society was organized in 1885. President, N. I. Hawley; vice-presidents, Frederick Holbrook, Jacob Estey, George J. Brooks, Edward Crosby, Reverend Charles O. Day, Reverend E. W. Whitney, Reverend Samuel M. Crothers, George F. Gale, Dorman B. Eaton, Henry D. Holton and other leading citizens; treasurer, Malcolm Moody; secretary, Oscar A. Marshall; corresponding secretary, O. L. French; executive committee, L. K. Fuller, R. Bradley, G. E. Crowell, J. M. Tyler, G. W. Hooker, Francis Goodhue, C. H. Davenport, W. H. Childs, E. L. Putnam, Mrs. B. D. Harris, Mrs. J. J. Estey, Mrs. Henry Tucker, Mrs. J. H. Ryder, Mrs. C. E. Allen and Mrs. W. A. Faulkner.

THE WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

A preliminary meeting of women to consider a plan for a Woman's Educational and Industrial Union in Brattleboro was held in the Methodist Church June 6, 1888, when Miss Eliza C. Higginson of Brookline, Massachusetts, gave an informal account of the workings and success of the Boston Union. At the second meeting, June 13, the constitution of the Boston Union was adopted.

At a third meeting, June 20, the following officers were elected: Mrs. Mary C. Warder, president; Mrs. George E. Crowell, first vice-president; Mrs. Royall Tyler, second vice-president; Mrs. Joseph Draper, third vice-president; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, fourth vice-president; Mrs. E. P. Carpenter, first director; Mrs. Edward Clark, second director; Mrs. Henry Devens, third director; Mrs. O. L. Miner, fourth director; Mrs. Sara Chatfield, corresponding secretary; Miss Agnes D. Gale, recording secretary; Mrs. A. C. Davenport, treasurer.

On June 28, the following committees were appointed: finance: chair-

man, Mrs. Frank Wells, Mrs. H. M. Burchard, Mrs. F. N. Whitney; social: Mrs. B. F. Bingham, Miss Katherine Miles, Mrs. C. M. C. Richardson; educational, moral and spiritual interests: Mrs. C. B. Rice, Miss Clara Gale, Miss Mary E. Horton; printing: Mrs. Cora Leonard, Mrs. Edwin Whitney.

Other committees were added on Home Avocation, Befriending, Food, Art, Hygiene, Industries, Entertainment and Room. Cooking classes were formed, teas were given and special sales at Christmas and other festal seasons.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union was given up in 1894 because of the failure to find a president to take the place of Mrs. Warder, who resigned on account of ill health. Her initiative and devotion to the Union and success in keeping together the various committees had been the mainstay of the organization during the six years of its active life as a valuable factor in the community.

The Natural History Society was organized by Professor William B. Clark in the autumn of 1888 with Hoyt H. Wheeler, president; Joseph Draper, J. M. Tyler and Reverend William H. Collins, vice-presidents; George Rugg, recording secretary; W. B. Clark, corresponding secretary; George S. Dowley, treasurer; Doctor Henry D. Holton, Levi K. Fuller, George L. Clary, L. M. Howe and Miss Janette Howe, executive committee.

The Associated Charities of the churches were started in 1892. They were not intended to take the place of church charities, each society being supposed to attend to its individual members to whom want or suffering had come, but for the people who belong to no church, or who have drifted into the town and had no time to form affiliations before being overtaken by illness. To such as these the churches formerly lent a helping hand; but it was found that owing to want of coöperation these people would sometimes have more than needed aid, sometimes far too little. The plan decided on was to elect one representative each from the Baptist, Congregational, Universalist, Methodist, Episcopal and Unitarian churches to form a committee to care for such cases. Each church took up a contribution to form a small sum with which to carry on the work. The ladies chosen on the committee were Mrs. George E. Crowell, Mrs. Frank Wells, Mrs. G. W. Hooker, Mrs. E. W. Harlow, Mrs. G. F. Gale and Mrs. J. M. Tyler. Mrs. Tyler was elected treasurer.

By the will of Kate Driscoll, who left the interest from her property to be used for the poor of the town without distinction of sect, they receive about forty dollars annually.

BRATTLEBORO HOME FOR THE AGED AND DISABLED

In 1892, owing to agitation for a home for disabled persons, C. F. Thompson wrote an article for *The Reformer* on this need. September 19 a committee was appointed to draft a charter.

A gift of \$5000 from Elisha D. Smith of Menasha, Wisconsin, a native of Brattleboro, enabled the committee to purchase a house with land on Western Avenue from the heirs of William H. Esterbrook.

A \$3000 gift from Doctor and Mrs. J. H. Stedman; \$5000 from George H. Newman of Boston; and \$10,000 from Russell F. Lamb of St. Louis made possible the conveniences of the present building, which was dedicated December 29, 1897.

The first officers of the institution were: President, Doctor H. D. Holton; vice-president, B. D. Harris; treasurer, George S. Dowley; secretary, A. C. Davenport; executive committee: H. D. Holton, A. C. Davenport and James M. Tyler; finance committee: B. D. Harris, Richards Bradley; admissions: George E. Crowell, Reverend J. H. Babbitt and F. W. Childs.

The Home contains twenty-five rooms for inmates, and five bathrooms; an elevator; an infirmary containing four beds which, with other furnishings, are the gift of the Brattleboro Branch Number 1 of the International Sunshine Society.

To become an inmate one must have attained the age of sixty years, and preference is given to the inhabitants of Brattleboro. The terms, fixed by the directors, vary according to the age of the applicant.

While taking advantage of the best features of institutional life in its regularity, order and wise restraints, no residence for a similar purpose could be more truly a home than has been the Brattleboro Home for the Aged and Disabled, where physical comfort and care are combined with a social freedom and variety that are unusual.

A large visiting committee has brought to those shut in by the infirmities of age whatever resources of entertainment are afforded by the village; churches and their choirs have contributed Sunday services; birthday parties and Christmas trees have had their promoters.

The number of elderly people who look forward to the age at which they can be eligible to this Home is a witness to its happy influence.

A Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized October 4, 1893, with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Annie G. Cobb; vice-regent, Mrs. Levi K. Fuller; treasurer, Mrs. Julius J. Estey; secretary, Miss Della Sherman; registrar, Miss Mary R. Cabot.

Mrs. F. W. Weeks was chairman of the executive board.

There were fourteen charter members.

TEMPERANCE AND PROFANITY

The Brattleboro Temperance Society was organized in 1866 and temperance continued to be a subject of vital importance in Brattleboro in the seventies.

In 1867 (January 3) the citizens of Brattleboro met at the Town Hall to consider the subject of profanity and the way by which it could be checked.

The Good Samaritan Society was organized July 8, 1870. Charles N. Davenport, president; vice-presidents, Doctor George F. Gale, E. B. Campbell, J. M. Tyler; secretary and treasurer, H. M. Currier. Doctor C. P. Frost, B. F. Bingham, O. B. Douglas, Peleg Barrows and O. L. Miner were the executive committee. Eight hundred people were present at the meeting of this society December 1, 1870.

This society was very active for several years, but died a natural death in 1875, and was followed by The Brattleboro Temperance Reform Club in 1876, which organization established a reading room in Union Block, opened September 6, 1876.

The Sacred Pledge Society was started by James Fisk October, 1875.

The Brattleboro House was a temperance hotel in 1875.

There was a St. Michael's Temperance and Benevolent Society (Roman Catholic). President, D. N. Brosnahan.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union became the permanent temperance organization in 1877. The first officers were: President, Mrs. George H. Clapp; vice-president, Mrs. A. V. Cox; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. D. P. Dearborn; committee of ways and means, Mrs. Charles Van Doorn, Mrs. C. P. Barrett, Mrs. J. A. Taylor, Mrs. M. H. Harris; executive committee, Mrs. Ira Pierce, Mrs. E. Hastings, Mrs. Fred Harris, Mrs. C. W. Wyman, Mrs. D. N. Tolles, Mrs. A. J. Stearns, Mrs. George Fisher.

The constitution of the Juvenile Total Abstinence Society was adopted December 4, 1880.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Only fragmentary reports of the Young Men's Christian Association are available; they point to the existence of some definite work under that name before 1864, as a Woman's Auxiliary was formed in October of that year and a Board of Managers chosen from each of the evangelical churches.

June 5, 1867, there was a meeting called to organize the Young Men's Christian Association. May 20, 1869, O. B. Douglas was elected president and Reverend N. Mighill vice-president. April 16, 1883, General Julius

J. Estey was elected president and held that office until his death March 7, 1902,—A. W. Nichols and George H. Clapp, vice-presidents. Rooms were opened in the Fisk Block. October 2, 1884, the Association moved to the Hooker Block where a gymnasium was installed, the gift of General Estey.

In 1886 there were two hundred and fifty members. In 1892 Edward C. Crosby was chosen vice-president and held the position ten years. George C. Wilson was secretary from 1893 to 1903.

In 1893 there were gymnasium classes, a reading room and parlors, a library of three hundred and fifty volumes, and fifty papers and magazines taken.

In 1894 a Boys' Battalion was organized under the auspices of the Association, Burton Austin, secretary. October 9, 1895, the Association moved to Leonard Block. In 1902 Edward C. Crosby was elected president, George L. Dunham, vice-president, Victor S. Reed, secretary. In 1906-1907 there was a total membership of two hundred and seventy-seven, one hundred and forty-eight of that number being active members.

On September 9, 1907, activities were suspended and the rooms closed, although the organization was retained, and it was voted to so modify the test of active membership as to admit members of other than evangelical churches at that time excluded by the Portland resolutions.

CHAPTER LXXXV

PROTECTIVE GRANGE—FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' EXCHANGE

PROTECTIVE GRANGE

On May 31, 1873, Protective Grange was organized by Eben Thompson in the brick schoolhouse in West Brattleboro known as District Number 7, with twenty-three charter members. They were: Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Chamberlain; Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Goodenough; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Liscom; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Taft; Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Goodenough; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Reed; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Fisher; E. S. Horton; Simon Brooks; T. W. Eason; D. M. Mather; G. B. Horton; C. F. Esterbrooks and D. W. Newton.

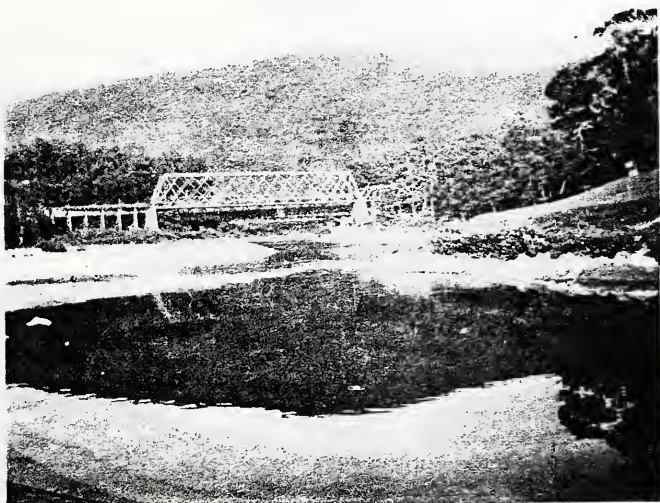
H. K. Chamberlain was first master and held the position three years, 1873-1875, 1878; Charles W. Sargent, 1879-1883; J. P. Goodenough, 1884-1885; D. T. Perry, 1886-1888; Oscar T. Ware, 1891-1893; Carl S. Hopkins, 1899-1900; A. W. Roel, 1902; H. W. Sargent, 1903-1906; Philip Franklin, 1909-1910 and Mrs. Lucy Sargent, 1912.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' EXCHANGE

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Exchange had its beginning in 1873, when a number of citizens organized the "Sovereigns of Industry" and opened a small store in the basement of O. A. Alvord's house on the corner of Elm and Frost Streets. The business was continued in a small way, the trade being large for its membership, which was limited, until they moved to the Market Block on Elliot Street. In April, 1877, the Grangers took hold of the business. It was reorganized under the name of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Exchange and H. K. Chamberlain was the manager for the first six months, until succeeded by E. W. Harlow, to whose able management the Exchange owed in a large degree its standing. In November, 1882, the Exchange was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, and in December of the same year moved into Leonard's Block on Elliot Street. There were twelve original Brattleboro stockholders and an equal number from the neighboring towns.



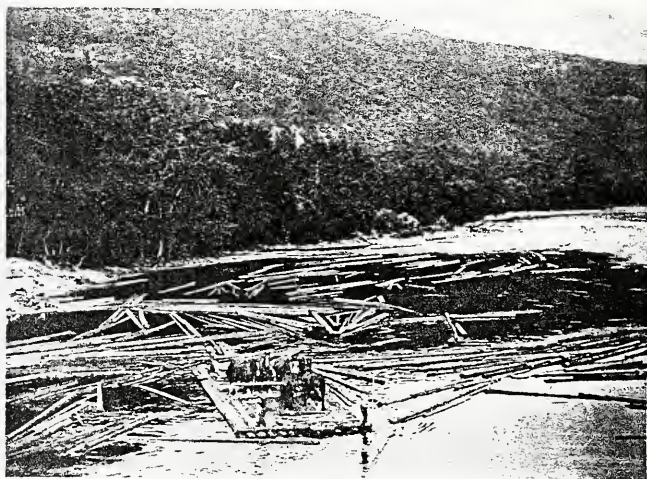
WEST RIVER AT ENTRANCE INTO THE CONNECTICUT



MOUNTAIN FROM WEST RIVER



LOG DRIVE



LOG DRIVE

The trade the first year, when the capital stock was but \$555, amounted to \$7552, while the total for 1893 was \$82,400, and the total trade for seventeen years \$815,119. The original members of the "Sovereigns'" store were counted among the four hundred and sixty shareholders of the Exchange, of which three hundred and seventy-five were residents of Brattleboro, the others living in Guilford, Dummerston, Chesterfield and other adjoining towns. In order to be a member of the Exchange and share in its profits one must either be a member of the "Sovereigns of Industry" or a member of the Grange. The shares were five dollars each and no one member was permitted to hold more than \$500 in stock. The shareholders got six per cent interest on the amount of their stock, one price was paid to everybody for the mutual profit of all, and at the end of each year the profits were divided in dividends, pro rata, on the shareholders' trade. The average dividend paid in seventeen years, on members' trade, was eleven per cent, ranging from three to twenty per cent, while the total amount paid in dividends and interest was \$41,830.

CHAPTER LXXXVI

THE ESTEY GUARD—FULLER BATTERY

THE ESTEY GUARD

Julius J. Estey organized the Estey Guard in 1874 and was chosen captain.

At the reorganization of the militia of the state of Vermont in 1871, Company I was officered as follows: Captain, William M. E. Adams; first lieutenant, Robert G. Hardie, Junior; second lieutenant, Herbert D. Andrews; with commissions dated October 31 of that year. On September 10, 1872, Timothy W. Eason was elected first lieutenant *vice* Hardie, resigned; Frank H. Holding, second lieutenant, *vice* Andrews removed from the state. May 22, 1873, T. W. Eason was elected captain; F. H. Holding, first lieutenant; Edwin C. Thorn, second lieutenant. May 30, 1874, on resignation of T. W. Eason, Julius J. Estey was elected captain; also, on the same date, by vote of the company the name "Estey Guard" was given the organization, and by this title it has since been known. June 29, 1875, on resignation of F. H. Holding, Sergeant Fletcher K. Barrows was elected first lieutenant. February 17, 1876, on resignation of E. C. Thorn, Fredk. W. Childs was elected second lieutenant. February 2, 1878, on resignation of F. K. Barrows, Sergeant George H. Bond was elected first lieutenant.

July 18, 1881, upon the promotion of J. J. Estey to lieutenant-colonel, G. H. Bond was elected captain; Fredk. W. Childs, first lieutenant; Collins R. Stevens, second lieutenant. July 7, 1886, on resignation of C. R. Stevens, Moses B. Savory was elected second lieutenant. January 4, 1887, upon promotion of G. H. Bond to major, Fredk. W. Childs was elected captain; Moses B. Savory, first lieutenant, Thomas A. Austin, second lieutenant. March 12, 1889, on resignation of Moses B. Savory, Thos. A. Austin was elected first lieutenant; George E. Ober, second lieutenant. August 12, 1890, on resignation of Geo. E. Ober, J. Gray Estey was elected second lieutenant. December 12, 1892, on resignation of Fredk. W. Childs, J. G. Estey was elected captain; William T. Haigh, second lieutenant. January 3, 1893, on resignation of Thos. A. Austin, W. T. Haigh was elected first lieutenant; Charles F. Bingham, second lieutenant. Feb-

ruary 9, 1898, on promotion of J. G. Estey to major and W. T. Haigh to captain, J. Harry Estey was elected first lieutenant; Frank B. Putnam, second lieutenant.

Company I has always been noted for its efficiency in military tactics and for gentlemanly deportment. It has taken part in many public celebrations, among them the Fourth of July celebration at Philadelphia, 1876; Yorktown, June, 1881; the Battle of Bennington Centennial, August, 1877, and the Dedication of the Monument, August, 1887; the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration at New York, April, 1889, and President McKinley's Inauguration at Washington, March, 1897.

Company I enlisted in the Spanish War, for two years, or during the war. They left Brattleboro May 6, 1898, were mustered into service at Burlington May 16, and left for the South May 21. After the cessation of hostilities, they arrived at Camp Olympia, Burlington, August 21.

FULLER BATTERY

"The Fuller Battery Light Artillery" was organized September 24, 1874. Their first public parade was on November 7. In 1875 there were seventy-five men and four guns; the Fuller Drum Corps was a feature of its development. Levi K. Fuller equipped and supported it for two years, when it was turned over to the state, continuing until 1899.

In addition to the street parades, exhibition drills and June trainings, there was annually, for many years, a Guard and Battery Military Ball. The Estey Guard Dramatic Club and Estey Guard Glee Club were also active, and contributed much to the social life of the town, as well as to that of the members of these organizations.

Both organizations represented splendid types of young manhood, reflecting the ideals of their honorable commanders, who spared neither means, expense, time nor personal effort in perfecting their patriotic spirit and military efficiency. The fact that their efforts were eminently successful was repeatedly shown in frequent selection of the companies for official escort and other important military service.

Not until the state troops were reorganized—about the time of the Spanish-American War—did the several companies throughout the state drop the names of their original commanders, substituting letters for identification. Captain Julius J. Estey retired with the commission of General; Captain Bond, with that of Colonel; Captain Childs, with a Major's commission; while Captain Fuller was elected Governor of the state and, as such, became Commander-in-Chief of its military forces.

CHAPTER LXXXVII

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Musical Organizations. Brattleboro Orchestra—Choral Union—First Regiment Band—Philharmonic Society.

THE BRATTLEBORO ORCHESTRA

First violin, E. B. Marble, Ambrose Knapp, Chauncey Knapp.
Second violin, F. T. Shearer, O. F. Bailey, S. Arthur Woodbury.
Viola, F. L. Burnett, C. L. Brigham.
Violoncello, David Abbott, Fred Brasor.
Contrabass, James Hancock.

THE CHORAL UNION

In the year 1870 the persons actively interested in musical matters in Brattleboro were Governor Frederick Holbrook, who led the choir in the Congregational Church; Colonel N. C. Sawyer, leader of the choir in the Episcopal Church; H. K. White, leader of the Baptist choir; C. L. Howe, for many years a leading tenor singer; Miss Mary Sprague, soprano, Mrs. Henry Burnham, Mrs. Sawyer, G. Myron Taylor, a bass singer, Colonel Francis Goodhue and others.

March 3, 1871, the Brattleboro Musical Society was formed, of between eighty and one hundred singers under the leadership of Professor L. O. Emerson, and he held a musical convention in Brattleboro which was an event of some importance.

In the early seventies Mr. Taylor and Mr. L. W. Hawley, a budding conductor, aspired to putting upon the boards in the Town Hall George F. Root's cantata "The Haymakers," which was a success musically and financially, netting a few hundred dollars which were invested in a fine piano, thus giving promise of a permanent instead of spasmodic interest in things musical. This was followed by "Esther, the Beautiful Queen," which, like its predecessor, was acted and well staged as well as sung, and drew a very generous patronage.

The next season "Ruth, the Moabitess," was given with most liberal support. Under the same leadership more pretentious works were given,

and in 1874 the Brattleboro Choral Union was formed. "The Holy City," by A. R. Gaul was sung, and in subsequent years, "Stabat Mater," by Rossini, "Hymn of Praise" and "Elijah," by Mendelssohn, and miscellaneous opera choruses.

In March, 1887, an association was formed for the express purpose of projecting a musical festival. This festival was held in May, 1887, under the direction of S. Brenton Whitney, for many years organist of the Church of the Advent, Boston, and who conducted choir festivals in New England, for the improvement of singing, especially in Episcopal churches. A chorus of two hundred voices was gathered from Brattleboro and the surrounding towns for a three days' festival. The soloists were Mrs. E. Humphrey Allen, soprano; Miss Hattie McLain, contralto; J. C. Bartlett, tenor, and Jacob Benzing, bass. The Lotus Glee Club, of fragrant memory, were in attendance throughout the whole period, Misses Belle Clark (Mrs. John L. Knowlton) and Izetta Stewart were the accompanists.

With so much favor were these efforts met that another festival was held in June, 1888, under the superb leadership of Professor H. R. Palmer, a composer of note. The soloists were Miss Ella Earle (later Mrs. Toedt) of New York, Miss McLain, contralto; George J. Parker, tenor, and William L. Whitney, bass, and again the popular Lotus Club with Miss Clark and Miss Stewart for accompanists, and a chorus of surprising size and ability.

After quite a long interval, a fresh interest was created in 1904, resulting in the first concert under the leadership of Mr. Nelson P. Coffin, February 10, 1904, with Mrs. Grace Bonner William, soprano, and Mr. Edwin H. Miller, bass, as soloists, Miss Izetta Stewart and Miss Lula Cressy, accompanists.

Mr. Coffin's leadership was continued for two or three years with never failing success, but the town of Brattleboro never quite rose to the proper financial support and the singers finally abandoned their efforts, although Brattleboro was then rich in musical talent and might easily have proved a rival to her neighboring city of Keene, which town with Worcester and Fitchburg have held Musical Festivals under his direction.

The first entertainment in Brattleboro's Auditorium was an Old Folks' Concert, which was given with perfection of costume and musical detail, and was a success.

A Cornet Band was organized here in 1873. Charles L. Newman was leader, followed by George W. Clark. The nineteen members were all mechanics, met twice a week, and had new and handsome uniforms; Ira Burnett was leader in 1875. It was reorganized in 1878-1879 under Fred W. Leitsinger as leader.

THE FIRST REGIMENT BAND

In the Centennial year, inspired by martial sounds, a few of the boys who could drum, organized the Brattleboro Cornet Band. The membership was limited to fifteen, and made up of the following members: F. C. Leitsinger, leader; A. D. Wyatt, secretary and treasurer; J. R. Rand, C. K. Jones, W. D. Miller, J. A. Lindsey, F. Williams, W. Stuart, Ed. Leitsinger, F. Veet, F. H. Brasor, W. W. Putnam, A. E. Knight, J. C. Timson, F. Knight. The early rehearsals were held in Lewis Putnam's barn on Cemetery Hill. In April of the next year they reorganized and the following new men joined: G. H. Clapp, G. T. Lundberg, O. W. Bartlett, James Jones, Harry Rowe, Ben Perry, A. B. Hastings, E. M. Applin, drum major, F. W. Bridges, C. A. Wheeler, Abe Stewart, E. Wales, Junior, C. M. Cobb, Frank Houghton, A. Wright, Conrad Schneider, Arthur Wheeler. About this time N. I. Hawley and Henry Willard were elected honorary members, and later J. J. Estey, L. K. Fuller, F. Goodhue and Colonel Hooker. These honorary members filled a very important position in the early history of the band, as they were paying instead of playing members.

The band played at musters many years. When it played at the first muster the band was made up as follows: Fred C. Leitsinger, leader, G. H. Clapp, A. D. Wyatt, E. F. Leitsinger, Bert Leitsinger, S. W. Knight, Walter E. Sturges, Ben Perry, F. T. Shearer, C. F. Nichols, Harry Rowe, C. L. Higgins, Abe Stewart, W. H. Smith, A. G. Wheeler, E. L. Hicks, J. A. Jones, Luther H. Barber, B. F. Hoyt, E. M. Applin (drum major).

In 1883 the band was engaged to play at St. Johnsbury for the First National Guard muster, and changed the name to the First Regiment Band, by which name they have since been known. They served with the National Guard for seven years, were at the laying of the corner stone of the battle monument at Bennington, and assisted in the dedication. They also played for three years at the White Mountains for the big coaching parade.

This band has ranked as one of the leading bands of New England, and their success has been due to F. C. Leitsinger, bandmaster.

From 1881 Band Concerts have been given weekly on Main Street or on the Common to an increasing number of people of all classes. The Band has been supported by voluntary contributions and by proceeds from amateur entertainments.

A Philharmonic Society was formed November 16, 1883. In 1886 the following officers were: President, Levi K. Fuller; vice-president, George W. Hooker; treasurer, D. A. Abbott; secretary, C. F. Jenne; executive

committee: C. A. Miles, E. F. Brooks, J. F. Barney, G. Dowley. This orchestra was composed of sixteen instruments and from the orchestra was formed a Philharmonic Quartet.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII

BRATTLEBORO CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Brattleboro Clubs. Forest and Stream, 1875—Brattleboro Bicycle Club—Vermont Wheel Club, 1885—Windham County Park Association—New England and Vermont State Fair of 1866—Valley Fair Association, 1886—Valley Fair parade of 1894—Board of Trade, 1887—Order of Red Men, 1888—New England Trout and Salmon Club, 1889.

The Forest and Stream Club was organized in April, 1875. Doctor George F. Gale, president; Richards Bradley, vice-president; S. M. Waite, secretary and treasurer. The executive committee: Doctor Gale, Richards Bradley, S. M. Waite, Warren E. Eason and F. W. Hines.

The Brattleboro Bicycle Club was organized May 1, 1880. Oscar A. Marshall, president; W. S. Underwood, captain; E. G. Monroe, lieutenant; A. W. Childs, secretary and treasurer.

THE VERMONT WHEEL CLUB

The Vermont Wheel Club had its origin in the old Brattleboro Cycle Club that had quarters in Crosby Block, and the Taurus Club, a social organization of young men that maintained clubrooms about three years in Market Block, and was organized November 10, 1885.

The following were charter members: F. H. Allen, E. H. Atherton, A. W. Childs, C. R. Crosby, J. W. Drown, C. W. Dunham, H. L. Emerson, W. E. Gordon, F. H. Houghton, S. W. Kirkland, T. W. Kirkland, O. R. Leonard, O. A. Marshall, E. R. Pratt, W. H. Proctor, F. T. Reid, F. L. Shaw, Leslie Scott and George E. Fox.

The clubrooms were in Market Block from November, 1885, to July 29, 1895, when attractive quarters in the Grange building were opened. The membership at first was limited to fifty. Not all of the original members were wheelmen, for the constitution was so devised that any young man of good character and standing could become a member on paying an admission fee of five dollars. A uniform was adopted, the procurement of which was optional to the members, November, 1886. Applicants to be eligible to membership must be at least eighteen years of age.

The first president was Harry L. Emerson, 1885-1886; F. L. Shaw, vice-president; F. T. Reid, captain; C. R. Crosby, lieutenant; W. E. Gordon, color bearer; and the club committee included O. R. Leonard, S. W. Kirkland and F. H. Houghton.

Other presidents of the club were: O. A. Marshall, 1886-1889; S. W. Kirkland, 1889-1890; G. E. Fox, 1890; F. W. Reed, 1890-1891; Martin Austin, 1891; E. D. Whitney, 1891-1892; I. L. Dickinson, 1892-1893; E. D. Whitney, 1893-1897; W. H. Brackett, 1897-1899; C. R. Crosby, 1899-1900; C. A. Harris, 1900-1902; G. F. Barber, 1902-1903; George E. Foster, 1903-1904; Charles H. Pratt, 1904-1906; M. J. Moran, 1906-1907; Charles O. Robbins, 1907-1908; William A. Shumway, 1908-1909; Frank B. Putnam, 1909-1910; Frederick A. Thompson, 1910-1911; Doctor F. R. Newell, 1911-1912; Doctor A. L. Pettee, 1912-1913; O. F. Benson, 1913-1917; A. D. Wyatt, 1917-1919; E. J. Fenton, 1919-1920; W. H. Richardson, 1920-—.

The offices of secretary and treasurer were at first filled by one person, J. W. Drown, one of the principal movers for the club's formation, he being the incumbent in 1885-1886, and Leslie Scott from 1886 to 1895. The secretaries and their terms have been as follows: Martin Austin, 1895-1898; C. F. Bingham, 1898-1902; A. H. Pettee, 1902-1904; John C. DeWitt, 1904-1907; L. Guy Tasker, 1907-1912; Fred W. Hall, 1912-1913; W. A. Shumway, 1913 to date. C. W. Richardson was treasurer from 1904 to 1913, and was followed by Lawrence K. Barber.

The Vermont Wheel Club has always been more or less actively connected with the social life of Brattleboro. In the winters of 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 a series of balls was given. Dramatically the club's early triumphs were on two occasions, March 6, 1896, when the Vermont Wheel Club minstrels held sway at the Auditorium, and June 3, 4 and 5, 1897, when the extravaganza "Zephra" was given under the auspices of the club. The banquets of the club have always been occasions of good fellowship, particularly that following the election of 1888, furnished by the Democratic members, and the return compliment by the Republicans in 1892.

Aside from the tournaments of the old Brattleboro Cycle Club in 1884 and 1885, the Vermont Wheel Club has held five race meets. Those of 1886 and 1887 were participated in mainly by local riders, and in the latter prizes were exceeded in value only by those of Hartford and Cleveland. In August, 1890, an extremely successful meet was held, the prizes aggregating \$600; on this occasion F. H. Allen of Springfield, Massachusetts, lowered the track record to 2.16 $\frac{2}{5}$. The tournament of 1895 outshone its predecessor; "Eddie" Bald wheeled an exhibition half in 58 $\frac{1}{2}$; Nat Butler circled the track twice in the record time of 2.04, and C. R. Newton made a mile in competition in 2.11 $\frac{1}{5}$. The last meet was held in August,

1896, and was highly successful although no record performances took place.

In the days of high wheel racing the Vermont Wheel Club was represented by riders who won the bulk of the prizes at the local meets. S. W. Kirkland won the half-mile state championship in 1886, and at Montpelier the following year he won the three-mile state championship. C. R. Crosby won the half-mile state championship in 1887 and several other races. Formerly the club held runs at intervals throughout each summer, but after enthusiasm for the bicycle disappeared these were no longer fixtures and the offices of captain and lieutenant were dropped from the list.

The Windham County Park Association was formed in 1866 with Charles Chapin, chairman; C. F. Thompson, S. M. Waite, T. Vinton and David Goodell were a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws.

The thoroughbred horse was a lively interest with gentlemen of sporting instinct from the time of John R. Blake and Epaphro Seymour to George C. Hall; large sums of money were exchanged in their purchase and sale, and auctions were attended by rich men from distant cities; a train-load of these men came from New York to one of the auctions. A very valuable horse was sent across the sea by Major J. J. Crandall to one of the ducal sports of England.

Mr. Hall and Mr. Richards Bradley were interested in breeding horses for racing purposes. That racing was under the control of men of character brought to the Fair representative men of New England from every walk in life.

Items from the daily newspaper concerning the New England and Vermont State Fair held in Brattleboro September 4, 5, 6, 1866.

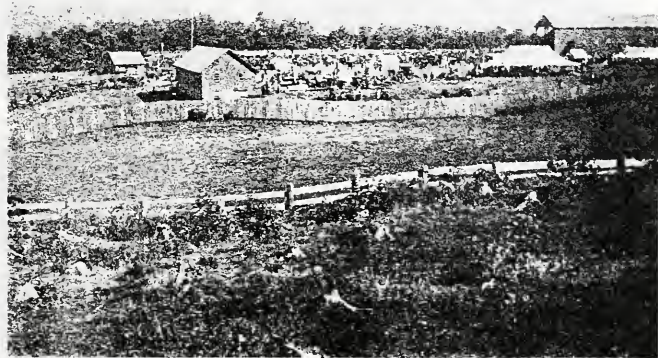
That "10,000 persons saw the trotting. One of the show horses was the celebrated Morgan stallion, Ethan Allen, and the paper says: 'The immense crowd complimented the old veterans with three rousing cheers.'"

That "the drivers of the horses fooled away more than half an hour in attempting to start for the first heat, until the patience of even the Judges was worn out, when the horses got a standing start."

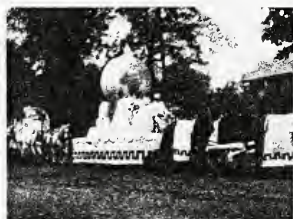
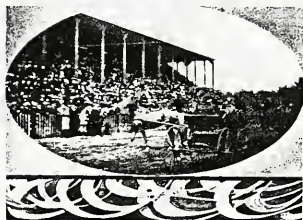
An abstract of the address of Doctor George B. Loring of Salem, Massachusetts, president of the New England Agricultural Society, is given, also mention of the exhibits in Mechanics' Hall, the poultry, swine and sheep. Among the plows mentioned are some which are the result of long and patient investigation on the part of ex-Governor Holbrook of Brattleboro. Colonel F. F. Holbrook, son of the Governor, is agent for these superior plows at Boston, Massachusetts. The list of exhibitors



DECORATED FOR VALLEY FAIR



FAIR GROUNDS



VIEWS AT THE FAIR

of live stock contains names of prominent men from various towns in this section.

In the evening at eight o'clock there was an address on the tariff, by Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont. Other paragraphs mention some of the prominent men present or expected: Honorables Luke E. Poland, Justin S. Morrill and Frederick E. Woodbridge, Mr. Poland as the guest of Captain R. W. Clarke, and Messrs. Morrill and Woodbridge as guests of B. D. Harris, at the Wesselhoeft; Trenor W. Park, Esquire, of Bennington, one of the wealthiest men in the state, and Reverend William Ford of Brandon, the poet preacher and horticulturist; Senator Edmunds, also a guest of B. D. Harris, and Honorable John W. Stewart of Middlebury.

"The Governors of the New England States—Governor Bullock of Massachusetts, with staff, General Burnside, Governor of Rhode Island, General Hawley, Governor of Connecticut, Governor Cony of Maine, Governor Smyth of New Hampshire and Governor Dillingham of Vermont, will arrive today."

One of the attractions of the fair were the Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, and their children, and they are pictured by a woodcut.

THE VALLEY FAIR ASSOCIATION

The Valley Fair Association, having been incorporated under the laws of the state of Vermont in 1886, with a capital stock of \$10,000, taken largely by the residents of Brattleboro and near-by Connecticut Valley towns, the first fair held in Brattleboro since the state fair of 1867 was on October 13, 1886.

The officers of the Association were: Colonel George W. Hooker, president; Fred M. Waite, vice-president; General Julius J. Estey, treasurer. These men held their offices until their deaths in 1902. C. W. Sargent was secretary.

The average number of visitors has been twenty-five thousand.

The capital stock paid for the site of the fair on the old camp ground and for part of the buildings. From year to year new buildings have been added. Without financial help from the state, the Association has been free from debt, while these annual festivals have been the chief agricultural attraction within the state. The board of directors has included men of prominence from nearly all sections of New England.

There has been a steady improvement in all the departments, in horses, cattle, dairy products, sheep, swine, poultry and agricultural products. Each year the exhibits of grain, fruit and vegetables have been larger and better, until the Agricultural hall has become a show by itself. The farmer

is taught how to save labor and time by practical exhibitions of farm machinery. Floral hall is given up to domestic products, useful and ornamental. A school exhibit has been a recent feature of the fair. For some years the kennel exhibit was conducted under American Kennel Club rules. The amusements, athletic, vaudeville and musical, have been greatly varied from year to year. The management has offered substantial inducement for horse races, and the track record has been lowered continually by some of the best horses in New England.

Thus the object of the Association, the stimulation of the farmer and farming community, has been attained to a remarkable degree.

A troop of United States Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen gave drills for some years.

For many years the parade through the main streets of the town, of decorated coaches and carts, was one of the attractive features. A description of the parade of 1894 from *The Phoenix* is as follows:

At the first gleam of light the townspeople were astir in busy preparation for the last and biggest day of the fair. Even before seven o'clock the highways leading in every direction were choked with vehicles of almost every kind and description, all coming to the fair, and when, just before ten o'clock, sixty-one gaudily decorated bicycles with handsomely costumed riders of both sexes swung out from Walnut Street and headed the great procession of horsemen with the Estey Guard, escorting Governor Fuller and staff, and followed by scores of beautiful carts, carriages and floats, all the handiwork of the young women of the town, there was a mass of cheering people lining both sides of Main Street and reaching almost the entire length of the route of parade to the fairgrounds. The Brattleboro Military Band set the pace for the parade, which was from the Common through North Main to Main Street, thence through Canal to the grounds, where there was a great throng to applaud the procession as it passed around the race track. A new and novel feature of the parade was the presence of one hundred business men and mechanics marching in columns of fours and each bearing a twelve-foot stalk of corn, to which was attached a corn-colored streamer, while the men wore a badge of the same color on their lapels. They marched with precision to the music of a drum corps. At the head of the line were Mr. and Mrs. William Richardson in a quaint chaise, while in the center Farmer Mixer and his wife, in ancient costume, rode in a four-wheeled vehicle trimmed with pumpkins, corn and other farm produce, including a basket of large eggs, which hung from the axle. It was a taking feature of the parade, and was received with much enthusiasm.

The Brooks House tallyho was a charming representation, and the

effect of its decorations of laurel, from which peeped the faces of several well-known guests of the house, was extremely good. C. A. Richardson of Brooklyn handled the reins. The boat float of the High School class of 1895, in green and white, with eight horses, was attractive, as was the tallyho of Miss Sawyer's North Street School. One of the prettiest carts in the parade was that representing music, draped in white with silver ornaments, on which a bevy of young women in white, grouped about a huge harp, held silver horns. Another no less striking was a canopied cart with trimmings of popcorn. The procession moved in the following order: The Wheel Club with decorated bicycles; marshal and aids; Brattleboro Military Band; Estey Guard in white trousers; Governor Fuller with staff, mounted; cavalcade; Mrs. Colonel Hooker, two-horse carriage trimmed in white and lilac; and carts driven by the young ladies of the town.

THE BRATTLEBORO BOARD OF TRADE

The Brattleboro Board of Trade was organized February 10, 1887. James M. Tyler was president; George W. Hooker, vice-president; George C. Averill, secretary and treasurer. Executive committee: George E. Crowell, Julius J. Estey, O. L. Miner, A. V. Cox, I. B. Taft, D. Goodenough, O. D. Esterbrook, T. J. B. Cudworth, N. I. Hawley.

It was reorganized in 1906, Charles O. Robbins, president. Denison Cowles was president, 1909; Major C. Houghton, 1911; George L. Dunham, 1914; Horton D. Walker, 1915; W. L. Hunt, 1917; Arthur Roberts, 1919.

THE IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN

In 1888 there was organized in Brattleboro a tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men in the state of Vermont, Quonekticut Tribe, Number 2, who number two hundred and fifty-eight (1917).

The first council fire of Quonekticut Tribe, according to the official records, "was kindled in Grand Army Hall by Past Great Sachem William Scampton and O. D. Robertson, chief of records pro tem, from the reservation of Massachusetts, on the eighth run of the Setting Sun April 20, 1888," when the Adoption degree was conferred on thirty-two palefaces by Ascutney Tribe, Number 1, of Bellows Falls.

There were thirty-three charter members, as follows: Joseph G. Taylor, F. G. Pettee, M. L. Harris, H. C. Pettee, L. D. Mitchell, George De-Putran, Fred Cressy, L. H. Fales, C. M. C. Richardson, John Retting, Junior, W. S. Moore, C. R. Crosby, C. A. Miles, H. R. Lawrence, F. H. Whitney, J. E. Mellen, G. I. Bishop, C. S. Stockwell, I. K. Allen, F. M. Waite, W. H. Childs, Ira F. Burnett, F. B. Gleason, George S. Pratt,

A. L. Pettee, F. C. Gale, H. G. E. Pratt, B. L. Sargent, J. C. Howe, C. C. Tyler, J. G. Cook, E. S. Bowen and F. J. Lewis.

Colonel Charles A. Miles, the first sachem of the tribe, served in that office for thirteen consecutive years. H. R. Lawrence served as chief of records for ten years.

The tribe has paid in sick and death benefits nearly \$5000 during its existence.

1889. New England Trout and Salmon Club. Marlboro South Pond. George W. Hooker, president; Levi K. Fuller, vice-president; C. H. Pratt, secretary; W. S. Moore, treasurer. F. J. Holman, P. F. Amidon, H. R. Lawrence, George S. Dowley and five others, trustees.

CHAPTER LXXXIX

THE BRICK CHURCH IN WEST BRATTLEBORO

Brick Church in West Brattleboro—Purchased from Universalists by Estey & Company—Clergy—Salvation Army, 1885—Swedish Lutheran Church, 1894—Advent Church, 1896.

One day in the spring of 1872, Deacon Jacob Estey and his son-in-law, Levi K. Fuller, were riding past the Brick Meeting-House in West Brattleboro, built for the Universalist Society, and noticed upon the door a sign, "For Sale." Upon talking over the matter it was thought best to buy it, and these brethren, with Julius J. Estey, comprising the firm of Estey & Company, purchased and repaired the house. On July 14, 1872, at two o'clock the house was opened for religious services. A very large audience gathered and listened to the dedication sermon by Reverend L. J. Matteson, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Brattleboro. Levi K. Fuller also spoke and Deacon Estey gave an account of the origin and purchase of the house. He was followed by several other brethren, Doctor O. R. Post, George E. Higley, L. W. Hawley and Julius J. Estey, with words of cheer, bidding the work Godspeed and assuring the friends of hearty coöperation. At the close a Sunday school was formed of sixty-one members, L. K. Fuller being chosen superintendent and Stanford Miller assistant. A prayer meeting was established on Wednesday evenings. In December a series of meetings, continuing about four weeks, was held by Reverend H. G. DeWitt, an evangelist from New York State, with excellent results.

The congregation having increased and being desirous that regular preaching should be maintained, the people subscribed a substantial sum toward it and the balance was guaranteed by individuals from the Brattleboro church for one year to support this mission. In April, 1873, Reverend Charles A. Votey of Phelps, New York, began his labors as pastor. Mrs. Votey, in a letter, gives a picture of their first arrival at the church to hold a service. There were no street lights, no chapel and no furnace. The church was lighted with kerosene and heated by two smoky wood stoves. The pews were of the old high-backed style, and the pulpit was a large, square one with a great window behind it.

In 1874 it was decided to organize a church, and on the fourteenth day of April a little band of Christians, numbering nineteen persons, joined themselves together. The first covenant meeting was held Thursday, April 30. Shortly afterwards an ecclesiastical council was convened to recognize the new church and extend the fellowship of the churches represented. The ministers from the towns around came in to assist. Reverend Mark Carpenter from Townshend preached the sermon, and told them of the Brattleboro that was to be, of the horse cars that would run to and from the East Village, and how important it was that West Brattleboro should have a strong Baptist Church.

Some good men have ministered to its welfare as regular pastors: Reverend Charles A. Votey, 1873-1879; Reverend H. S. Davis, 1879-1880; Reverend Samuel A. Read supplied for eight months until July; he died in 1910; Reverend Charles R. Powers, 1881-1885; Reverend Albert D. Spaulding, 1886-1889; Reverend F. S. Smith, 1889-1898; Reverend Newell A. Wood, 1899-1905; Reverend J. A. Mitchell, 1905-1907; Reverend Allison M. Watts, 1907-1909; Reverend E. S. Harrison, 1910-1913; Reverend I. M. Compton, 1913- —.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army was incorporated November, 1885, by Captain Drealand.

THE ADVENT CHURCH

The Advent Church was organized in 1889. For several years the society worshipped in the lower Town Hall, and later in the Esteyville schoolhouse. In May, 1896, a chapel was finished and dedicated in the growing part of Esteyville.

A SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

A Swedish Lutheran Church was completed in 1894, in a locality where Swedish families had gathered for some years, since known as Swedeville.

CHAPTER XC

THE REFORMER

The Reformer. Charles N. Davenport—Charles H. Davenport—E. H. Crane. The Vermont Printing Company—Brattleboro Daily Reformer.

In the summer of 1876 *The Reformer* was started, as a temporary campaign sheet, its name coming from the slogan of the candidate it was designed to serve—"Tilden and Reform." Charles N. Davenport, a brilliant lawyer and one of the leading Democrats of the state, was the founder. He edited the sheet during that busy fall, while De Witt Leonard printed it for him. After the excitement and commotion over the famous Tilden-Hayes contested election had died down, Mr. Davenport was intending to let *The Reformer* die a natural death, but just at this time his son, Charles H., left Amherst College in his Junior year, and his father decided to continue the paper. A company was formed and Charles H. Davenport was put in as editor, with T. P. James as assistant. Mr. James's connection with the paper was short, as his connection with any permanent job was short! At one time Davenport issued a state edition of *The Reformer* as well as a county edition. The state edition was called *The Brattleboro Reformer* and contained news from the towns throughout the state, while the county edition was called *The Windham County Reformer*. He also published a Greenfield edition of the paper and a Bennington edition.

Charles H. Davenport was fearless as an editor and a very ardent Democrat. Naturally, while supporting the Democratic cause, he had many violent clashes with the local *Phoenix*, which was as staunchly Republican as *The Reformer* was Democratic. For some months there was a spirited controversy between Davenport and the editor of *The Sifter* in South Londonderry, who called himself "Sifter John." He was as fearless as Davenport, and did not hesitate to attack personalities if he saw an opportunity; and he saw many, not only in Davenport, but among other prominent Brattleboro business men and politicians. During the course of this controversy, Brattleboro capital purchased the building in which *The Sifter* was printed. "Sifter John" was summarily turned out into the street, but this did not deter him from printing his paper. The forms

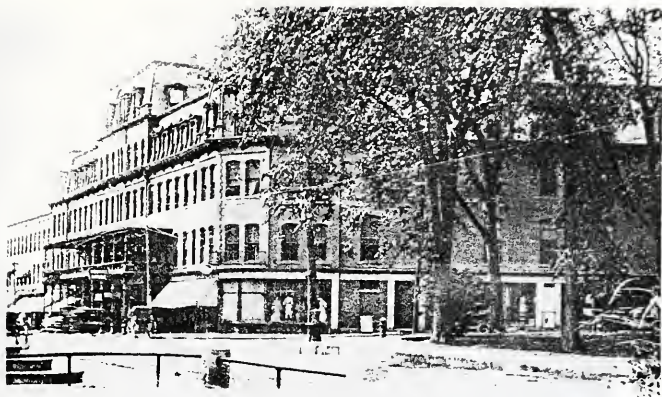
were set up and brought down the West River to Brattleboro and printed by D. Leonard for some weeks. The affair resulted in the arrest of "Shanks," though the case was never brought to trial; and "Shanks," once released, was able to reestablish his business in South Londonderry and to continue his attacks unmolested.

The personal traits of Davenport were evident in his business. He was a man of fine physique, tall, with broad shoulders, but he paid little attention to his personal appearance. In his office there was no sort of system; papers and supplies were strewn about in dusty disorder. It was said that he refused to have a wastebasket, and used, instead, the floor and his own desk. It is believed that he was once offered an important post on *The New York World* at a salary of \$10,000. It is also in keeping with the character of the man that he should prefer to remain as the editor of a country newspaper. It has been the opinion of many throughout the state that Mr. Davenport was one of the most brilliant editors that the state has ever produced. The paper was, however, not a financial success and continued a heavy drain upon Davenport's means, inherited from his father, until his sale of the paper in 1901 to J. G. Ullery, who conducted it for a period of two years.²

In 1903 *The Reformer*, no longer a Democratic paper, was sold to Mr. E. H. Crane of Ludlow; in 1905 to the Vermont Printing Company. In 1913 *The Reformer* appeared as *The Brattleboro Daily Reformer*, having been acquired by the Brattleboro Publishing Company.

¹ Another name for Sifter John.

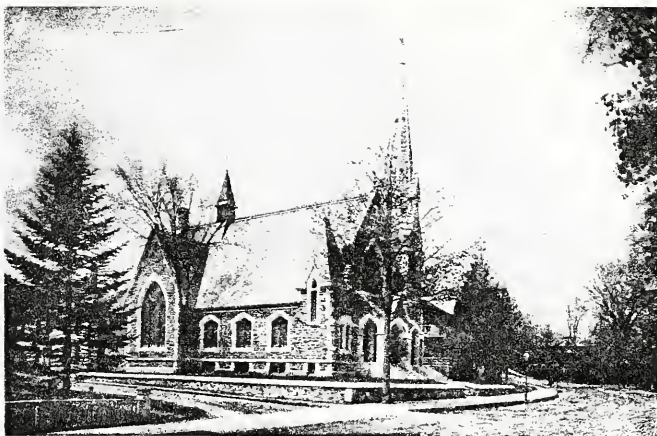
² In 1908 Mr. Davenport became an editorial writer on *The Worcester* (Massachusetts) *Post*, and held that position until he took a similar post on *The Albany* (New York) *Argus*.



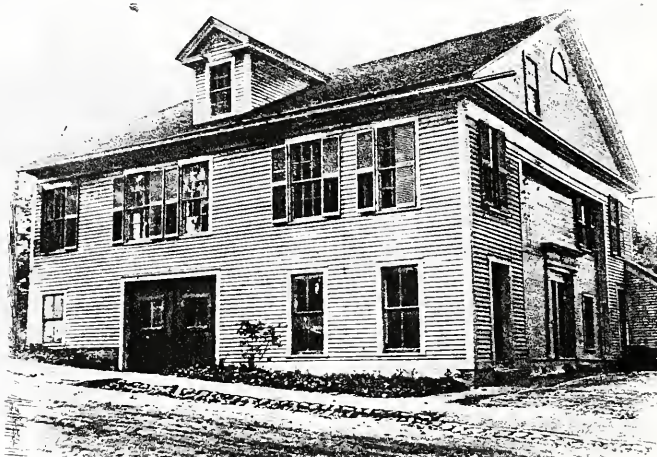
BROOKS HOUSE



BROOKS LIBRARY



UNITARIAN CHURCH



WELL'S HALL FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH BUILDING

CHAPTER XCI

THE BROOKS HOUSE—BROOKS LIBRARY

The Brooks House—The Brooks Library—George Jones Brooks. Mrs. Kirkland's House.

Within the memory of people living here at the time it was opened, not so large, convenient and elegant a hotel could be found outside our cities. All the rooms were in telegraphic communication with the office, heated by steam, and mostly arranged in suites.

In the summer of 1877 the President of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes, with his wife visited Brattleboro, the home of his fathers, and was met by the citizens in the spacious rooms of the Brooks House. He addressed the people from the balcony in front on the morning of his departure and said his grandfather was a blacksmith in this town about one hundred years ago.

The proprietors or managers of the Brooks House have been Colonel Francis Goodhue, from 1875 to 1888; George H. Jefts; Tyler & Pence, 1892-1896; Henry D. Carlisle; William Carlisle & H. W. Eddy; H. W. Eddy; F. H. Chester; T. J. Heaphy; John Brason; G. E. Sherman.

THE BROOKS LIBRARY

The people of Brattleboro early appreciated the importance of good books for general distribution, and in 1822 there was a circulating library housed in a bookstore.

The old Brattleboro Library Association was organized in 1842, and existed for nearly forty years. It was maintained from a special fund of \$2500 and by the payment of membership fees and a small annual assessment levied on each member. In 1858 this association had two thousand volumes. C. F. Thompson was secretary and treasurer; E. J. Carpenter, librarian. The superintending committee was L. G. Mead, F. T. Higginson and D. W. Lewis. Through the active exertions of Honorable George Folsom and Philip Wells, Esquire, a reading room was opened July 30, 1859. The Honorable Daniel Kellogg, who occupied an office

on the same floor, very kindly consented for those who had access to the reading room to use his very extensive law library.

In 1882 the members of this association proposed to turn over to the town the books and other properties in their possession, provided the town would establish and maintain a public library which should be free to all. This proposition was formally accepted by the town March 7, 1882. At an adjourned meeting held April 8, 1882, by-laws were adopted and a board of trustees elected. From that time to the present, the town has made appropriations for the support of the library.

The library of the old association had a migratory history. It was moved several times from one store to another. When it was received by the town it numbered about two thousand seven hundred volumes, which were moved to the lower Town Hall, set apart for its use. Doubtless many of our citizens supposed that it was permanently located. But public-spirited residents were devising liberal gifts, and better things were in store for it.

When the library came into possession of the town, Charles N. Davenport made provision that the sum of \$1000 should be set apart from his estate, the yearly interest of which should be expended in the purchase of books of an historical and political nature, preference being given to local history. This provision was fulfilled after his death by his two sons. William H. Wells of New York, a former resident of Brattleboro, placed \$1000 in the hands of the trustees in 1886. Another former resident, Lucius G. Pratt of West Newton, Massachusetts, contributed later a like amount. The ladies of Brattleboro raised a fund of \$1000 and from other sources several smaller gifts have been received.

In 1886 George J. Brooks erected on the site of the Joseph Goodhue house on Main Street the building which is the present home of the library. His sudden death, a few days before the time appointed for dedication, revealed his plans, completed even to the preparation of his address of presentation.

At the dedication it was formally transferred by the executors of his estate to a board of trustees chosen by the donor, by them to be held in trust "for the use and benefit of the town for the purpose of a Public Library." Later, the heirs of Mr. Brooks placed in the hands of these trustees the sum of \$15,000 for the maintenance of the building and its accessories, to be known as "The George J. Brooks Memorial Fund."

In the opening provision of Mr. Brooks's will it gives and devises to B. D. Harris, Joseph Draper, James M. Tyler, Julius J. Estey and Hoyt H. Wheeler, in trust, the piece of land on which the library building stands. . . .

Said library building, when completed, shall be called the "Brooks Public Library," and shall always be for the use and benefit of said town of Brattleboro and its inhabitants, and shall never be used for any other purpose than a public library. Said library, when constructed, shall always be under the management and control of the five trustees above named and their successors.

On the completion of the library said trustees shall decide by lot which of the number shall hold the office one, two, three, four and five years respectively, and within thirty days of the expiration of one year from that time they shall elect a successor to the trustee whose term is about to expire, and they shall in each succeeding year thereafter elect one trustee to succeed the retiring members, each newly elected member to hold his office for the term of five years, and no retiring member to be eligible to reelection until he shall have been out of office two years. In case of the death, resignation or removal from town of any trustee, the remaining trustees shall thereupon fill the vacancy so occasioned.

May 15, 1882, Mrs. Annie E. Fulton was engaged to catalogue the books and to be librarian when the library was opened to the public, September 18, 1882. She remained until April 12, 1883, when Miss Kate Austin (now Mrs. T. A. Austin) was appointed librarian, as Mrs. Fulton "refused to accept the proposition of the board" in regard to salary.

April 4, 1887, William C. Bradley was appointed librarian and served in that office until March 5, 1902, when a Miss Perry was appointed librarian; she resigned April 28, 1902, when Miss Mary Shakshober was appointed assistant librarian for six months, and October 16, 1902, was appointed regular librarian, and Mr. Bradley was made Librarian Emeritus. Miss Shakshober held this position until 1917.¹

GEORGE JONES BROOKS

George Jones Brooks was born August 28, 1818, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where his father, Captain William S. Brooks, was then a resident. He was the fourth in a family of eight children, and when he had reached the age of three years his father removed to Chesterfield, New Hampshire, where his boyhood was spent. He attended the district school at Factory Village, and his education was continued at Chesterfield Academy, and the well-known school of J. W. Fairfield at Hudson, New York. His first experience in business was obtained in Brattleboro in the store of Gardner C. Hall and Hall & Townsley. In 1838 he went

¹ Miss Shakshober, daughter of John Shakshober of Arlington, Vermont, married October 26, 1917, Franklin S., son of Howard A. Pratt, expert accountant, now of firm Barrows & Pratt.

to Hillsboro, Illinois, opposite St. Louis, and engaged in practical farming on a somewhat extended scale. Leaving there some twelve years later he went to Alabama, where his brother-in-law, Mr. N. F. Cabot, was then located, intending to engage in business in that locality, but at the urgent solicitation of his brother, Horace Brooks, he returned to New York and almost immediately left for San Francisco to engage in the paper trade, being accompanied on the journey by Mr. Cabot. This was in May, 1850, the year following the breaking out of the gold excitement of '49. At that time the firm of Persse & Brooks of New York was one of the largest in the paper trade in this country. Besides their large wholesale house in that city they were extensive manufacturers of printing papers and were the builders and owners of the first great paper mill erected at Windsor Locks, Connecticut. The idea was for the San Francisco house to be established as the selling agency on the Pacific coast for the New York house, and it was this idea which Mr. George J. Brooks carried into practical effect with remarkable success, under the style of George J. Brooks & Company.

When Mr. Brooks reached Frisco the city was a strange collection of tents and all sorts of makeshifts for a shelter, the like of which had probably never before been seen. Hotels, stores and private dwellings alike consisted of four poles planted in the ground, with strips of cotton cloth stretched around them for walls and more cotton cloth for roofs. It was in such a place that Mr. Brooks set up his store, and here he continued until the building which the New York house had shipped in sections around Cape Horn arrived and was set up. It was located on Clay Street, and in this building of eastern make all the large business of the firm was transacted. It would be easy to fill columns with descriptions of the scenes and incidents of those early days—of the strange and rough and often lawless conglomeration of people who made up the infant city; of the days when Wells, Fargo & Company's famous express was the main source of supplies; when New York daily papers were cheap at a dollar a single copy, and when, on steamer days, marking the arrival of letters from home, a line, often a mile long, of men of every sort and condition in life, waited and struggled by turns to get their chance at the delivery, two days sometimes elapsing before the last was served, or, mayhap, sent away disappointed and heartsick because no letter came.

The firm of George J. Brooks & Company grew steadily in strength and importance. It had the most abundant and reliable base of supply of any in the trade, and its methods were those of a strict integrity, which commanded and held the confidence of every patron. Mr. Brooks used to relate, with a sly twinkle of satisfaction, how once, soon after he began business in San Francisco and when things were in their most uncertain

and unsettled condition, for a full month he held in his store every sheet of paper that was for sale on the coast. His own stock was scant, and newspaper men were put to every conceivable shift to issue their papers and keep along. "My sales were small for that month," he said in relating the incident; "they only amounted to \$10,000, and my profits were only \$7000." With this single exception, however, no money was ever made for his firm by corners or booms or speculative methods of any sort. The firm controlled the trade of the whole Pacific coast while it remained in business, fixed the prices of papers of all grades, and gave small countenance to any concern which attempted to break the market or send things "kiting." After two years Mr. Brooks was joined in the business by his brother, Mr. F. W. Brooks. As the country grew their business increased, and their papers were sold in Arizona, Oregon, Washington Territory, Vancouver Island and the Sandwich Islands. Their supplies were shipped from New York around Cape Horn, and in this way it happened that as a rule the firm had stock of the value of \$100,000 to \$200,000 always afloat. Twice after the war broke out they had cargoes of paper destroyed by rebel cruisers.

In 1863 Mr. Brooks sold his interest in the concern to Mr. Cabot, and permanently retired from trade in the enjoyment of an ample fortune. During these twelve years he had seen the city of tents and shanties grow to one of the first commercial importance, and he was himself largely identified with its solid business and social interests. He was one of the original members of the Unitarian Church of San Francisco, and from the first his ample means were used without stint in promoting its interests. In his hands was finally placed the delicate and important task of conveying in person to T. Starr King the final message from the San Francisco church which compelled his acceptance of the call to its pastorate, and gave that young man of matchless genius his wonderful and brilliant career of usefulness on the Pacific coast, which not only promoted and upbuilt the cause of religion in California but saved the state to the Union in the stormy days of '61 and '62.

Besides his ownership of real estate in San Francisco Mr. Brooks was one of the original promoters of the system of cable street railways, which have reached their greatest success in that city. He built the water works at Santa Cruz, California, and had other large interests in that vicinity. After his release from the exacting cares of business in the paper warehouse his attachment for the East and the scenes of his youth reasserted itself, and in due time he established his legal residence in Brattleboro, and thereafter, saving a year spent in Europe, he divided his time between Brattleboro and San Francisco.

In 1871-1872 he showed his public spirit and his interest in the good

name and permanent welfare of Brattleboro by erecting the Brooks House at a cost of about \$150,000. Without expecting to realize any return from it as an investment, he spared no money in making it a superior among the hotels of New England. His home in Brattleboro was in the Brooks House in apartments especially arranged and fitted up for the accommodation of himself and his sister, Miss Ellen Malvina Brooks.

In October, 1885, Mr. Brooks bought the old Goodhue homestead on Main Street, and about that time he made known to a few intimate friends his purpose to build upon a portion of the lot a building to receive and permanently hold the Brattleboro Free Library. In due time the scheme took definite shape, and before his departure for San Francisco for the winter he had decided upon the general plan, named his trustees, and left the details to be worked out and all needed arrangements to be made ready to begin work on the building at the opening of the season in 1886. His sudden death from a disease of the heart occurred in Brattleboro December 23, 1886.

In his personal character Mr. Brooks was a man of purity and simplicity of thought and of singleness of purpose. His success in life was due to solid, substantial qualities of mind, which showed him things in their true perspective; he refused to be carried away by any passing whim, and sought the end in view by methods of directness. From his earliest beginning in business he scorned the ways of those who seek to accomplish their own ends by indirection or by circumventing and breaking down the interests of others. He was slower than most men in reaching a conclusion; but, the conviction once reached, he held by it with the absolute frankness and sincerity of one who had nothing to conceal. And this was as true of him in matters of religion, politics and personal friendship as in affairs of business and the world at large. He was ready and helpful in his devotion to the church in Brattleboro, and his activity had its source in sincere personal conviction. He believed in the principles of liberal Christianity as taught by Channing and Ware and King; on them his personal conduct was founded, and in him these principles found a sturdy, unflinching advocate at every suitable time and place. In politics his devotion to the principles of the Republican party was equally warm and pronounced.

In recognition of his gifts to the town he was elected representative to the State Legislature in the autumn of 1886.

MRS. KIRKLAND'S HOUSE

The lingering illness of Mr. Kirkland left his widow and three young sons with no resources for their maintenance, and no capital except an attractive house and a well-chosen library.

With a resolution and energy that never faltered, Mrs. Kirkland set about to keep a home for her children and give them an education. She opened her house, centrally located, with the advantages of cheerful rooms, open fireplaces and piazzas, to paying guests, and by a large view of the requirements of desirable people, not only succeeded in her purpose, but made a place for her "boarders" unique in homelikeness and social atmosphere.

Mrs. Kirkland's activities, with the same sound judgment and enthusiasm which characterized her domestic life, extended to the Congregational Church, and its various organizations, of which she was a faithful member. She was for several years president of the Ladies' Association; she was also president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Among the families who came to her house for so many years that they seemed to belong to the town was that of Mr. Simon Mendelson of New York, which included Mr. August Lewis, who married Mr. Mendelson's daughter,—both men of broad culture and travel. Lovers of mankind, they were, as ardent believers in democracy, steady supporters of the single-tax cause, and personal friends of Henry George; Mr. Lewis also devoted much of his life to music. A spirit of kindness and helpfulness animated all their relations in Brattleboro as elsewhere.

James Freeman Coleman was another member of Mrs. Kirkland's permanent family, a native of Salem, son of Reverend Henry Coleman of that city, author of "European Life and Manners," who graduated at Harvard College in 1834, in the same class with Judge Charles Royall Tyler. He was a man of bright mind and of much general cultivation increased by extensive travel. He had an old-fashioned courtesy of manner, joined to a most kindly nature, was very fond of the society of young people, constant in his friendships and full of unostentatious charities. Early in life his eyesight became impaired and during the last years he was almost blind. He bore this heavy deprivation quietly and cheerfully although he had no relative to support his declining years, and died at Mrs. Kirkland's December 6, 1887.

In the latter part of her life Mrs. Wolcott Balestier found a home with Mrs. Kirkland. Mr. William C. Bradley, II, after the death of his mother, and Mrs. Anna S. Filsen and her daughter for twenty-five years came and went from this hospitable house. Mrs. Kirkland died June 16, 1913, and with her passed away a house which had been one of the social resources of the village.

CHAPTER XCII

THE POST OFFICE

The Post Office, 1886. Free Delivery—Carriers—Doctor Daniel P. Webster—Colonel Herbert Taylor—Colonel Kittredge Haskins—Michael Moran—Charles W. Wilcox, assistant postmaster fifty-one years—The Listing Department. Road to Wantastiquet—Wells Fountain, 1890.

The post office remained in the south side of the town building for twenty-two years and nine months, or until October, 1886, when the need of additional room, light and mail boxes became so insistent that a transfer was made to quarters on the north side. The original quarters in that building contained six hundred square feet of floor space, lighted by one window on an alleyway. There were twelve hundred lock and call boxes. The new quarters gave thirteen hundred square feet of space and three hundred additional boxes. In 1895 more room was added to provide for the constant and rapid increase in the postal business of Brattleboro. The town building continued to house Uncle Sam's postal service until March 4, 1917.

Major Frederick W. Childs was appointed to the office of postmaster by Grover Cleveland in 1886 and held the office until 1898, by the expressed wish of the people and by Republican appointment.

Street letter boxes were conveniently located in the village May 1, 1886, and one collector provided, and under the act of January 3, 1887, authorizing extension of carrier deliveries to places having population of \$10,000 gross postal revenue, the first free delivery system was fully established, with four carriers, July 1, 1887. Dennis E. Tasker, William E. Barber and Spencer W. Knight have been continuously in the service thirty-two years; Thomas A. Austin, beginning as a substitute, has been a regular carrier thirty-one years; John A. Lindsey, twenty-six years, and Sidney H. Farr, twenty years; Miss Frances E. Guild and Julius E. Leach, mailing clerk, have often worked from ten to twelve hours a day.

Doctor Dan P. Webster succeeded Major Childs and held the office from 1898 to 1904; Colonel Herbert Taylor, 1904-1911; Colonel Kittredge Haskins, 1911-1915. Colonel Haskins was active in the extension of the free delivery; through his influence the Federal building was secured for Brattleboro. Michael Moran became postmaster in 1915.



SOLDIERS MONUMENT



THE COMMON



ON TOP OF WANTASTIQUET



HIGHLAND PARK

Charles W. Wilcox entered the office as clerk in 1868 and was there two years. He again entered the office in 1880 as assistant postmaster, and has served a term of fifty-one years, under seven postmasters, the first being Daniel Kellogg.

When Mr. Wilcox entered the employ of the government, and for some time thereafter, there were only two clerks besides the postmaster to do all the work. The gross receipts were about \$6000 annually. There are now thirty-one connected with the office, and the receipts are about \$83,000.

The efficiency of the postal service has been largely due to the intelligent and steadfast devotion of Mr. Wilcox to the duties of his office.

THE TOWN'S LISTING DEPARTMENT

Previous to 1880 three listers were required by law. The lists were then taken on one common memorandum book by simply setting down the name of the taxpayer, his school district and all his taxable property. No oath was required. After all taxpayers were seen, their lists were copied into the personal and grand list book.

In 1880 the Legislature passed a law, at the suggestion of Governor Levi K. Fuller, by which forms on which to take tax inventories came into use and each taxpayer was required to make oath. This law went into effect in 1881, and as a matter of course its provisions increased the work of the listers. That year Governor Fuller was chosen lister with George A. Boyden and John S. Cutting, and they were obliged to employ two clerks in order to complete the grand list within the time required by law.¹

From 1881 to 1894, inclusive, only three listers were chosen by this town. In 1895 it was thought wise to elect five listers, as it was taking five men to do the work and it would cost the town no more for two additional listers. From 1895, five listers have been chosen by the town, and as the work of listing has become more complicated, building has increased and lots have been cut up, the listers have had all they could do to complete the grand list within the legal time limit.

Some of the real estate changes since 1880 are notable. Buildings have been erected on Reed Street and on Vernon Street, with changes in lots and the erection of new manufacturing plants. On South Main Street the Kidder property has been cut into forty-eight lots that have been laid out and houses have been erected east of the electric car line. Nearly all of the houses on Pine Street have been erected since 1880, and new dwellings have gone up on Blakeslee Street, while the Oak Grove section, which

¹ The grand list in 1880 was \$22,909; in 1914, \$73,770.60. The taxable polls in 1880 were 1470; the voters, about 1450.

was formerly a mowing, is now laid out into two hundred and forty-seven subdivisions with scattered houses. Belmont Avenue, a few years ago one parcel of real estate, is now divided into eighty-eight lots, and similar changes have taken place on Maple and Fairview Streets. Within ten years the D. S. Pratt mowing on the south side of Western Avenue has been almost entirely built up, several new houses have been built on Northern Avenue, and Chestnut Hill has five dwellings upon it. In many other sections new residences have been erected, without mention of the business structures that have been put up on Main, Elliot and High Streets.

THE ROAD TO WANTASTIQUET

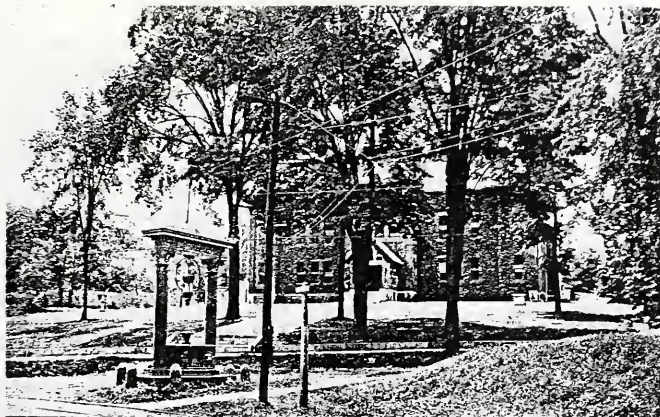
The idea of having a road to the summit of Wantastiquet was conceived in the summer of 1889, and persons interested began putting the idea into execution, Walter H. Childs being especially active in the project. In the fall of that year George A. Hines made a survey to determine the most feasible route.

In the spring of 1890 articles of agreement for the construction of the road were drawn up by Judge James M. Tyler in behalf of the Brattleboro Retreat, owner of the land, and other citizens interested. These articles gave the right to build and use the road, with such restrictions as were proper and necessary. The Retreat agreed to contribute as its share of the work the removal of all wood, timber and undergrowth from the proposed route. It gave the right to a roadway twenty feet wide, stipulated that no wooden buildings should be erected along the route, that proper precautions should be taken against forest fires, that no advertising signs or placards of any kind should be put up, and that the only structure to be erected on the summit should be a tower that could be seen from the village of Brattleboro. The Retreat retained the right to erect a gate at the entrance of the road, which was to be in all respects a private way.

These provisions were carried out, except that no tower was erected, there being a wind gauge station on the summit, where now stands a monument erected to the memory of Mr. Childs. The road was built by D. T. Perry and was of a permanent nature, with only two places where the grade was too steep. It was opened for public use in 1891.

WELLS FOUNTAIN, OCTOBER 11, 1890

The fountain, designed by William Rutherford Mead, was given to the village by William Henry Wells, the donor acting in the persons of three representatives with the village authorities on all questions of maintenance. The original representatives were: Richards Bradley, Doctor



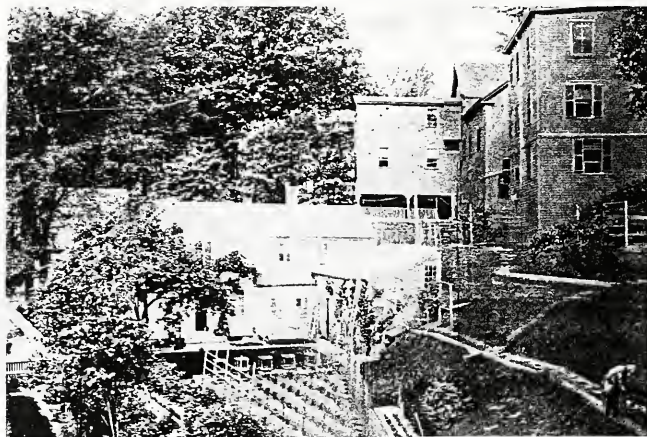
NEW HIGH SCHOOL



VIEW FROM RETREAT TOWER



HIGH STREET



HOUSE AND GARDEN OF FRANKLIN H. WHEELER

Joseph Draper, Doctor Henry D. Holton. The land was given August 6, 1890, by Edwin P. and Alice P. Carpenter "for a water fountain of artistic design or some other work of art which shall beautify and adorn said plot and remain an ornament to the said village and evidence of the good taste of its inhabitants, and maintain a concrete or graveled curb walk at least six feet wide on the land conveyed." It was given by Mr. Wells "to be maintained by the village and in the protection and care of the same by the authorities in conference with the representatives named herein, who are to be self perpetuating and to fill all vacancies in case of the death or resignation of either of them."

CHAPTER XCIII

WINDHAM COUNTY POLITICS

BY HONORABLE KITTREDGE HASKINS

Only one senator out of the twenty-six the state has had has gone from this county. He was Stephen R. Bradley of Westminster, great-grandfather of Colonel Richards Bradley, who was also grandson, on two sides, of congressmen, and whose father, J. Dorr Bradley, was repeatedly a Democratic candidate, but unsuccessfully, because it was in the days when the Democracy, after ruling the state beneficently for a quarter of a century, had gone into an eclipse.

The earlier congressmen belonged to a wonderfully brilliant coterie of young Democrats that furnished the chief intellectual life of this section for many years. Stephen R. Bradley, who served three terms in the Senate, 1791-1795 and 1801-1813, was in his day the biggest Democrat of New England, five times president pro tem, the close friend and adviser of Jefferson and Madison and repeatedly chairman of the congressional caucus which in those days used to nominate presidential tickets, before the system of national conventions had been devised. The senate sessions in his time were secret, and there is no record of his part in debates, but it is conceded by the historians that it was a most influential one. The nearest approach to any other senator from this county was Samuel Prentiss, 1831-1842, who was one of the great Whig leaders of his day and who, in his youth, while his home was at Northfield, Massachusetts, studied law in Brattleboro with John W. Blake.

In the House have been James Elliot, 1803-1809; John Noyes, 1815-1817; Jonathan Hunt, 1827-1832; and James M. Tyler, 1879-1883. The others from the county were William C. Bradley, 1813-1815 and 1823-1827; Mark Richards of Westminster, 1817-1821; Phineas White of Putney, 1821-1823; and William Henry of Bellows Falls, 1847-1851—all serving too short a time to make a great mark in the Legislature. William C. Bradley, a son of the senator, was in Pliny White's estimate "all things considered, the greatest man Vermont ever produced," and was certainly equipped intellectually in the same rank with Webster and Clay, but he retired because of a strong distaste for public office and had his fun the

rest of his life in literature, law practice and leadership of the state Democracy, whose candidate for governor he was four times, twice forcing the choice into the Legislature; but the tendency of the times, after the anti-Masonic rage had overthrown Democratic rule in the state, together with the remarkable adroitness of Horatio Seymour as the Whig manager, made it a losing game for the brilliant Bradley, and as the slavery issue got uppermost he became first a Free-soiler in 1848 and then a Republican when the new party was formed. Mark Richards, a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting at the age of sixteen and seeing some of the hardest of fighting under Washington, in later life lieutenant-governor of the state, sheriff of the county and a business man of large interests, and James Elliot were both members of this young Democratic coterie. Elliot, the son of a sailor, had to shift for himself from the time he was seven, came to Guilford a lad of fifteen, and moved to Brattleboro in 1803, the year that he was elected to Congress. He was then only twenty-eight years old but by the force of his intellect he had become a Democratic leader in the southeastern part of the state. After his six years in Congress he published a paper in Philadelphia for a while, and then returned to Brattleboro and later moved to Newfane, representing both towns in the Legislature.

John Noyes, who served only one term, was an extensive merchant, in partnership with General Mann, grandfather of the wife of General McClellan.

Jonathan Hunt was rapidly making a career in the House when death cut him off. His father was Governor Hunt and his mother a pupil of John Adams; his sons, William Morris, the artist, and Richard M., the architect, were famous men.

Phineas White served only one term. He had before been judge of the County Court, besides holding most of the other local offices. After his return from Congress he devoted himself to agriculture. William Henry was one of the fathers of Bellows Falls village, and for many years the bank cashier there. He was a close personal friend of Lincoln. James M. Tyler, later of the Supreme Court, made a creditable record for a two-term man, but the life was distasteful to him and he declined a renomination.

Besides the Democratic candidates, Mr. Bradley, Charles N. Davenport (several times the nominee, and who refused the nomination when he probably could have been elected, in 1874, the year of Poland's defeat) and Doctor Daniel Campbell, the roll of defeated aspirants in this county is a long one, and includes Colonel Calvin Townsley, who tried several times back in Whig time; Doctor W. R. Ranney of Townshend, who made a vigorous effort in the fifties; Judge C. Royall Tyler, who made one

attempt; Judge Hampden Cutts, Judge A. Stoddard and B. D. Harris, who all tried it together in 1866, and George Howe, who joined with Harris and Haskins in another three-cornered fight in 1878. In fact, the trouble with Windham County candidates has always been a home split. For thirty years the county never went up to a convention united for any one man for any office.



Levi K. Fuller
Governor 1892-1894

LEVI K. FULLER GOVERNOR 1892-1894



FULLER BATTERY CIRCA 1885



FULLER BATTERY



GOVERNOR FULLER AND STAFF AT NEWPORT VT.

CHAPTER XCIV

GOVERNOR LEVI KNIGHT FULLER

Levi K. Fuller, second son of Washington and Lucinda Constantine Fuller, was born February 24, 1841, at Westmoreland, New Hampshire. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was Doctor Edward Fuller, who, accompanied by his wife and son Samuel, set sail from England in 1620, in the *Mayflower*. His maternal ancestry was German.

In 1845 his parents removed to Bellows Falls, where young Levi attended the public schools until the age of thirteen years, when, with only twenty-five cents in his pocket, he left his father's house, determined to make a place for himself in the world. Coming to Brattleboro he entered the employ of James H. Capen to learn the printer's craft, was retained by Mr. Capen in the position of telegraph operator, and in his leisure hours studied and practiced the science of electricity. His talent for mechanics was shown very early in life; while in his teens he constructed a steam engine, operated by a new valve movement, which received a premium at the Windham County Agricultural Fair.

In 1856 he applied himself to mechanics and in order to become familiar with this line of work served an apprenticeship to a machinist in Boston, where he also attended an evening school, and was for some time night telegraph operator at the Mechanics Exchange, Boston. In 1857 he was a telegraph operator in Burlington, Vermont. In 1860 he returned to Brattleboro and became actively connected with the Estey Organ Company's factory, as machinist and mechanical engineer, started a machine shop of his own for the manufacture of wood-planing machinery, and within a short time began the manufacture of sewing machines; he demonstrated his value to the company in so large a degree that six years later he was admitted as a member of the corporation, being vice-president for thirty years.

His resources as inventor were great, and over a hundred patents have been issued to cover his many devices: among them the invention of railway recorders for registering the condition of the roadbed; important improvements in ventilators and dust arresters in application to cars; improvements in hydraulic engines, in car couplings; devices relative to artificial drying of timbers.

On May 8, 1865, Mr. Fuller was united in marriage to Abby Emily Estey, daughter of Jacob and Desdemona (Wood) Estey, born September 1, 1842.

In 1873 President Grant appointed Mr. Fuller commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, but he declined the honor as his business interests at home demanded all his time and energy.

In 1874 he founded what was known as the Fuller Battery, serving as its commander until 1899; he equipped and otherwise supported it for two years, when it was turned over to the state. Vermont, through him, was the first state to be supplied with rifled guns. This battery was nationally noted for its efficiency. He was brevetted colonel in 1887 for long and meritorious service in the Vermont National Guard.

He served as state senator in 1880-1882, taking an active part in passing the new tax law, was chairman of the committee on finance and member of the committee on military affairs and on railroads. In 1886 he was nominated and elected lieutenant-governor of the state of Vermont, and in 1892, by an increased majority, he was elected to the position of governor. As governor he was particularly effective in relation to the founding and organization of state institutions, and in the question of roads was instrumental in developing public sentiment for good roads not only in Vermont, but in the country at large. His administration was regarded as a model of efficiency.

He was president for many years, and up to the time of his demise, of the board of trustees of Vermont Academy, and its central building, known as Fuller Hall, was his gift to that institution, which was the recipient also of numerous other donations by him. He took a lively interest in the upbuilding of the colored people of the South, and served for some years as a member of the board of trustees of Shaw University, and the firm of which he was a member erected one of the structures of that institution for the education of colored women, known as Estey Hall.

Among his scientific attainments, Governor Fuller was recognized as an authority on acoustics; and, incidental to his interest in this direction, he collected, at an expense approximating ten thousand dollars, the historic tuning forks of the world, including those of many of the great master composers and musicians. He it was, too, who largely by individual effort succeeded in establishing a national pitch. No less distinguished an authority than Professor Koenig accorded to Governor Fuller the very first rank of attainment along this line. To the study of astronomy he gave much time and he owned one of the finest equatorial telescopes in the eastern states.

Governor Fuller's inventive genius was remarkably fortified by a clear-sighted understanding of practical issues; an unremitting habit of study

in search of truth was another important element in estimating the sources of his large general capacity, for, whether in the realm of science as applied to music, in financial concerns, in statecraft or philanthropy, the fruit of his efforts was immediate and bears the test of time.

As a youth Mr. Fuller united with the Ruggles Street Baptist Church. He continued to be connected with that denomination throughout his life, and was a liberal contributor to its benefactions.

He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; of the American Society for the Advancement of Science; the Astronomical Society of the Pacific; the American Society of Electrical Engineers; the American Society of Associated Science; the Sons of the American Revolution, serving as its presiding officer in the state of Vermont, and an associated member of the Military Service Institution of the United States.

The University of Vermont conferred upon him the degree of A.M. in 1893, and Norwich University the degree of LL.D. in 1895.

He died October 10, 1896.

CHAPTER XCV

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Physicians. Biographical. Honorable James M. Tyler—Honorable Kittredge Haskins—Henry C. Willard—Peleg Barrows—Reverend Lewis Grout—Reverend Allan D. Brown, LL.D.—Francis W. Brooks—Doctor David P. Dearborn—Henry D. Holton, M.D. Davenport family: Charles N. Davenport—Charles H. Davenport—Herbert J. Davenport. The Childs family: Walter H. Childs—Rollin S. Childs—Major Frederick W. Childs. William H. Rockwell, Junior—Miss Helen M. French—"Sally Joy White"—Madame Georgianna Mondan—Franklin H. Sawyer (Doctor Charles E. Severance)—Mary E. Wilkins—Lieutenant-Commander George W. Tyler—Newton I. Hawley—Joseph Draper, M.D.—Reverend Charles H. Merrill—Honorable Parley Starr—Jonathan G. Eddy—Honorable Edgar W. Stoddard—James Conland, M.D.—Reverend William H. Collins—Honorable Dorman B. Eaton—Judge George Shea—Reverend Samuel M. Crothers—Reverend George B. Gow—Judge James L. Martin—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler—Doctor Daniel P. Webster—Reverend Charles O. Day—Reverend James H. Babbitt—Judge Eleazer L. Waterman—William Eaton Foster—Robert Gordon Hardie, Junior—Oscar A. Marshall—Russell A. Bigelow—Doctor William Bullock Clark—Frederick Holbrook, II—Wolcott Balestier—Rudyard Kipling—Wilford H. Brackett—Clarke C. Fitts—Ora E. Butterfield—Professor Starr Willard Cutting—Mary Howe—Madame Brazzi-Pratt.

PHYSICIANS, 1864-1895

Doctor Benjamin Ketchum, 1864-1870; Doctor Charles P. Frost, 1865-1868; Doctor David P. Dearborn, 1865-1888; Doctor Henry D. Holton, 1867-1917; Doctor Henry Tucker,¹ 1874-1888-1896—; Doctor Martin L. Bruce, 1874-1913; Doctor James W. Gregg, 1876-1916; Doctor James Conland, 1878-1903; Doctor Ansel I. Miller, 1886; Doctor Daniel P. Webster, 1883-1889; Doctor Charles E. Severance, 1888-1907; Doctor Charles S. Pratt, 1884; Doctor Edwin S. Bowen, 1888; Doctor Fremont Hamilton, 1893.

HONORABLE JAMES M. TYLER

James M. Tyler, son of Ephraim Tyler of Guilford, Vermont, who died August 24, 1878, at the age of eighty-seven, was born at Wilmington April 27, 1835; he was educated at the Brattleborough Academy; graduated at the law university of Albany, New York; was admitted to the bar of Vermont in September, 1860. He was a member of the State Legisla-

¹ Health Officer from 1909-1918.



HONORABLE JAMES M. TYLER



JUDGE HOYT H. WHEELER



JUDGE JAMES L. MARTIN



HONORABLE KITTREDGE HASKINS



JUDGE RANSLURE W. CLARKE



JUDGE WILLIAM S. NEWTON

ture in 1863 and 1864 and a special session of 1865, and was state's attorney in 1866-1867; since 1875 he has been one of the trustees of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane. He was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, and was reëlected to the Forty-seventh Congress, as a Republican, receiving 15,960 votes against 6698 votes for Campbell, Democrat, and forty-one for Mead, Republican, 1879-1883. For years he was superintendent of village schools and chairman of the school board. He was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, 1887-1908. The verdict of his contemporaries has been "a learned lawyer, a faithful Representative in Congress, an able and upright Judge."

He married December 11, 1861, Miss Ellen E. Richardson, who died January 22, 1871, aged twenty-eight. He married, second, September 1, 1875, Miss Jane P. Miles, who was born October 17, 1837, and died May 14, 1919.

Mrs. Tyler was a devoted member of the Unitarian Church, and treasurer of the Freme Circle until it was merged into the Woman's Alliance. For twenty-seven years she was treasurer of the Associated Charities and an active member of other organizations of relief for the sick and aged. From 1888 she was manager for this county of The Home for Destitute Children in Burlington. In all these agencies for good her wisdom and tact were unfailing.

HONORABLE KITTREDGE HASKINS

Kittredge Haskins, son of Asaph and Amelia Ward Haskins, was born in Dover, Vermont, April 8, 1836. He began the study of law with Shafter & Davenport in Wilmington and was admitted to the Windham County bar April 14, 1858. He was in partnership with Charles N. Davenport until 1861. He married July 1, 1860, Esther M. Childs, daughter of Major Adna B. and Hannah Lamb Childs of Wilmington. They went to Williamsville, where Mr. Haskins succeeded to the law office of Charles K. Field, remaining there until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Vermont Infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant September 20, 1862, but on account of a physical disability was forced to resign March 19, 1863; but he served to the close of the war as a clerk in the office of the assistant quartermaster doing duty at Brattleboro, St. Albans and Montpelier.

In 1866 he was elected Captain of Company I, Twelfth Regiment Vermont Militia, and served with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Peter T. Washburn. In November, 1863, he came to Brattleboro where he began the practice of his profession. He was early admitted to the bar of the United States Courts of Vermont, and in 1883 to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

For many years he was the senior member of the law firm of Haskins & Stoddard, his partner being Edgar W. Stoddard. On November 1, 1897, he formed a partnership with Anthony F. Schwenk, who studied law in his office, and this partnership continued until he was appointed postmaster. As a lawyer he was regarded by both bench and bar as one of the strongest in the state.

At first a Democrat in politics, he joined the Republican party in 1861. He was state's attorney of Windham County, 1870-1872; represented Brattleboro in the Legislature, 1872-1874, 1896-1900, serving as speaker, 1898-1900; he was state senator, 1892-1894, United States attorney for Vermont from October, 1880, to June, 1887.

He was chairman of the Vermont Board of Commissioners on the boundary line between Vermont and Massachusetts, 1892-1900; on the Republican State Committee for Second Congressional District, 1901-1904, serving on committees of elections, agriculture, labor, and was chairman of war claims.

Elected as Republican to the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1909. As member of Congress he was chairman of the committee on war claims, and he did his work in such a satisfactory manner that the House not only adopted his report without change, but the leaders at the time pronounced it the best report ever presented by that committee.

He was one of the most influential members of the house committee on agriculture. An exhaustive report made by him resulted in the establishment and maintenance of quarantine districts and the regulations and restrictions for the transportation of cattle and other live stock.

He was instrumental by his support of Senator Proctor's work in the Senate in securing the payment of Vermont's claim of \$280,000 for arms and equipment furnished volunteers during the Civil War.

December, 1910, he was appointed judge of the municipal court, Brattleboro, which he resigned February 1, 1911, to be postmaster, serving until April, 1915.

He secured the Federal building at Brattleboro; when he entered Congress there were but three rural free delivery routes in the entire second congressional district of this state. Colonel Haskins was very active in securing the extension of the free delivery systems and when he retired mail was being carried daily from important centers to people in small towns all over the district. He also secured an appropriation of \$50,000 for the government breeding station for Vermont's Morgan horses.

President McKinley tendered him the position of Judge Advocate General during the Spanish War, which honor he declined on account of his age.

Mrs. Haskins died January 15, 1912. Colonel Haskins married, second, September 22, 1912, Maud Arvilla Jane Elmore, daughter of Herbert Frederick Hay Elmore, who was born in Peru, Vermont, and Cecilia Louisa (Deacon) Elmore, born in Islington, London, England.

Colonel Haskins was senior warden and vestryman of St. Michael's Episcopal Church for many years; he was lay deputy to the General Convention of the Church, 1886, 1889, 1892. In 1908 Norwich University conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws.

He devoted considerable time to historical research and on numerous occasions gave historical addresses notable alike for their interest and accuracy.

From the time he attained his majority until his death Colonel Haskins was one of the most enthusiastic Freemasons in Vermont, and he was honored with almost every position in the gift of the fraternity. He received his Master Mason degree in Social Lodge of Wilmington in 1857, at the age of twenty-one, and before coming to Brattleboro served as master of that lodge. He was for eight years master of Columbian Lodge and at various times had been at the head of the local chapter, council and commandery, and in addition served the latter body for a long term of years as prelate. In the state organizations he had been grand master, grand high priest and grand commander and lieutenant commander of the Vermont consistory, thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Masons. He was also one of the few Masons of the state who had received the thirty-third, or highest degree of the Scottish Rite branch. He died August 6, 1916.

Hiland Haskins, son of Asaph and Amelia (Ward) Haskins, was born in Dover April 11, 1841.

He was living in Worcester, Massachusetts, when he married December 29, 1869, Ellen, daughter of Simeon and Philaney (Stafford) Yeaw of West Guilford. They soon came to Brattleboro. He was a casemaker for the Estey Organ Company and later for the Carpenter Organ factory. He has also been of the firm Haskins & Davis, cabinet makers.

Children:

Minnie, who married Clarence L. Stickney.

Doctor Frank E. Haskins of Boston.

HENRY C. WILLARD

Henry Cushman Willard, born March 22, 1836, came from old Greenfield stock, his father being David Willard, who wrote a history of the town and was town clerk for many years; his mother was Sara N. Wil-

lard. His grandfather, Thomas Dickman, was the first printer in Greenfield and first postmaster.

Mr. Willard learned the drug business at an early age, and in 1862 came to Brattleboro and formed a partnership with the late Barna A. Clark. Their first store in the Blake Block, was burned in 1869. After a few years Mr. Willard bought Mr. Clark's interest in the business, and when the Brooks House was completed a handsomely furnished store was opened in the quarters now occupied by the Brooks House Pharmacy. Mr. Willard sold the business here in 1885 to Henry A. Chapin, and for several years was proprietor of a similar store in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, going from that place to Greenfield.

Mr. Willard was a vestryman of St. Michael's Episcopal Church and was actively identified with its interests. He was also prominent in the Masonic fraternity. From 1864 to 1877 he was the practical manager of the yearly lecture course and other entertainments for the public benefit which were of a high order, and under his supervision always successful.

He married June 1, 1868, Mary H. Field, daughter of Charles K. Field, for many years a prominent figure at the bar and in the political life of this county. She died June 1, 1908. He died December 2, 1899. Their son, DAVID WILLARD, was born March 2, 1871. His education began in a private school of his native town and was continued through the High School. He was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, and took a postgraduate course at Harvard. It was at the time when social problems were receiving special consideration from the young men of his generation, and so it happened that the genius of his Field ancestors, their keen insight into human nature and humorous application of the wisdom of the ages were concentrated in him towards the uplift of the "submerged tenth." He went to live in the slums and began work in connection with the University Settlement, New York, by supervising ten or twelve Boys' Clubs at the Children's House, 129 Chrystie Street, an overflow from the settlement.

Here he conducted a City History Club for Italian boys. Every Friday he held a reception at the house in Chrystie Street, which was supported by voluntary contributions and for which he was largely instrumental in raising money.

In 1895 he became interested in prison reform and held a school for criminal boys in the Tombs, over whom he soon became master, which was conducted with such marked efficiency that, with William T. Jerome, he originated the first probation work in New York City in connection with the Court of Special Sessions and for which he became the first probation officer. His acquaintance covered between two thousand and

three thousand such boys—out of six hundred and eighty-five cases only one hundred and seventy-five remained for disposition by the court—and this enormous and important work was done without a salary. Later the Public Education Association placed him in charge of the boys sentenced to the workhouse on Blackwell's Island. He was the means of establishing the Boys' Reformatory on Hart's Island. In 1907 he resigned his position as probation officer.¹

His methods have been his own and of such value that they have been recognized as models in the philanthropic world. During the years of activity in New York he was making addresses on the subjects and for the causes in which he was interested. We find among them the following:

Methods and Results in Child Saving, before the National Congress of Mothers. The Causes of Crime among Boys. Good and Bad Boys, before the Saturday Morning Club, New York. Probation Work in New York City, before the Hartford Motherhood Club. Means of Rescue in Town and Country, before the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Charity Organization Society. Young Criminals, before the Society for the Study of Life. Truancy and How to Prevent It. Boys' Clubs as a Means of Elevating the Standards of the Street, and Life and Work on the Bowery. The Indeterminate Sentence of Youthful Offenders, before the Medico-Legal Society. The Boy, at the Quaker Hill Conference.

He has written articles for the press and magazines of the day:

In *The Times*—On the Need of a Boys' Lodging House in New York. In *The Ethical Record*—The Problem of the Black Sheep. Studies of Boy Life in New York. The Newsboy. The City Wilderness:—A Settlement Study. Charge of Cruelty at Elmira.

PELEG BARROWS

The Barrows family came originally from Carver, Cape Cod, where they owned a large tract of land.

Peleg Barrows was born in Wareham, Massachusetts, March 8, 1822, and died in Brattleboro April 28, 1890. His wife, who was Miss Sybil Lavinia Fletcher, born in Cornish, New Hampshire, October 2, 1826, died in Brattleboro October 20, 1872.

¹ In November, 1918, the imperial order, "Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia," was bestowed on David Willard by the Italian Government, in recognition of his work as international secretary of the Surgical Dressings Relief. This order carries with it the title of Knight.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrows came to Brattleboro for his health in 1863 from Martha's Vineyard. From that time until his retirement in 1876, he kept a dry goods and novelties store on Main Street. He was a man of spotless integrity, and when a vote was asked for the most honest man in the community, it was given by a large majority to Peleg Barrows.

He was trustee of the Brattleboro Savings Bank from 1874 and assistant treasurer from 1887, clerk and treasurer of the village, and clerk of the Universalist Society.

Children:

Fletcher, born at Martha's Vineyard in 1852. He attended the Brattleboro High School and was in the class of 1873 at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, but before the time of graduation returned to Brattleboro and entered the coal business, and later took the dry goods store of his father, making a remarkable success therein. For eight years he was a member of the Vermont National Guard, and he was first lieutenant of Company I for four years. He married June 21, 1887, Stella E., daughter of Azor Marshall. He has been from 1884 a member of the board of trustees of the Brattleboro Savings Bank and from 1899 vice-president; he is also a trustee of the Brooks Library.

Harriet L., married Charles Cox of Boston and Newton, who died December 21, 1885, aged forty-five. Children: Sybil; Mary; Charles Barry, manager of the Mabton Valley Fruit Company, Mabton, Washington. Mrs. Cox married, second, June 17, 1889, John D. Barrows.

Edward B., married June 11, 1884, Adaline J. Putnam. Children: Mabel F., married Professor Arthur W. Peach of Norwich; Harriet E., married Reverend Frederick Leining of Providence, Rhode Island; Emma, in the Egyptian Archæology Society, New York; Fletcher.

Mr. Barrows married, second, March, 1874, Mrs. Sarah E. Baldwin. Her son, Frank L. Baldwin, died March 25, 1883, aged twenty-three. Mrs. Barrows died in 1919.

REVEREND LEWIS GROUT

Reverend Lewis Grout was the son of Deacon John Grout, who was in the fifth generation from the son of Captain John of Waterbury and Dudley, who came over from England to America about 1634. Deacon John Grout was born in Westminster, Vermont, August 17, 1788; he went to live in Newfane about 1810, moved to West Brattleboro in 1836 and died there October 16, 1851. He married Azubah, daughter of Jonathan Dunklee of Brattleboro, May 28, 1811, and had nine children, of

whom eight were sons. His wife, Azubah, died in West Brattleboro July 24, 1866, aged seventy-three years.

Lewis, the eldest of the children, was born in Newfane January 28, 1815. He fitted for college in part at Brattleborough Academy, 1834-1837, and in part at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vermont, 1838, and graduated at Yale in 1842. Having taught nearly two years at West Point, New York, he studied theology at New Haven two years, 1844-1845, graduated at Andover (Massachusetts) Theological Seminary in 1846, and was ordained October 8, the same year, as a missionary to South Africa. He was married to Miss Lydia Bates in Springfield, Vermont, whence he and his wife started, the same day, for mission work, under the auspices of the American Board, among the Zulus in Natal. Two months' sailing brought them to the Cape of Good Hope, where they spent six weeks, then set sail for the rest of the voyage and reached their desired haven February 15, 1847.

Mr. Grout's mission life was one of much activity, labor and study, of a pioneer character, full of sordid reality, yet not a little diversified with what, in America, would be regarded as wild and romantic. He gave much time and attention to the study of African languages, especially the Zulu, of which it became his duty, by appointment of the mission of which he was a member, to prepare a grammar. He translated the Scriptures and prepared other books in the Zulu tongue, for the natives, having charge of the printing press for a time at his station, Umsunduzi. He was also engaged in teaching and preaching, traveling and exploring; establishing a station and organizing a church where there never had been a trace of civilization or Christianity, and so obliged to be, for himself and his people, architect and carpenter, brickmaker and mason, wheelwright and blacksmith, tamer and trainer of oxen and horses, physician and dentist, farmer and magistrate—to say nothing of finding and building roads, fording rivers and trapping leopards, and nothing of incidental studies in natural history, of preparing a sketch of the native tribes, of having now and then a controversial bout with the Colonial Government in behalf of aboriginal rights, or with Bishop Colenso on Biblical teaching, moral science and the proper way of treating polygamy among a heathen people, in their coming to embrace the Christian faith and enter the church of Christ,—all which manifold duties and vocations left no time for idleness, or even for that needful rest which a tropical clime makes all the more imperative for the foreigner of a cooler sky. Yet here he labored fifteen years, or till March 12, 1862, when, with impaired health, he returned, reaching Boston June 7, 1862.

Having rested for a time, September 21 he took charge of the Congregational Church in Saxtons River for a year; was then settled as pastor

of the Congregational Church in Feeding Hills, Massachusetts, two years, after which, October 1, 1865, he entered on an agency for the American Missionary Association in New Hampshire and Vermont, an office which he continued to hold, having his home in West Brattleboro, till 1884, when he gave a year to collecting funds for Atlanta University. He then took charge of a church in Sudbury, Vermont, for three years, or till September, 1888.

Lydia Bates, youngest of twelve children of Deacon Phineas Bates, was born in Springfield, Vermont, August 16, 1818. Descended from the Lincolns of Lincolnshire, England, and John Rogers, the martyr, she inherited an independence of thought and expression which she exercised over eighty years. When a schoolgirl she was an anti-Mason, an abolitionist and a teetotaler. Being given, by her father, a choice as to her education, she studied in the district school of her native town and a boarding school in Greenfield, Massachusetts, taught by a daughter of Noah Webster. After this, two years were spent by her as governess in the family of a wealthy Marylander, and then, desiring a higher education, she went in 1843 to Mount Holyoke Seminary, of which Mary Lyon was then principal.

In Zululand, for fifteen years, she was a helpmeet for her husband in the truest sense. She made of their humble cottage a refined home, where many guests of distinction were entertained: she learned the Zulu language and came close to the natives in their every day life, teaching the women and children, how to sew, how to cook, how to live decent lives, besides conducting Sunday School classes and in every way assisting the mission work.

She was a devoted student of botany and natural history, and a woman of unusual general intelligence.

She died in West Brattleboro April 28, 1897. A son died in Natal.

Their daughter, ANNIE L. GROUT, was born July 28, 1847, at Umlazi Mission Station, in Natal, South Africa. Previous to leaving Natal, as she did, with her parents, March 12, 1862, for this country, she assisted her mother in her school for the natives. Soon after reaching this country she started on a course of study for a liberal education, entering Professor Orcutt's Glenwood Seminary in the autumn of 1862; after which, in 1864, she went to Mount Holyoke Seminary for two years; then returned to Glenwood for two years more; after which, in 1868, she went to Abbott Academy, Massachusetts, where she graduated in 1870. In 1871 she established a select boarding school, Belair Institute, in her father's house in West Brattleboro. After four years of teaching here, being obliged by the state of her mother's health to give up this school, she taught a

year in Philadelphia, and then, in September, 1875, went to teach in Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. At the end of two years impaired health compelled her to return home and rest. With health partially restored she eventually resumed teaching again for a time, and took a position as clerk in George E. Crowell's *Household* printing and publishing office. When this work was transferred to Boston, she went with it and continued there, still serving as clerk, till the enterprise was well established in its new quarters; after which she returned to her home in West Brattleboro, where she devoted herself, in large measure, to those nature studies in which she had begun to take a deep interest before she left Natal. It was in the prosecution of these studies, on one of her botanical rambles, that she discovered a fern, the "*Asplenium trichomanes*, var. *incisum*," not before known to have been found in this country. She was a member of the Vermont Botanical Club, and at its second annual meeting in Burlington, in February, 1897, she read an essay on "Some Ferns that Grow in Brattleboro," which was reported in the papers at that time as "one of the most interesting and instructive of the many valuable papers presented at the meeting."

Miss Grout made several large and choice herbariums, which, in accord with a memorandum found among her effects after her decease, were given to the Brattleboro High School, together with all her books and pamphlets relating to the subject of botany. She was secretary and treasurer of the Bird Club from the time it was organized till her departure. On the fourth of January, 1901, only a few months before her death, *The Vermont Phoenix* published an article from her pen which gave a list of more than one hundred and fifty Brattleboro birds. She was for many years teacher in the Congregational Sunday school. She was collector for the McIntosh School for colored people.

She died March 13, 1901.

JOHN M. GROUT, brother of Reverend Lewis, a business man of Boston, was born in West Brattleboro; he married Sarah, daughter of Seth N. Herrick. There was a daughter, Mary Grout, who died at Medford, Massachusetts, in 1916, aged eighty-one.

A Partial List of Writings of Reverend Lewis Grout

The Isizulu: A Grammar of the Zulu Language, 8vo. Natal: printed at Umsunduzi and other places in Africa. London: Truber & Company, 1859.

History of the Zulu, and other Tribes, in and around Natal. Printed by the Colonial Government for His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor. Natal, 1853.

- Reply to Bishop Colenso's Remarks on the Proper Treatment of Cases of Polygamy as found existing in Converts from Heathenism. Pietermaritzburg, 1855.
- An Answer to Dr. Colenso's "Letter" on Polygamy. Pietermaritzburg, 1856.
- Zulu-Land; or Life among the Zulu Kafirs of Natal and Zulu-Land. Philadelphia, 1864.
- Translations of Psalms, Acts and other Portions of the Bible into the Zulu Language. Natal.
- Reminiscences of Life among the Zulu Kafirs: Boston Review, 1865.
- Colenso on the Doctrines: Congregational Review, September, 1869.
- Essay on the Zulu and other Dialects in South Africa: Journal of American Oriental Society, 1849.
- Plan for Effecting a Uniform Orthography for the South African Dialects: Journal of American Oriental Society, 1851.
- Essay on the Phonology and Orthography of the Zulu and Kindred Dialects of South Africa: American Oriental Society, 1853.
- Observations on the Prepositions, Conjunctions and other Particles of the Isizulu and its Cognate Languages: American Oriental Society, 1859.
- The Church Membership of Baptised Children: Bibliotheca Sacra, April, 1871; and thirty-five others concerning Africa.
- Several sermons preached on special occasions.
- A Discourse on the Early History of the Congregational Church of West Brattleboro.
- A second Discourse, 1876.
- The Olden Times of Brattleboro, April, 1899, etc., etc.

REVEREND ALLAN D. BROWN, LL.D.,

COMMANDER, UNITED STATES NAVY (retired)

The Reverend Allan D. Brown, LL.D., Commander of the United States Navy (retired), was the eldest child of Joshua Lawrence and Diana (Osborne) Brown. He was born on September 2, 1843, in Batavia, New York. His preliminary education was in public and private schools, one of them being the noted rectory school in Hamden, Connecticut, a military institution. He was appointed a midshipman from New York and entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis September 23, 1863. He

was immediately appointed ensign, his first duty being on board the sloop-of-war *Iroquois*, then on blockade at Wilmington. In the spring the ship was ordered to foreign waters and made an extended cruise to the English Channel, the South American coast, the Cape of Good Hope and the Dutch East Indies, returning in October, 1865, having covered forty-five thousand miles in fifteen months. After a short leave he was ordered to the *Rhode Island*, the flagship of the Home and West India stations, having been promoted to master in the meantime. A year later he received his promotion to lieutenant and was assigned as executive officer of the *Unadilla*, a gunboat destined for the China station. During the cruise the gunboat captured a Chinese pirate junk, and also visited Bangkok in Siam, the first American man-of-war that had ever entered the river Menam.

Returning to the United States by way of San Francisco in 1869, he was detailed for duty at the Naval Academy, where he served as instructor in mathematics for three years, having been promoted to lieutenant-commander in 1868. At the expiration of this tour of duty, he was ordered as navigating officer of the *Omaha*, serving on her a year on the Pacific station, and was then transferred to the flagship. In September, 1873, he was on shore duty at Panama for two weeks, protecting the property of the Pacific Mail Steamship and Panama Railroad Companies, with a detachment of officers and men from the ship, during one of the periodic revolutions which were then the plague of that country. As a result of this enforced sojourn on shore, the greater part of the officers and men were stricken with Panama fever of a severe type, Lieutenant-Commander Brown among the number. He served out his full cruise, however, and was relieved from duty while the ship was at Honolulu, whither she had conveyed King Kalakaua after his visit to this country.

In 1876 he was a second time ordered to the Naval Academy, where he was assigned as instructor in the department of astronomy, navigation and surveying. April, 1879, while at Annapolis, he received a prize for a thesis on "Naval Education for Officers and Men." He remained four years, one of which he was at the head of the department. He received his promotion to commander during this time. In the summer of 1880 he was on duty at the torpedo station in Newport, and in January, 1882, was placed in command of the ship *Jamestown*, then at Mare Island Navy Yard. His instructions were to bring his ship to Newport, where she was to be put in the training service. The passage from the Golden Gate to Block Island was made in one hundred and twelve days, without sighting land in the meantime. For a year and a half he was engaged in training apprentices, receiving an official letter of thanks from the Bureau of Equipment upon his detachment in 1884. After a short time at the

Naval Home in Philadelphia, he was ordered to the Naval Observatory in Washington as assistant superintendent. His special charge was the nautical department, including the time service. He was instrumental in the establishment of time balls at several points along the Atlantic coast and in the extension of the time service to the railroads of the country, being assigned to duty as the representative of the observatory at the General Time Convention in New York in 1887. He was the first to urge upon the Western Union Telegraph Company the adoption of the present system of distributing time. In the fall of 1888 a recent seizure of American property in Hayti caused the president to direct a man-of-war to be sent at once to Port au Prince. The only vessel available was the historic *Kearsarge*, then at the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Commander Brown was selected for this important service and was given private orders to hasten the preparation of the ship for duty. Thanks to the activity of his executive officer, Lieutenant Charles E. Belknap, Commander Brown was enabled to leave the navy yard wharf on the fourth day after the officers and men reported, three years' stores and a full supply of coal having been taken on board. Eight days after the hoisting of the pennant the ship was at Hampton Roads. In the meantime another vessel, cruising in the West Indies, had been caught by cable and sent to Hayti, and the orders of the *Kearsarge* were modified, she being directed to take a relief crew to the *Tallapoosa*, then at Montevideo. This commission was accomplished and the *Kearsarge* returned to Hampton Roads in April, 1889.

During this trip the malaria, which had given Commander Brown the Panama fever fifteen years before, and which had been intensified by four years' service in Washington, showed its effects most plainly and by the advice of his surgeon, who had him "constantly under treatment," he applied for a medical survey. He was detached from his command and granted a year's leave of absence for recuperative purposes. A year later he was ordered before the Retiring Board, who recommended a year's sick leave, but with little avail, for in 1891 he was found still "incapacitated for duty" and was recommended for retirement. He then came to Brattleboro to reside permanently, as his physicians advised the New England climate.

Positive religious convictions were the determining influence throughout his public career of service to his country, as in his private life, and they led him finally to become a candidate for orders (he was lay reader from June to November, 1889) under Bishop Bissell, by whom he was ordained deacon November 30, 1892, in St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro, and assigned to Christ Church, Guilford, under the rector of St. Michael's. He administered there until June, 1894, when he volunteered to go to Barre to take charge of the mission there. He remained in that place two

years, during which time the numbers of the mission were largely increased and, by the help of Bishop Hall and the diocese at large, part of a handsome stone church was erected. In June, 1895, he was advanced to the priesthood in St. Paul's Church, Burlington, by Bishop Hall.

November 10, 1896, he was elected president of Norwich University and was inaugurated December 8. He served until January, 1904, when, owing to failing health, he resigned his office.

President Brown proved an efficient head of the University, his administration being one of the most successful in its history. During his term of office Dewey Hall was secured; much needed land was purchased; the military department was more fully recognized by the United States War Department; the University was recognized by the state as its Military College; steps were taken to secure the Alumni Hall.

He contributed several professional articles to *Harper's Magazine* and was the frequent contributor to the editorial pages of *The Army and Navy Journal*. He won the gold medal of the United States Naval Institute in the prize essay competition of 1879 on "Naval Education," and prepared a paper for the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia on "The Electrical Distribution of Time," which was republished in *The Scientific American* as a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject.

Commander Brown married, December 29, 1863, Gertrude, daughter of Honorable Royall and Laura (Keyes) Tyler of Brattleboro, who died September 18, 1877, at Annapolis, Maryland.

Children:

Helen Tyler.

Ethel Ruth, born at Annapolis, Maryland; married June 30, 1896, Reverend George J. Sutherland of Drummondville, Province of Quebec.

Mr. Sutherland had a college and divinity course at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Province of Quebec; was ordained in 1891; was missionary in Labrador for two years; rector in Northfield, Vermont, Waynesville, North Carolina, and in Oxford, Connecticut. Children: Allan Donald, born October 15, 1897; Margaret G., born November 9, 1898; died June 28, 1908; Dorothy E.

On October 20, 1880, he married Adeline Shannon, daughter of the Honorable William Shannon and Elizabeth (Irwin) Peirce of Philadelphia. A son:

WILLIAM PEIRCE, born November 19, 1888, was a student at Norwich University; graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1910, and was assigned to duty on the *U. S. S. Vermont*. He married, March 11, 1914, Helen Percival, daughter of Omer A. Nel-

son of Denver, Colorado, and was officer there at the recruiting station for the navy, during the Great War.

Commander Brown died in Waynesville, North Carolina, April 3, 1904.

FRANCIS W. BROOKS

Francis W. Brooks was born in Boston May 14, 1821, during the residence of his parents in that city. In the following August the family removed to Chesterfield, New Hampshire. In 1839, however, they took up their residence in Brattleboro, and it was probably at about this time, or a year or two before, that the boy "Frank" went to Putney, where he was the active, efficient clerk of Mr. Peyton R. Chandler, later of Chicago. After a few years spent at Putney, the young man went to New York City as a clerk in the large mercantile house of Persse & Brooks. His health, however, never robust, soon showed signs of breaking down and he was sent by the firm on a voyage to Europe. Soon after his return the firm showed their confidence in him by sending him, in the fall of 1844, to Alabama to settle a bankrupt estate in which they had a large interest. The climate proved exactly suited to him. Here it was that he first met Norman F. Cabot, the two becoming at that time, and remaining through life, warm and intimate friends. In 1847 Mr. Brooks entered into business with Mr. Cabot in the firm of Cabot, Tullis & Company, in the city of Wetumpka. Three years later the firm was dissolved, although Mr. Brooks remained there until 1852, when he came north, and soon afterwards, in the same year, went to San Francisco and became a member of the firm of George J. Brooks & Company, in the business house which Mr. George J. Brooks had established there two years before.

Mr. Brooks made as frequent visits to the East as the transportation facilities of that day would permit, and it was on one of these visits, on June 20, 1855, that he was married to Matilda C., daughter of Floyd Smith of New York. The death of one of their two sons took place during the trying steamer voyage from Panama, while Mr. and Mrs. Brooks were on their way back to the East in 1865, after the San Francisco business had been given up.

On his return to the Atlantic coast Mr. Brooks came to Brattleboro and resided, living for some time in the Holbrook house on Linden Street, and afterwards buying the Folsom estate on the Common, where the last fifteen years of his life were spent in leisurely enjoyment of his domestic life, which was of the happiest kind.

His fellow townsmen knew him as a genial, companionable man, interested in everything which concerned the community. Characteristics of quick wit, keen insight, clean-cut ways and general good-fellowship were all summed up in his personality. To his family he was all that a devoted

husband and father, with an honest pride in wife and children, could be. He died February 6, 1885.

Children:

Katherine, born June 8, 1859; married September 25, 1883, OSCAR AZOR MARSHALL, who died in 1893. (See p. 974.) Children: Elizabeth G., Oscar B. She married, second, J. G. Ullery, born in 1864. Children: Matilda, married October 18, 1916, Donald Pickering Trotter. Mrs. Ullery died in Dresden, Saxony, June 29, 1906.

Matilda, married November 2, 1885, Francis G. Ryan, born September 28, 1856; died in California in 1898. Children: Alice Brooks, married January 14, 1914, A. Stanley Partridge of Leicester, England; Elizabeth. Mrs. Ryan married, second, Horace Dudley, living in Santa Monica, California, of which city Mr. Dudley is mayor.

Alice Mendon.

Mabel, born May 12, 1869; married September 5, 1889, Erwin Hoy, born April 25, 1869; she died January, 1919, in Dresden, Saxony.

DOCTOR DAVID P. DEARBORN

Doctor David P. Dearborn, son of Reverend D. M. Dearborn, a Baptist minister, was born in 1837 in Sanbornton, New Hampshire. His early education was received in New Hampton, and he began the study of medicine at Weare, New Hampshire, from which place he enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil War in the Fourth New Hampshire Regiment. He served a term of four years as surgeon, and for a year afterwards was health officer of the city of Raleigh, North Carolina. On his return to the North he married Harriet S. White, daughter of Nathaniel White of Concord, who survived him.

Doctor Dearborn settled in Brattleboro in 1865, and very soon found himself in the enjoyment of a large medical practice, which grew constantly. His rides covered not Brattleboro alone, but all the surrounding towns.

"Doctor Dearborn gave himself to the welfare of his patients, sparing no item of his strength. He learned the lesson that the good physician soon learns—that he doesn't belong to himself. He belonged to this town and a wide region round about. The needs of people were his imperative orders. He never disobeyed, and his sympathetic qualities were such as won for him a faithful following in the families he visited." He died April 2, 1888.

Children:

Minnie A., married October 5, 1892, Linn D. Taylor. A son, Brainerd D. Taylor.

Harriet G., married November 3, 1891, Charles A. Smith; married, second, L. J. Daniels.

Charles E., chief engineer of Davenport, Rock Island & Northwestern Railroad; married Miss Bessie Bennett. Children: Gordon Bennett, Allen Bennett, Charles.

HENRY DWIGHT HOLTON, A.M., M.D.

Henry Dwight Holton, A.M., M.D., was born in Rockingham, Vermont, July 24, 1838, and from 1867 was a resident and a most prominent and public-spirited citizen of Brattleboro. He was a son of Elihu Dwight and Nancy (Grout) Holton, for many years residents of the village of Saxtons River in the town of Rockingham.

A predilection for the study of medicine led him to adopt that profession upon completing his English education, which was obtained in the local public schools and the academy of his native village. He also studied under Doctor J. H. Warren of Boston, and later under Valentine Mott of New York. Pursuing the regular course in the medical department of the University of New York, he was graduated in 1860 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His earliest practice was as physician to the Williamsburg (now part of Greater New York) Dispensary. Drawn back to his native state by ties of affection as well as of interest, he established himself in practice at Putney, whence, in 1867, he removed to Brattleboro.

Quite early in his career he was chosen a member of the Connecticut River Medical Association, and, after serving five years as its secretary, was elected its president in 1867. He joined the Vermont Medical Society in 1861, and twelve years later was honored with its presidency. In 1864, as a young physician and surgeon of prominence, he was elected a member of the American Medical Association. This highly representative body sent him, in 1875, as a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Brussels, and in 1900 elected him to the office of vice-president.

In 1873 Doctor Holton was called to the chair of materia medica and general pathology in the medical department of the University of Vermont. When he entered upon the duties of this professorship the medical class numbered but forty students. After thirteen years of assiduous and single-hearted labor in the building up of this medical school, having had the cordial coöperation of Professor James M. Little of New York, and that of other distinguished medical men, Doctor Holton resigned his professorship. During his connection with the school its classes had steadily increased in number, and at the time of his retirement two hundred and sixty students were enrolled. More than thirteen hundred matriculants

had pursued their studies successfully and had been graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine within this period.

Elected by the State Legislature, in 1873, a trustee of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, he was retained in this office by successive reëlections for a period of eighteen years. In the year mentioned he was also appointed medical examiner to the Vermont Asylum for the Insane. For twenty-five years he was a member of the school board of Brattleboro, serving as its chairman during fifteen years. He also served as a trustee of the Brooks Library.

A Republican in politics, Doctor Holton was elected to the Vermont Senate in 1884, and as chairman of the committee on education labored zealously in behalf of the schools and colleges of the state. While in the Senate he served also as chairman of the committee on the Insane Asylum, and as a member of the joint committee on the House of Correction. In 1888 he was elected representative from Brattleboro to the Vermont General Assembly, and served on the committees on education, ways and means, and public health. In 1892 Doctor Holton was appointed commissioner from Vermont to the Nicaragua Canal Convention, held in New Orleans; and in the same year he was elected treasurer of the American Public Health Association at the meeting held in the city of Mexico. In the following year he was named one of the Vermont commissioners of the Columbian Exposition. He was active in the organization of the Pan-American Congress, which met in Washington in 1893. As chairman of the executive committee and president of its board of trustees, he had a leading part in shaping and carrying out the work of the Congress. Doctor Holton was a delegate at large from Vermont to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis in June, 1896, which nominated President McKinley, and was active in the campaign which secured his election.

He was a director of the Vermont National Bank of Brattleboro from 1881; and president of the Brattleboro Gaslight Company from 1883. He was president of the Brattleboro Home for the Aged and Disabled. He was a member of the Boston Gynecological Society; of the Rocky Mountain Medical Society; of the Vermont State Board of Health; of the British Medical Society; of the American Association for Advancement of Science; of the American Academy of Medicine; an honorary member of the Maine Academy of Medicine; member of the executive committee of the New England Education League; and member of the executive committee of the American Invalid Aid Society. In 1897 he was made president of the board of trustees of Leland and Gray Seminary at Townshend, Vermont, an endowed institution in which both sexes are prepared

for college. A later appointment was that of commissioner to the Mexico National Exposition of Mechanical Arts, held in the city of Mexico.

Numerous and important as were Doctor Holton's other activities, by far his most valuable work was as secretary of the Vermont State Board of Health. In 1873, while president of the Vermont Medical Society, he advocated a state board of health. In accordance with his suggestion a committee of three physicians, of whom he was one, was appointed to lay the plan before the Legislature. Not until 1886, however, did the idea become a law. Ten years later Doctor Holton was appointed a member of the state board, and from 1900 to 1912 he held the position of secretary and executive officer. He resigned this office in October, 1912, but remained on the board and received a reappointment in 1915.

When the Austine Institution for the education of the deaf and blind of the state was founded and established in Brattleboro, which he was largely instrumental in securing, Doctor Holton was elected its president, and he held that office at the time of his death.

In 1880 he published "The Posological Tablet," a compact pocket volume, now in its second edition, which contains the doses of all well-known remedies by both the apothecaries' and metric systems, and antidotes for poisons. This was probably the first work in which the two standards were presented together. Cases in practice were published by him from time to time in various medical journals. Some of his published addresses and articles are: "Medical Legislation," the president's address before the Vermont Medical Society; "Bacteria of Enteric Fever," delivered by invitation before the Virginia Medical Society; "Obituary of Doctor Joseph Draper"; "Oration on State Medicine" (by election), before the American Medical Association; "Progress of Medicine"; "Diphtheria as it has occurred in the United States"; "A new Apparatus for Retaining a Dislocated Clavicle in Place"; "Cancer"; "Causes and Prevention of Tuberculosis," the president's address at the American Congress on Tuberculosis, New York, June 2, 1902; and "Problems in Sanitation," presidential address before the American Public Health Association, New Orleans, December 9, 1902.

The University of Vermont conferred upon him, in 1881, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. His "Address on State Medicine," delivered before the American Medical Association at Baltimore in May, 1895, is one of the ablest presentations of this subject ever made, and abounds in valuable suggestions.

Doctor Holton was a deacon of the First Baptist Church and had been president of the Vermont Baptist State Convention. He rendered his home church valuable service, and for many years he taught a large and



EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET



EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET



SOUTH MAIN STREET

LOOKING NORTH



MAIN STREET

LOOKING NORTH

interested class of men in the Bible school. He was a charter member of Brattleboro Lodge, F. and A. M., and was its treasurer several years. He was president of the Vermont Branch of the American Red Cross Society, surgeon of the Sons of Colonial Wars and member of the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution, serving as president of the last-named organization in 1906.

Doctor Holton was married November 19, 1862, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Theophilus and Mary Damon (Chandler) Hoit of Saxtons River, Vermont, who died May 14, 1909. He died February 12, 1917.

Edith, an adopted daughter, married April 25, 1889, Clifton L. Sherman. Children: Ellen, married Sanford B. Perkins; Dorothy, married T. E. Lommen.

CHARLES N. DAVENPORT

Calvin M. Davenport, a native of Leyden, Massachusetts, where he was a farmer and dealer in cattle, married Miss Lucy W. White; they had nine children, of whom three died in infancy. Their sons were:

GEORGE W. DAVENPORT, born in Leyden, educated at Powers Institute, Bernardston; admitted to the bar in 1865, practiced law in Brattleboro and was for three years in partnership with his brother, Charles N.

Edgar H. Davenport, married November 12, 1873, Emily E., daughter of Benjamin L. Barnard of Wilmington. Their daughter, Clara A., married Reverend E. Stacy Harrison of Orange, Massachusetts, son of Doctor and Mrs. J. East Harrison, whose first pastorate was in the Baptist Church, West Brattleboro.

CHARLES N. DAVENPORT was born in Leyden October 20, 1830, and died in Brattleboro April 12, 1882. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, at the Shelburne Falls Academy, and at the Melrose Seminary in West Brattleboro. He entered the law office of Honorable Oscar L. Shafter of Wilmington, Vermont, as a student March 10, 1851, and was admitted to the bar April, 1854. He immediately formed a co-partnership with Mr. Shafter, which continued until November 10, 1855, when the latter removed to California. Mr. Davenport continued to practice in Wilmington until 1868 when he moved to Brattleboro; while there he was partner of Colonel Kittredge Haskins, 1858-1861. In 1875 he took as partner Jonathan G. Eddy, and this partnership lasted until January 1, 1882, when, on account of ill health, he disposed of his practice to James L. Martin.

Mr. Davenport married December 12, 1854, Miss Louisa C. Haynes of Lowell who bore him six children, four of whom died young. Mrs. Davenport died September 30, 1870, aged forty-one.

His son, CHARLES H., was editor of *The Windham County Reformer*.

He married, first, November 30, 1877, Eva Bowker of Williamsville; she died February 5, 1878, in her twenty-second year, and he married, second, June 17, 1884, Miss Annie Laughton of Biddeford, Maine, born in Dover, New Hampshire, February 1, 1848. Her father, Eben Laughton, built the first telegraph lines in New England. In her girlhood Mrs. Davenport was a telegraph operator. She was supervisor at the Brattleboro Retreat under Doctor Rockwell and Doctor Draper and filled a similar position in Worcester and at Bloomingdale. In 1880 she entered the office of *The Windham County Reformer* as bookkeeper, where she met Mr. Davenport. She was a woman of literary ability, and efficient in much that was for the good of the community, being secretary and treasurer of the Home for the Aged and Disabled, and active in the Sunshine movement. She died in June, 1905.

Children:

Louisa.

Charles Holton, born April 6, 1892; he was admitted to the bar February 23, 1915; is on the staff of *The Worcester Evening Post*; married Dorothy, daughter of Charles Manley Day of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Jeannette, married May 22, 1916, Earl Clifton Monroe of Albany, New York.

HERBERT JOSEPH DAVENPORT, from 1886-1889 of the firm Eddy (Jonathan G.) & Davenport, real estate, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, studied two years in Paris from 1889; he has been a professor of economics in the University of Chicago, is now a professor at Cornell, and is the author of an elementary textbook on Economics, entitled, "Outlines of Economic Theory," published in 1896, and also of "Value and Distribution," a critical and constructive study. He was at one time principal of the Sioux Falls High School. He married January 6, 1911, Miss Harriet Crandall. Children: Martin W., born March 31, 1913; John B., born September 15, 1914.

Charles N. Davenport married, second, Mrs. Roxanna Dunklee, born in 1823; died May 22, 1881. A daughter: Mabel Davenport.

THE CHILDS FAMILY

Benjamin Childs of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was the first ancestor in this country of Major Jonathan Childs, who was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts. He left Massachusetts when quite young and settled in Wilmington, Vermont. A true patriot, he took a most decisive and efficient stand for the liberties of the American colonies. He died July 31, 1819.

Adna B. Childs, fourth son of Major Jonathan Childs, was born in

Wilmington February 3, 1799; married March 19, 1826, Hannah Lamb, daughter of Major Jonathan and Hannah Hoyt Lamb.

He was the first merchant of the village, a prominent Freemason for fifty-three years, postmaster under every Democratic administration, beginning with President Jackson, holding the office twenty-four years. He was one of the original founders of the Universalist Church. Mrs. Childs died August 28, 1870. He died January 8, 1874.

There were twelve children. Of these the eldest:

John Murdock, was born April 16, 1827; married, November 20, 1849, Miss Martha A. Winchester. Their son:

WALTER HENRY CHILDS, born August 5, 1852, lived in Brattleboro and was in the employ of the Estey Organ Company as bookkeeper from 1869 to 1904. He married May 1, 1875, Clara Davis, daughter of John G. and Sarah L. Rice Davis, who died January 16, 1899. He died March 2, 1906. Children:

Charles F., born February, 1876; graduate of Yale, 1899; of C. F. Childs & Company, Chicago; married Miss Edith Newell of Chicago.

George A., born March 29, 1881; graduated from Yale Scientific School.

Millie, married E. S. Adsit of Burlington, Vermont.

Helen, married John E. Clary. Son: George Louis Clary.

Others of that generation who have lived in Brattleboro or spent much time here are:

Asaph Parmalee, born June 10, 1840; married July 8, 1893, Miss Sarah Cady, who died —; married, second, 1898, Mrs. Clara Stone Sherman, born July 30, 1855, died —.

Esther Maria, born March 9, 1843; married July 1, 1860, Kittredge Haskins; died January 15, 1912.

ROLLIN SKINNER, born October 11, 1845; married May 2, 1872, Julia A. Esterbrook, daughter of George W. and Ann G. Esterbrook, born September 1, 1847, died in January, 1908. He was with his brother, A. P., in insurance before coming to Brattleboro, having been an agent for the New York Life Insurance Company more than forty years.

Sarah Martha, born August 13, 1847; married February 11, 1876, Charles D. Kidder of Springfield, Massachusetts. A daughter:

Charlotte (Kidder) Kent, the pianiste, received her first instruction on the pianoforte from Mrs. A. D. Wyatt of Brattleboro. She afterwards spent two years of study in Paris with Harold Bauer and six in Vienna, appearing in concerts in Austria, Hungary and Bohemia.

FREDERICK WILLARD, born September 16, 1849; married January 8, 1878, Miss Emma Maria Fullerton. Their daughter:

Ruth Wentworth, married November 25, 1918, Ernest Clifton Young.

ARTHUR WINCHESTER, born March 29, 1859; married Miss Agnes Adelaide Tomes. They lived in Brattleboro for many years, but finally moved to Manchester, New Hampshire. Children:

Walter, born April 5, 1888; graduated from Dartmouth College, 1912; Helen Louise; Randall, graduated from Dartmouth College.

MAJOR FREDERICK W. CHILDS was born in Wilmington September 16, 1849. At sixteen he came to Brattleboro as a student in the Burnside Military Academy. He afterwards attended the Brattleboro High School and Williston Seminary at Easthampton. In the winter of 1869-1870 he served as railway postal clerk for Gustavus Hoyt between Shelburne Falls and Fitchburg. The following spring Captain R. W. Clarke appointed him a clerk in the Brattleboro post office, a position which he filled for several years and in which his activity, efficiency and agreeable manners won him the good will of the patrons of the office. He finally resigned this position, entered the insurance business in partnership with T. J. B. Cudworth and continued there until 1886, when, in accordance with the wishes of a very large majority of the local public, President Cleveland gave him his first appointment as postmaster. It was at a time when the postal service was rapidly developing and new methods were being adopted.

Mr. Childs was quick to appreciate the public needs and to see the possibilities of the service, and he had a quiet but effective way of urging upon the officials in charge of the department the improved facilities which he desired to secure. In this way the improvement in the local service became very marked, and at the expiration of his term a majority of Brattleboro Republicans asked President Harrison for his reappointment, which was granted, and was counted a triumph for the principle of civil service reform. He was appointed for a third term by President Cleveland on petition of his townspeople.

When Mr. Childs began his clerkship at the Brattleboro office he was the only clerk employed, C. H. Mansur, afterwards postmaster, being assistant, and the two doing the bulk of the work under Captain Clarke's supervision, whose service as postmaster covered twelve years.

Major Childs has seen an extended term of service in the state militia, having been elected a lieutenant in the Estey Guard in 1876 under Captain, later General, Julius J. Estey. He was subsequently elected captain of the company and held this position until 1892, when he resigned and was commissioned a major and placed on the retired list under the new law of the state, as a recognition of his long term of faithful service. In addition to

his military service Major Childs has served on the board of listers for three years and is an incorporator of the Vermont Savings Bank, as well as of the Wilmington Savings Bank, of which his father was the president. He was the local correspondent of *The Springfield Republican* for thirty years, as well as the representative of the Associated Press.

He has also been clerk of the war claims committee of the National House of Representatives, and later was clerk of the Philippine commission. He is the only Vermont member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and during the memorable trip to England, when the organization was entertained by Queen Victoria and King Edward, then Prince of Wales, he was in command of the color company.

For thirty years he has been with R. S. Childs in the insurance business.

He built the Childs Tavern in Wilmington and gave the town the Memorial Hall.

DOCTOR WILLIAM H. ROCKWELL, JUNIOR

Doctor William H. Rockwell, Junior, was born March 3, 1840, attended the village schools and afterwards the Brattleborough Academy. He was educated for his profession at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he graduated in 1862. He then entered the office of Doctor Willard Parker in New York. It was the young doctor's intention and wish to continue in general practice, but his father required his services, and he accepted the position of assistant physician at the asylum in 1863, holding it until 1874. At his father's death he was appointed superintendent, accepting the position on condition that the trustees should as soon as practicable find another man for the place. Accordingly Doctor Joseph Draper, who had previously been assistant here five years, but was then in charge of the asylum in Trenton, New Jersey, was made superintendent. Doctor Rockwell became a trustee in 1874 and continued in that office until his death. He married June 16, 1864, Ellen E. Mowe, daughter of Robert Mowe of Eastport, Maine.

In 1878 he represented Brattleboro in the Legislature, serving on important committees. He was a man of a noble heart, loyal to his friends, and generous to everyone.

He was elected a director of the Vermont National Bank in January, 1870, and vice-president in 1874, thus serving the board fourteen years. Doctor Rockwell died October 20, 1911. Children:

Doctor William H., III, born September 21, 1867; married Miss Mary J. W. Haight.

Charles Farnam, born July 10, 1869, enlisted for the war with Spain in 1896, and died in Cuba, 1897.

Alice, married Arthur H. Smith of New York, and has two sons.

MISS HELEN FRENCH

Principal of Mount Holyoke Seminary

Nathaniel French was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, February 2, 1720, and died June 8, 1801.

The French family in 1769 resided in Fort Dummer, and the name of Nathaniel French appears in the Brattleboro census of 1771. In 1784 his house was the most northeastern dwelling in the town. He was the father of William, who was shot in the "Westminster Massacre." Four generations of the French family have lived on his farm.

Asa French bought of Samuel Stoddard, in 1795, land on which may still be seen remnants of old growth pines in a stump fence on each side of the road to Norcross Ferry, near the river. He died October 16, 1839, aged seventy-nine. Marcy, his wife, died June 20, 1847, in the eighty-seventh year of her age.

Their son:

Chester, born January 14, 1805, died April 4, 1872. He married, first, November 26, 1828, Miss Polly Cobleigh, born November 14, 1802; she died August 14, 1840. He married, second, April 11, 1844, Miss Mary Foster. Children:

Foster F., died March 10, 1888, aged fifty-eight; his wife, Mary B., died April 10, 1851, aged twenty. He married, second, July 28, 1852, Miss Sophia S. Doolittle of Vernon.

Helen M. French was born November 25, 1832; she graduated from Mount Holyoke Seminary in 1857; was elected principal June 27, 1867, after teaching at the Seminary from her graduation.

During her leadership in that Seminary a debt of \$25,000 was paid on the gymnasium and a new library built. Miss French was compelled, on account of ill health, to be absent in 1870-1871, and was obliged to resign in 1872 for the same reason. She was a woman of personal grace as well as ability.

She married, 1872, Lemuel Gulliver, a cashier in Boston, and lived in Somerville, Massachusetts. She died August 14, 1909. A bronze tablet in memory of Mrs. Helen French Gulliver was erected in Mary Lyon Chapel, Mount Holyoke Seminary, by the class of 1857, of which she was a member, and it bears the following inscription: "In loving memory of Helen French Gulliver, 1832-1909, apt student, skillful teacher, wise principal in this college 1854-1872, consecrated and beloved. Erected in 1909 by her class of 1857."

Mary J., wife of George D. Morse, born October 6, 1838, died February 18, 1869.

"SALLY JOY WHITE"

Sarah Elizabeth Joy was the daughter of Samuel S. and Rhoda Joy.

Mrs. Joy was a granddaughter of the poet, Silas Ballou, and grand-niece of Hosea Ballou, the great Universalist leader. She married Samuel Sargent Joy of Brattleboro, and their entire married life was spent in this town. They lived first on Main Street, where the Library now stands, later on Walnut Street in the house owned for many years by Barna A. Clark, and afterwards in West Brattleboro. Mr. Joy died in 1865, and for several years thereafter Mrs. Joy continued to live in Brattleboro, but in 1873 she married Abel Hammond of Winchester, New Hampshire, whose death occurred in 1876. She remained in Winchester until the spring of 1898, when she went to the home of her only daughter, Mrs. White, in Dedham, Massachusetts.

Sarah Elizabeth graduated at Glenwood Seminary in 1865 and soon after entered Loring's Circulating Library. In 1869 she was assigned to report on the suffrage campaign for *The Boston Post*, and held a position on that paper for four years. She was the first woman journalist to have a position on a Boston paper. From her maternal great-grandfather down, there were journalists in the family: her great-uncle, Nathan Sargent, under the *nom de plume* "Oliver Oldschool," being the first Washington correspondent.

She married, June, 1874, Henry K. White, an amateur musician. Shortly after this marriage she returned to journalistic work on *The Boston Advertiser*. For ten years before 1885 she had a position on the staff of *The Boston Herald*, and was a frequent contributor to the magazines. She was president of the New England Woman's Press Association. The last part of her life her home was in Dedham, Massachusetts, where she died. Her two daughters are: Mrs. Granville Darling, Mrs. Chester Pratt.

MADAME GEORGIANNA MONDAN

Madame Georgianna Mondan was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Freeman of Keene, New Hampshire.

A natural student and very ambitious, she became when in her teens a governess in a Virginia family, and later taught in Norwich, Connecticut.

She studied music with Moscheles, in Leipsic, and was a graduate of the Leipsic conservatorium. She married Monsieur Camille Mondan, a journalist of Paris. He died four years later, and she edited his journal for some time, but finally returned to this country and for several years from 1877 lived with her brother-in-law, O. L. French, after the death of

his wife and for the purpose of caring for his son. She taught French, German and music to a large number of pupils in Brattleboro.

Leaving Brattleboro in August, 1883, she became the head of St. Catharine's Hall, Augusta, Maine, and for years previous to her death in 1904 she was the teacher of languages in the Bridgeport, Connecticut, High School.

While in Brattleboro she assisted the editor of *The Phoenix* on special occasions when her wit and gift of expression were of value to the public.

She was the editor of a small sheet called *The Blunderbuss*, published for a Fourth of July celebration, which was made a feature of the political campaign of that year in the local field.

FRANKLIN H. SAWYER

Franklin H. Sawyer was born in Newfane in 1815 and lived in that village, engaging in mercantile pursuits until 1869,¹ when he moved to Brattleboro. He was highly esteemed for his enterprise, correct business habits and nice sense of honor.

He married in July, 1841, Nancy Taft, daughter of Nathaniel and Olive Willard Taft of Dummerston, a woman of cultivated mind, whose home was made the headquarters of aid for the soldiers during the Civil War, by her untiring solicitude and energy.

Mr. Sawyer was for ten years a director in the First National Bank of Brattleboro, and treasurer of the Northfield Life Insurance Company. He lived, on coming to Brattleboro, in the Keyes house on North Street, but purchased the Barber place on the same street in 1871. Mr. Sawyer died December 27, 1871, aged fifty-six. Mrs. Sawyer died January 12, 1892, aged seventy.

Children:

Florence, died February 6, 1918. (See p. 668.)

Evelyn, married May 14, 1875, Doctor Charles E. Severance, born in Leyden, Massachusetts, August 7, 1834, son of Chester and Martha (Smith) Severance; after an education in the public schools and two academies of his native state, he took a full course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, graduating in 1856, did postgraduate work there, and spent a year in London, Dublin and Paris in further preparation for his medical career. From 1861 to 1865 he practiced in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, and was rated one of the best surgeons in that state. In 1888 he came to Brattleboro, broken in health, but in two years opened an office in Williston Block. He died June 22, 1907.

¹ Birchard (Honorable Austin) & Sawyer, 1841-1850; Sawyer & Miller, 1850-1853; Sawyer & Smith, 1853-1858; F. H. Sawyer to 1869.

A son, Reverend Kendall Severance, of Pyramid Lake, Nevada; rector of St. Paul's, Kenton, Ohio, 1914- —; canon of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Chicago.

Mrs. Severance removed from Brattleboro to follow the fortunes of Reverend Kendall Severance.

MARY E. WILKINS

Mary E. Wilkins was the daughter of Warren E. and Ellen L. Wilkins of Randolph, Massachusetts, where her father was an architect. She was born in Randolph January 7, 1852, and was educated there and at Mount Holyoke Seminary. Her parents moved to Brattleboro, and Mr. Wilkins had a dry goods store in this town with Orrin Slate—the firm being Slate & Wilkins—from 1870 to 1873. A very gifted sister, Anna H., died here May 27, 1876, aged seventeen. Her mother died December 9, 1880, aged fifty-three. Her father died in Gainesville, Florida, where he had gone in search of health, April 10, 1883, aged fifty.

She began when very young to write verses and short stories which she carried to Reverend George Leon Walker for advice and correction. His encouragement led to her first publications in magazines and journals of the day, and in 1886 to publishing in book form the story, "A Humble Romance"; this was followed in 1887 by "A New England Nun."

Young Lucretia was published in 1891; Jane Field, 1892; Giles Corey, 1893; Pembroke, 1894. Other publications are: Madelon, Jerome, Silenel, Evelina's Garden, The Jamesons, The Love of Parson Lord, The Heart's Highway, The Portion of Labor, Understudies.

Miss Wilkins left Brattleboro on the death of her parents to be among relatives, returning occasionally for several years. As a girl, the delicate beauty of her features and wealth of golden hair were very effective in the part of angel always assigned to her when tableaux were a feature of amateur theatricals in vogue. She was very shy and reserved and made only intimate friends.

Speaking of his children to a friend, Mr. Wilkins has been quoted as saying that his daughter Annie was a good musician and would be able to take care of herself, but, as Mary had no talent, he did not know what she would do to make a living.

She married, January 1, 1902, Doctor Charles M. Freeman of Metuchen, New Jersey, where she has since lived.

She has continued to write: Six Trees, 1903; The Wind in the Rose Bush, 1903; The Givers, 1904; Doc. Gordon, 1906; By the Light of the Soul, 1907.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GEORGE W. TYLER

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Tyler was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 2, 1847, the youngest child of Reverend Edward and Sarah Boardman Tyler. His early education was received in New Haven; in 1864 he was appointed to the Naval Academy, where he graduated with credit in the large class of 1868. Subsequently he served in various grades, his record of promotion being as follows: to rank of ensign, April 19, 1869; of master, July 12, 1870; of lieutenant, April 18, 1873; of lieutenant-commander, July 31, 1894. His sea service was fourteen years, and his waiting orders two years. That his work was appreciated at the navy department was shown by the considerate treatment which he received during the last two years of his life, for the greater part of which he was kept "on duty" in the war records office, which is under the direct supervision of the secretary, though unable to do more than occasional work therein; the general practice in such cases being to place officers on sick leave, with reduction of pay.

His sea service was of a varied and extensive character, the vessels to which he was from time to time attached being in the European, Asiatic, Pacific and North Atlantic squadrons respectively. His last cruise was as navigator of the *Mohican* on the Pacific station, whence he returned to Brattleboro in November, 1891. During the last year of the cruise he was for the first time in his twenty-six years' service on the sick list, having been attacked with *grippe*, from the effects of which he never wholly recovered. He was for three years attached to the coast survey and passed two tours, or seven years of his shore duty, as instructor at the Naval Academy. He spent the winter of 1891-1892 in Brattleboro, having been assigned to special duty in the war records office, the work then being of such a character that it could be performed at home. In the summer of 1892 he moved to Washington, where two years later the illness that proved fatal began to develop.

He married April 19, 1872, Florence Brown, sister of Commander Allan D. Brown, and daughter of Honorable Joshua Lawrence Brown of Batavia, New York, whose widow had become the wife of Reverend Thomas P. Tyler, D.D., and from that time he considered the Tyler Street house in Brattleboro as his home. A daughter, Faith.

He died February 17, 1896, at the Naval Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia.

NEWTON ISAAC HAWLEY

Newton Isaac Hawley was the son of Isaac, who died at Homer, New York, November 5, 1855, at the age of seventy-six years, and Persis Ball Hawley. He was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, January 10, 1841. His



NEWTON I. HAWLEY

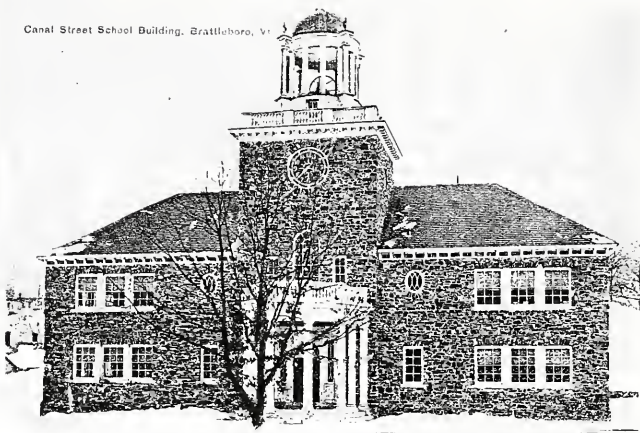


PARK HOUSE



OVERALL FACTORY

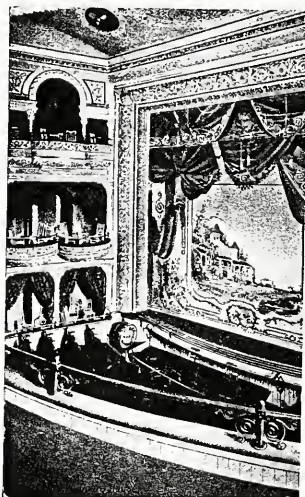
Canal Street School Building, Brattleboro, Vt.



CANAL STREET SCHOOL HOUSE



ISLAND



AUDITORIUM

parents moved to Homer about 1851, and he attended school at the Homer Academy. At sixteen he became a clerk in a dry goods store in Homer.

He enlisted early, April 30, 1861, for service in the war, but was honorably discharged on account of inflammatory rheumatism, in July, when he returned to Homer and was employed in the dry goods store of Price & Wheeler in Syracuse, New York. During the closing two or three years of the war he was in General Meigs's Bureau of the War Department in Washington.

He married September 6, 1866, Miss Frances M. McKnight of Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1867 they moved to Springfield and he became a partner in the dry goods firm, W. H. McKnight & Company, afterwards McKnight, Norton & Hawley. He was active in public affairs in Springfield and in 1876-1877 was alderman of ward five. The failure of McKnight, Norton & Hawley caused him to move to Brattleboro in 1877, where he again entered into the dry goods business.

Mr. Hawley, awake to the signs of changing times, introduced to Brattleboro the "ready-made" in women's attire; when a great variety of effective but inexpensive costumes and novelties began to make their appearance in Mr. Hawley's capacious show windows, it seemed a departure from former ways too radical to be endorsed by a town as conservative as Brattleboro claimed to be. He was also the first to make a department for a special line of goods.

Business as a means of livelihood was conducted by Mr. Hawley on original and progressive lines which were an indication of the time and thought given to it, but his leisure was devoted to the cultivation of tastes that expressed the scope and quality of a nature ever seeking the best in people, in books, in music, in nature.

He appreciated good literary work, read extensively, and was a welcome visitor of the Authors' Club, New York. His friendships were enthusiastic and enduring; his citizenship was of the same character. No one called on strangers as consistently as he, or remembered the obscure and unfortunate with his courtesy. There was always an open door to his house and heart. It is for his social traits, human sympathy and hospitality that Mr. Hawley will be longest remembered in Brattleboro.

The Village Improvement Society was started by him; he was the first president and for some time directed its operations. The coaching parades of the Valley Fair were often of his planning.

An affection of the heart, the sequence of exposure during the Civil War, terminated his life May 7, 1904.

Children:

Grace, married July 2, 1889, George L. Dunham, born in Paris, Maine, who, at eighteen, graduated from Hebron Academy at the head of his

class. He graduated from Colby College in 1882, again at the head of his class, having worked his way through college. He became principal of Paris Academy, and later, for three years, was at the head of the classical department of the Portland High School, during which time Colby College conferred upon him the degree M.A.

On July 1, 1885, Mr. Dunham came to Brattleboro to engage in the shoe business with his brother, Charles, under the firm name of Dunham Brothers. For the first ten years their business was principally retail. Then they began to furnish shoes and rubbers for the small dealers about the country. L. L. Dunham became a member of the firm and the business was incorporated under the firm name of The Dunham Brothers Company, with George L. Dunham, president, C. W. Dunham, treasurer, and L. L. Dunham, secretary.

The amount of business transacted by this firm has not only made it one of the most important business enterprises in the history of the town, but they are also the largest wholesale rubber jobbers in the world. Children:

Evelyn Marion, married March 11, 1918, Harold E. Mason of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Marion, born in Boston March 2, 1899; died June 14, 1912.

Ruth M., married June 13, 1899, Lewis Morse, Junior, of Philadelphia. They have a daughter, Marion.

JOSEPH DRAPER, M.D.

Doctor Joseph Draper was born in Warwick, Massachusetts, February 16, 1834.

He grew up as a farmer's boy among the Warwick Hills where his father Ira had lived, was educated at the common schools, and studied further at the Academy in West Brattleboro, and in Deerfield. He also studied medicine with Doctor James Deane of Greenfield; attended lectures in New York; took a course in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1858. He practiced in Northfield, Vermont, but went to Greenfield on the death of Doctor Deane. There he became interested in the care of the insane, which led to his coming to Brattleboro to study insanity, October, 1859. He was made assistant to Doctor Rockwell until 1865, but left the Asylum to become assistant surgeon at the military hospital in Brattleboro.

He was assistant at the Insane Hospital in Worcester and superintendent for the year 1870. From there he went as assistant to the New Jersey Asylum. In 1873 he returned to Brattleboro as superintendent. He was a very efficient officer, erecting during his administration the north and

south wings of the buildings; he introduced steam heat, erected a new gymnasium, built a boiler house and carpenter's shop, developed the extensive woodland owned by the institution into a park, made two Summer Retreats for the patients where a change might be given those who could receive benefit by diverse surroundings in an accessible and beautiful country, reconstructed the sewerage system, built the stone tower.

His expert opinion was widely sought for in courts of law.

His contributions to the literature of his profession were frequent. He published in 1887 the *Annals of the Vermont Asylum for the Insane*. He delivered numerous papers or addresses before local societies and as he was always a reader of good books, his addresses showed solid thought and some literary finish. To every helpful enterprise he gave liberally. No man of this town has ever been broader in his sympathies.

He was also a public benefactor, laying out the road to the summit of Wantastiquet.

A man of wisdom in all the relations of life, he escaped criticism from his patients, by whom he was generally beloved, and he was universally respected.

He married January 22, 1863, Miss Mary J. Putnam, who was born December 25, 1835. He died March 17, 1892.

REVEREND CHARLES H. MERRILL, D.D.

Reverend Charles H. Merrill came to Vermont in the early spring of 1873 from two years' missionary service in Minnesota, and accepted a call from the Congregational Church in West Brattleboro. The local conditions were not promising at the time, and made the young pastor's task an especially trying and delicate one. But he soon had all elements working harmoniously together, and his fifteen years' pastorate was an almost ideal one. The preaching was strong and stimulating; the pastoral work was most acceptable and helpful; the administration of the Society was judicious and progressive. At the end of his pastorate he left a strong united church, trained to habits of generous giving for missionary work, and worshipping in a house completely renovated at a cost of several thousand dollars.

During his pastorate in West Brattleboro Doctor Merrill's usefulness was by no means confined to his own parish. He took all of a good citizen's proper interest in town affairs, and for several years served as superintendent of schools as efficiently as was possible under the system then existing. He was active in the local fellowship of the churches and rendered especially valuable service in a celebrated ecclesiastical legal contest of the time. From 1877 to 1889 he served as secretary of the State

General Convention, and as its chief permanent officer did work which as a rule receives little recognition from the public, but which is highly important. It was often remarked that the success of the annual state meetings was due in large measure to the quiet little man at the table in the corner.

In 1888 Doctor Merrill was chosen secretary of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society succeeding Reverend C. S. Smith, who was obliged to retire from office on account of ill health and advancing years. The affairs of the society were in a somewhat depressed and demoralized condition when he became its executive head, but they soon began to feel the impulse of a new life. New methods were adopted for raising the money needed for missionary purposes in the state, the needs of the field were carefully investigated, and new agencies set at work to meet the needs. The publication of the very useful little *Vermont Missionary* was begun. The Vermont Domestic Missionary Society is a strong aggressive body on a thoroughly firm business basis, which is chiefly due to Doctor Merrill's administrative qualities.

Apart from his direct service through the Missionary Society his ability to "size up" men and situations made him a most valuable counselor of ministers and churches, and the strongest as well as the weakest came to him for advice. This was one reason why there seemed to be no place in the state for the work of a ministerial bureau. An unofficial word from Doctor Merrill was much more influential than the formal recommendation of an official board. Without any ecclesiastical millinery he was a true bishop to the churches of his denomination.

The annual reports of the Domestic Missionary Society for the last twenty-two years are strong, statesmanlike papers, full of insight and helpful suggestion.

Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with honor in 1867, gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

HONORABLE PARLEY STARR

Honorable Parley Starr was born in Colchester, Vermont, August 20, 1813. His early life was spent in Milton, Vermont. At twenty-one, he entered the employ of Houghton & Hunt, Guilford Center, to learn the tanner's trade. In 1837 he bought the tannery of Dan Dean of Jacksonville, which developed until it became the leading industry of the county in connection with other similar industries in Boston.

He took an active interest in public affairs, was a benefactor to the community, being a strong factor in the social, religious and educational life of Jacksonville. A Universalist, he gave liberally to the support of

other denominations, a bell to his own church and to the public school and he contributed largely to building the Methodist Church.

He represented Whitingham in the Legislature in 1852-1856, 1872, and the State Senate, 1859, 1860. He was for eleven years justice of the peace; twenty-four years, town auditor; seventeen years director of the Brattleboro Bank and five years trustee of the Windham Provident Institution.

In 1862 he opened a recruiting office for volunteers, and was appointed state agent to look after and provide for the families of soldiers absent in the war. He moved to Brattleboro in 1873 and lived on Western Avenue.

He married May 17, 1840, Miss Clarissa Blanchard of Whitingham. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy in 1883 and died November 12, 1889.

Children:

Mrs. Alta C. Cressy of Hartford, Connecticut.

Alice H., married September 21, 1876, William A. Faulkner, son of Shepherd D. and Miranda (Greene) Faulkner, born in Whitingham September 14, 1848. She died, March, 1891. He married, second, Miss Lillian Leonard of Brookline, Massachusetts. He was educated at Powers Institute, Bernardston, and Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie. He was at first clerk in a dry goods store in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts; next, bookkeeper in Shelburne Falls National Bank, then teller in the First National Bank, Chicopee; he was cashier of the Peoples National Bank of Brattleboro, 1875-1886, when he resigned to become cashier of the National Hide and Leather Bank, Boston; he was president of the Traders' National Bank, Boston, 1890, but in 1893 resigned on account of ill health. He was assistant treasurer of the Woodstock, New Hampshire, Lumber Company. He died February 1, 1914.

Nettie E., married September 20, 1889, D. K. Clement of Clement & Stockwell, paper dealers, New York.

Arthur P., cashier of First National Bank, Tama City, Iowa. He married in that city, October 25, 1882, Miss Florence Murray. Their son, Leon Parley Starr, a graduate of Chicago University, married Miss Anna Burgess, and died three weeks after his marriage, April 5, 1917.

JONATHAN G. EDDY

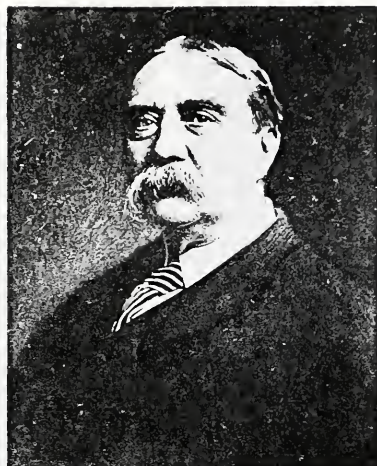
Jonathan G. Eddy was born in Jamaica, Vermont, August 27, 1844. He was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools and in 1865 entered the law office of Hoyt H. Wheeler. Four years later Mr. Eddy was admitted to the bar and for the six years following he practiced law

in Jamaica. In 1875 he came to Brattleboro, and became a partner of Charles N. Davenport, under the firm name of Davenport & Eddy, which became one of the strong, successful law firms of the state and enjoyed a big practice throughout New England. It continued until January, 1882, when ill health compelled Mr. Davenport to retire from the practice. Mr. Eddy then formed a partnership with James L. Martin; this partnership continued for four years. In July, 1886, Mr. Eddy went to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and formed a partnership with Herbert J. Davenport under the firm name of Eddy & Davenport. Messrs. Eddy and Davenport soon became interested in real estate and during a number of years were large operators, not only in real estate there, but in southern lands. They built the Temple Court which at that time was the finest building on Main Avenue, Sioux Falls. The firm's holdings were hit by the long panic which began in 1893 and did not end until 1897. Mr. Davenport went into educational work and Mr. Eddy into various speculations and investments which he continued until ill health prevented. With the untiring assistance of his devoted wife, Mr. Eddy was able to accumulate a substantial property in spite of the almost insurmountable handicaps in his path.

He was an interesting man, strong in his friendships, unafraid in his opinions and uncompromising in his convictions. He never ceased to talk of his early experiences at the Vermont bar, and during his long sickness his dearest memories were of his legal battles and successes in the old New England days. He was three times elected to the Vermont Legislature, where he rendered a fine type of service to the state. In 1879 he was married to Miss Anna M. Burke at Greenfield, Massachusetts. He died January 22, 1917.

HONORABLE EDGAR W. STODDARD

Honorable Edgar W. Stoddard was born in Grafton June 20, 1846. He was the son of Abishai Stoddard, who was for almost forty years judge of probate for the Westminster district, and one of the most honored and valued citizens of the county. The family removed from Grafton to Townshend in 1855, and here the son Edgar grew up, receiving his preliminary education in the public schools and at Leland and Gray Seminary. He took his college course at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, graduating in the class of 1868. He then studied law in the office of his father at Townshend and was admitted to the Windham County bar at the September term, 1870. In February, 1874, he was admitted to the bar of the Vermont Supreme Court. He began the practice of the law in Brattleboro. For a year, in the early part of his professional



COLONEL CHARLES A. MILES



DOCTOR JAMES R. CONLAND



ROBERT GORDON HARDIE, JR.



BELLES OF THE SIXTIES

career, he was in partnership with Charles K. Field, afterwards practicing alone until in August, 1882, he formed the partnership with Kittredge Haskins. He was appointed register of probate in August, 1880, succeeding Honorable Asa Keyes in that office. In the same year he was elected a member of the school board of this village, and held the office until he declined reelection in July, 1896. He was justice of the peace for a long term of years. He was trustee of the Brattleboro Savings Bank, a member of the board of investment, and one of the most trusted advisers of that institution, legal and otherwise.

He had always felt a deep interest in the success of the school of his boyhood, Leland and Gray Seminary of Townshend, and was the president of its board of trustees. For a time, while studying law with his father, he was principal of this school. After the disastrous Townshend fire of April, 1894, he worked actively to secure the erection of the commodious new school building which replaces the one then burned. He was a member of the State Senate for the term of 1886-1888. At the Windham County Republican Convention held in June, 1896, he was nominated for judge of probate to succeed Honorable C. Royall Tyler. He also held numerous offices of private trust.

Mr. Stoddard was married May 19, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth McCracken of Brooklyn, New York, the wedding taking place at the home of the bride's mother in Batavia, Illinois. Mr. Stoddard died July 24, 1896.

Children:

Edgar A., born February 8, 1875; married June 24, 1911, Miss Elsie Dwight Orne of Springfield, Massachusetts. A daughter, Elizabeth Virginia.

Mortimer J., born February 8, 1875; married January 1, 1902, Miss Florence A. Brown. A daughter, Dorothy.

Maud M.

Ralph W., born December 7, 1878.

JAMES CONLAND, M.D.

Doctor James Conland was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1851, of Irish parentage. His parents died when he was an infant, and at the age of seven years he went to work on a farm on Cape Cod. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Doctor Conland, then a boy of ten, went to Boston and found work in a naval office. He became interested in sea life, and for several years afterwards served on fishing vessels, coasters and East India traders. His cruises took him to various parts of the world and he was frequently in Cuba during the terrible scenes of the rebellion. Doctor Conland's early education was secured at country schools which he was

able to attend winters by using his summers' earnings as a sailor. He was always an omnivorous reader and spent much of his spare time in improving his mind in this manner.

He came to Brattleboro in 1875 and began the study of medicine with Doctor Henry D. Holton, working as a clerk in the Willard drug store and there mastering the elements of pharmacy. He worked his way through the medical department of the University of Vermont, graduating in July, 1878. He then returned to Brattleboro, and for one year practiced medicine with Doctor Holton, at the end of that period going to Weston, Vermont, and then to Cornwall, Connecticut, where he remained in practice the following two years.

He married in August, 1880, Miss Matilda McGuirk at Cornwall, and immediately after his marriage returned to Brattleboro, and entered into partnership with Doctor Holton. From that time he continued steadily in practice here until his death.

In the case of Doctor Conland the professional life was but one side in the development of a strong, full nature; his interests and his sympathies were bounded by no lines of sect or race or creed.

He was sent to the State Legislature in 1884, the first Democrat who was honored by such an election in many years, and the only one who had represented the town in the memory of that generation, with the exception of Oscar Marshall, who served one term. A sturdy Democrat, he refused absolutely to follow the free silver theories of Bryan and other leaders of the party in 1896 and 1900. It was not his wish to be a candidate in 1902, but he finally consented to receive the support of both Democrats and Republicans, who believed him to be the most representative man of the town on the local option issue, which was the leading question before the Legislature. He introduced what was known as the Conland bill, a large part of which was adopted into the local option law.

As a member of the Legislature Doctor Conland proved a man of legislative ability, during his last term serving on the committee of banks and on the joint committee on temperance. Although he seldom spoke at any length, his opinions carried weight.

He was for many years a member of the local board of pension examiners, and a trustee of the Brooks Free Library.

With a natural bent for everything of a historical nature, he found diversion as an enthusiastic antiquarian, particularly in the collection of early Vermont pamphlets and publications. His private collection contained many rare copies and he owned many old documents bearing the signatures of noted public men.

A warm, intimate friendship existed between Doctor Conland and Rudyard Kipling while the author and his family lived in Vermont. Doctor



REVEREND GEORGE LEON WALKER



REVEREND WILLIAM H. COLLINS



REVEREND CHARLES O. DAY



DOCTOR JOSEPH H. DRAPER



ALLAN D. BROWN
COMMANDER U. S. NAVY



REVEREND LEWIS GROUT

Conland was the family physician. It was an open secret among the closer friends of Doctor Conland that Mr. Kipling gained his first idea of "Captains Courageous" from the stories of his sea life told by the doctor, in hours of intimacy, before the open fire at Naulahka.

Mr. Kipling presented the doctor with the original manuscript of this story and also dedicated the published volume to him. Doctor Conland was summoned to New York City in consultation with the eminent specialists who treated Kipling during his illness with pneumonia, which for some days threatened to terminate fatally.

He had the confidence of all classes of varying opinions, and in times of division of public thought he became, as it were, the town's chosen arbitrator—the one man by whose judgment all were satisfied to abide, sure that it would be honest, reasonable, unbiased.

In an unusual way his life was an inspiration to goodness. He was not aggressive, though strong and independent in his convictions, but he was sincere, straightforward, manly; and in his very nature, he shamed dishonesty and pretense.

He had great personal charm, but his power was the compelling power of a great kindness—and he received in return the affection of all the people among whom he lived.

Doctor Conland died May 3, 1903.

His son, Harry H., born May 11, 1882, left Brattleboro in May, 1914, to assume management of a department of *The Hartford Courant*; married Miss Carroll Henschel of New York.

REVEREND WILLIAM HENRY COLLINS

Reverend William Henry Collins was born in Warren, Rhode Island, October 26, 1836, the son of William Collins of that town. He grew up and was educated in Warren, studied for the ministry and was ordained by Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, September 21, 1859.

After several years of service to the churches in Rhode Island, he had a pastorate in Lewiston, Maine, and one in Vergennes, Vermont, before coming to Brattleboro in 1875. For a long term of years he was one of the clerical delegates to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, and was a member of various important committees in the diocese.

In Brattleboro he was an efficient member of the High School board, and on the Book Committee of the Brooks Library; he was also town superintendent of schools, but resigned July 1, 1887.

He received the degree of A.M. from Trinity College.

Reverend Mr. Collins was a gentle-man in every relation in life. His tender sympathy for those in sorrow, or distress of any kind was universal—as was his consideration for all mankind. A humble Christian, he yet

entered into the simple pleasures of the world with a cheerful heart and with an unflinching sense of humor, which gave him a warm place in the hearts of his fellow citizens.

He married November 2, 1870, Emily Graves, daughter of George Graves of Rutland, Vermont.

He died September 14, 1900. Mrs. Collins died February 7, 1902.

Children:

WILLIAM F. COLLINS, graduated from the Brattleboro High School in 1889, and from Trinity College in 1893; he was first prize man in history and political science, and won the Holland scholarship of \$600. He was on the staff of *The Springfield Republican*; later city editor of *The Worcester Evening Gazette*, and city editor of *The Newark Evening News*, Newark, New Jersey, a war correspondent, 1914-1915. He married Miss Derflea Howes of Utica, New York. A son, William.

HONORABLE DORMAN BRIDGEMAN EATON

Honorable Dorman B. Eaton was born in Hardwick, Vermont, June 27, 1823. He was the son of the Honorable Nathaniel Eaton and Ruth Bridgeman Eaton. The earliest American Eaton was John of that name, who, coming from England in 1635, settled in the Massachusetts Colony. Dorman B. Eaton graduated at the University of Vermont in 1848 and at the Harvard Law School two years later, taking the prize for the prize essay upon his graduation. A member of the committee for the award was Judge William Kent, of New York City, son of Chancellor Kent, the author of the "Commentaries." Judge Kent immediately offered young Eaton employment in New York as his assistant in editing the "Commentaries" of the elder Kent. Mr. Eaton was admitted to the New York bar in 1857, and eighteen months after graduation became the partner of Judge Kent. He at once attracted attention by his legal ability, and entered upon a distinguished career, not only in active practice, but as a writer upon legal and civic subjects.

He married in 1856 Miss Annie S. Foster of Boston.

He drafted the health laws which inaugurated the administration of that department in New York City. He was also counsel for the Erie Railway and for the Boston, Hartford & Erie. The sharp contests in which railroad administration was involved at that time brought Mr. Eaton into opposition to the administration of Fisk and Gould. His success in the legal contention with these men brought about active enmity upon their part toward him. On the night before an important action in the courts an attempt was made upon Mr. Eaton's life on Fifth Avenue by unknown persons, and he was seriously injured. This painful incident

did not deter Mr. Eaton from opposition to wrongdoing, but, upon his recovery, he entered upon his life work in municipal reform and for the reform of civil service.

In 1871 Mr. Eaton stopped at the Brooks House *en route* and was so much impressed by the beauty of the surrounding country that he bought the Pettis farm at the junction of the West and Connecticut Rivers, in 1876, and made it over into a summer residence, coming to Brattleboro regularly from that time till his death.

At the request of Congress he prepared a code of laws for the District of Columbia. He drafted a law for the paid fire department, and the establishment of police courts in New York City, fearlessly advocating them before the Legislature and meeting opposition and insult from the disreputable advocates of the old system with characteristic calmness and dignity, which brought success to his efforts.

He was possessed of a sober mind. His extraordinary intellectual powers seemed but the practical expression of a certain moral energy which might be described as public spirit touched by emotion. When the moral note was struck he instantly grew eloquent. He was the farthest possible from the fanatic or the reformer with one idea. While civil service reform was to him the supreme present duty of the republic, all questions that concerned the welfare of states or the health of single souls were interesting to him; and he discussed no question without finding somewhere in the vast range of his clearly ordered knowledge the illuminating fact, the convincing point of view. This combination of ethical passion with intellectual resource was his most remarkable characteristic. He never lost the moral purpose, nor failed to furnish his conscience with solid knowledge and logical argument. In his character, as in his personal appearance, there was something Roman, with that touch of rusticity which the greatest Romans always had. He was equally at ease in the forum, debating the safety of the republic, and on his pleasant Brattleboro farm, discussing crops and cattle. He was of the fashion which is a wholesome model for any generation.

In religion he was a loyal Unitarian, broad and profound in thought, but adhering reverently to the Christian tradition and name. He was a warm friend of Doctor Bellows, and cordially sustained the succeeding ministers of All Souls' Church. His gifts to the church were large, and, in proportion to his means, unequaled. His private charities were constant, cheerful and judicious. "Take him for all in all," he was a great soul. A few such men, "if peradventure there be fifty found," can avert destruction from any city in which they live.

As an educator of public opinion Mr. Eaton has had few equals; for it

must be remembered that every one of the important statutes which he brought forward represented a distinctly new idea, and that public opinion had to be educated up to the point of supporting it before it could become a law. That he did so educate opinion is proved by the enactment of these laws. Nor can it be doubted that his personal example had its effect in developing that higher standard of citizenship which found its expression in later years in numerous civic movements. Few men have so impressed themselves upon the statute laws of their country, and as evidence of his broad and wise statesmanship these enactments are his enduring memorial.

In private life he was a man of singular kindness, and his manners had the courtesy as well as the dignity that we associate with the old school.

In connection with civil service reform Mr. Eaton made two extended tours in Europe for the study of the subject, both in England and on the Continent. In 1873 President Grant appointed him chairman of the National Civil Service Commission at Washington, in which place he succeeded the Honorable George W. Curtis. When the reform was practically abandoned by the government in 1875 Mr. Eaton renewed his efforts in its behalf, speaking and writing with such good effect that, after making a report for President Hayes, in 1880, upon the condition of the civil service in the post office and custom house in New York City, the government returned to the serious consideration of the civil service. In 1883 Mr. Eaton was appointed again upon the commission by President Arthur, and was reappointed by President Cleveland in 1886. The national law for the administration of the civil service was drawn by Mr. Eaton, and remains practically unchanged today. How well Mr. Eaton exemplified his own theory respecting civil service may be seen in the fact that he served under four administrations as commissioner.

His public service was rendered, for the most part, outside of official life, as a private citizen, working for the public good. In 1870 he gave up a lucrative practice and all private business, and for thirty years devoted himself to the high vocation of a publicist and student of municipal conditions. His last published work, "The Government of Municipalities," issued from the press only a few months before his death, and was the best fruit of his ripe wisdom and rich experience.

He died at his home in New York, after a brief illness, on the morning of December 23, 1899, and was buried in the burial ground of his family at Montpelier, Vermont, on December 26. Mrs. Eaton died January 29, 1903.

By the will of Dorman B. Eaton support was given to chairs of the science of government at Columbia and Harvard Universities, and he says:

The problem of municipal government is one of great difficulty and peril, and there is little in our early constitution to aid in its solution. A true and safe municipal system is yet to be created in the United States. Nowhere is patriotic and wise leadership on such a subject more needed, or can it be more useful, than in the city of New York.

To determine a definite sphere within which cities and villages shall substantially control their own affairs; to fairly mark the limits of co-operation between them and the states beyond the sphere; to provide the best methods of municipal administration; to create councils in cities and villages which shall, in substance, exercise their local authority and represent their public opinion rather than their party opinion; to greatly reduce the number and frequency of elections in municipalities; to prevent the control of their affairs by parties and factions, and to make good municipal government the ambition and the endeavor of the worthiest citizens—these seem to me to be great problems of statesmanship, toward the solution of which I trust this professorship will largely contribute.

Through it I hope municipal wisdom, gathered from the most enlightened cities of other countries, and from all the best governed municipalities of the Union will find effective expression.

I do not attempt to prescribe the specific instruction through this professorship; but I may say that I have endowed it not only in the faith that it will always be filled by an able and patriotic citizen, zealously devoted to its purpose, but in the hope that through its teaching the great principles upon which our national constitution is based, and in conformity to which administration should be carried on, will be vindicated and strengthened; that the fit relations between parties and government will be made plain; that the obligations of the moral law and of patriotic endeavor in party politics, and all official life will be persuasively expounded; that the just relations between public opinion, party opinion, and individual independence will be set forth; that an effective influence will be exerted for making public administration and legislation in the United States worthy of the character and intelligence of their people; and that not only the salutary lessons of history will be presented, but that the most appropriate and effective means of practical wisdom in our day will be considered for preventing corruption and partisan despotism in politics and government and for inducing and enabling the most worthy citizen to fairly exercise a controlling power in the republic.

It seems to me that these lessons—and especially such as may be drawn

from the history of the ancient Italian and Dutch republics and from that of England—have been by no means adequately expounded in the teachings of our political science.

The Columbia bequest is made with similar provision as to the use only of the income.

JUDGE GEORGE SHEA

Judge George Shea was born in Cork on June 10, 1827, and came of a family some of the members of which attained high rank abroad, notably the families now represented by Count Dillon Shea in France, and Henry O'Shea, Duke of San Luca, in Spain. His father came to this country when the Judge was an infant and became attached to the press in Washington in the days of *The National Intelligencer* under Gates and Seaton, after which he established a literary journal in Philadelphia, *The Atheneum*. From there he went to New York, where he died in 1846. The Judge, who was brought up to his father's occupation of printer, was attracted to the law while setting up the type for a new edition of Kent's "Commentaries," and being brought, through the reading of proofs, into contact with Judge Kent, who edited his father's "Commentaries," was accepted by him as a student, and his legal studies were completed in the office of Kent & Tallman in New York.

When admitted to the bar he went to Oswego, and there became the legal adviser of that municipality, but shortly afterwards returned to practice his profession in New York. He filled the office of corporation attorney there in the years 1865 and 1866, and in 1870 he was elected a judge of the Marine Court, of which he became chief justice, and in which court he continued for twelve years. On leaving the bench he returned to the practice of his profession, devoting himself mainly to the organization of corporations for the establishment of railroads or industrial objects, in which he became especially successful.

He went abroad annually for many years, and few Americans had so wide an acquaintance with distinguished men in England, France and Italy as he. He was a man of a most social nature and a brilliant conversationalist. In 1853 he married Angelica Barracleough, a daughter of Floyd Smith, for many years president of the Manhattan Gas Company, of whose large family of children four at least, besides Mrs. Shea, have been residents of Brattleboro, Mrs. Judah, Mrs. Mendon, Mrs. F. W. Brooks and Cushman Smith. For several years the family were summer visitors to Brattleboro, but in 1882 Judge Shea bought the Alfred Wright house on Oak Street, which was remodeled and enlarged into a summer place, and which became the center of a generous hospitality.

He was a prolific writer, mainly upon subjects connected with the early constitutional and religious history of the country. His publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Company, regarded him as a writer who possessed a rare knowledge of the English language, and a style of peculiar elegance, which belonged rather to an old English period than to the more concise and pointed manner of expression which our time demands. Those who knew Judge Shea well for a long term of years were impressed with the fact that he was a man of genuine goodness of heart.

In politics he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, having little sympathy with the course and principles of his party as developed in latter years. It is related of him that when he retired from the marine court judgeship in 1882 he did so because Tammany Hall demanded as the price of his reelection a year's salary of the office, \$15,000. To this he answered, with true Roman scorn, that, if his services to the city had not been such as to warrant his reelection on his own merits, he did not desire the office. In securing the discharge of Jefferson Davis he was associated with Charles O'Connor and Horace Greeley, with whom he had life-long intimacies. The confidence which was reposed in him by prominent men during and following the war is shown by the fact that he held among his treasures the power of attorney of Horace Greeley, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Gerrit Smith to put their names upon Jefferson Davis's bail bond, or to take any course in the matter which his judgment dictated.

He wrote a life of Alexander Hamilton, which passed through two editions and has been justly praised; also an erudite account of Duns Scotus, the mediæval metaphysician and scholar, and other publications, theological, archæological and artistic. The company of men who listened to Judge Shea's paper on the life and times of Alexander Hamilton, delivered before the Professional Club here, were impressed with the realistic way with which he had identified himself with the life of the formative time of our government, and with the personality of the leaders of that day; it was as if a friend and companion of Hamilton and Jefferson and Washington was speaking. It was largely through these early constitutional studies that he had come into intimate relations with the French families of Talleyrand, Rochambeau, Lafayette and their descendants.

Judge Shea died January 15, 1895. Mrs. Shea died in Brattleboro February 19, 1909.

Children:

Mary Ritter, died January 1, 1916.

Alice, married September 8, 1892, Charles Erastus Glidden, born in 1860. She died January 30, 1911. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married October 28, 1914, William McGreevy of Baltimore, Maryland. George, Junior, died January 18, 1895.

REVEREND SAMUEL MCCHORD CROTHERS

Reverend Samuel McChord Crothers was born in Oswego, Illinois, June 7, 1857, the son of John M. and Nancy Foster Crothers. His early education was obtained at Springfield, Ohio, and he graduated at Princeton in 1874. He studied theology at the Union Theological Seminary, 1874-1877; the Harvard Divinity School, 1881.

He married September 9, 1882, Miss Louise M. Bronson of Santa Barbara, California, and came direct to Brattleboro.

His pastorates have been at Eureka, Nevada, Santa Barbara, Brattleboro, where for the first time he was settled over a Unitarian Church, from October 17, 1882, to 1886. He went from Brattleboro to St. Paul, where he remained until 1894. He is now pastor of the First Church of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and is university preacher to Harvard College.

He is the author of twelve or more books of essays, among them the following: "Members of One Body"; "Miss Muffet's Christmas Party"; "The Gentle Reader"; "The Understanding Heart"; "The Pardoner's Wallet"; "The Endless Life."

Children:

Katherine Foster.

Bronson McChord, born July 10, 1884.

Marjory Louise, born in St. Paul.

Helen McChord, born in Cambridge.

Gordon, born May 3, 1902.

REVEREND DOCTOR GEORGE B. GOW

Reverend Doctor George B. Gow, son of Eliphalet and Serena Merrill Russell Gow, was born in Waterville, Maine, January 11, 1832. His father was of Scotch and English ancestry, a tin-plate worker and hardware dealer, honest, industrious, prudent and successful in business. He was a student of books, a friend of the educated men of the town, and the little library of standard works in history, science, philosophy and literature which he collected, became the nucleus of his son's large private library and starting point of that son's education.

Doctor Gow attended the Coburn Classical Institute and Colby College of his native town. Left fatherless at the age of five years, he was fortunate in the frequent presence in his mother's home of many men who became illustrious as educators and preachers. From a boy he was always interested in the opinions and occupations of his fellow men. He was fond of boyish sports and knew every rock and rapid and shoal in the Kennebec River for miles. He was equally alive to every form of handicraft. He learned to use carpenter's tools and the paint brush, and to set

type in the printing office. While he watched the shoemaker, harness-maker and blacksmith, his interest in public affairs made him a no mean audience for their harangues on political subjects. From such a youth there followed naturally the large and varied activities of his richly useful life.

Graduating from the college at the age of twenty, he was first a teacher at the Littlefield Academy and the Waterville Classical Institute. While principal of this school he married Miss Lucy Ann Marston of Waterville. He next studied for three years at the Newton Theological Seminary, graduating in 1858, was ordained September 28, 1858, pastor of the Baptist Church of Ayer, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1861, became principal of Colby Academy in 1861, resigning the position in 1864, and returned permanently to the ministry. After a three years' pastorate in Gloucester, Massachusetts, he settled in Worcester, where his energies were largely directed to reviving the Worcester Academy, while pastor of the Main Street Baptist Church. In 1872 he resigned his pastorate to become, for two years, financial agent of the academy and to raise the \$100,000 which set it on substantial foundations. From 1874 to 1880 during a pastorate in the near-by town of Millbury, he was chairman of the executive committee of the academy. It was at Millbury that the mother of his children died in 1875 and where some years later he married Miss Ellen Gow, professor of moral philosophy at Wellesley College.

In 1880 Doctor Gow accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Brattleboro, in which he remained until January 1, 1883. Here he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Vermont Academy at Saxtons River, the founder of the Professional Club, promoter of the Free Library. He was greatly respected and beloved by as many outside as within the limits of his parish.

Doctor Gow's great work was, however, chiefly wrought at Glens Falls, New York, as pastor of the Baptist Church from 1883 to 1895 and as pastor emeritus until the time of his death, January 17, 1913.

A new and beautiful church edifice, a new chapel and a parsonage freed from debt were the more material result of his labors.

Failing health severed his active relation with the church; for a few years he lived in the homes of his sons, and then returned to spend his last years in Glens Falls, cared for by his sister-in-law, Miss Virginia M. Gow.

He was for many years a trustee of the Newton Theological Institution. In 1881 he received the degree of D.D. from his alma mater, Colby College. Whether as pastor, teacher, independent thinker, promoter of public works, Doctor Gow went about doing good, and winning the respect and love of his fellow men.

Children:

John Russell, born in Waterville, Maine, October 20, 1855.

Alvah Hovey, born in Ayer, Massachusetts, died in infancy.

George Coleman, born in Ayer, teacher of Piano Harmony and Theory, Smith College, is now professor of music at Vassar College.

Reverend John Russell Gow graduated from the High School in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1872, pursued his collegiate course at Brown University, receiving his degree in 1877; graduated from Newton (Massachusetts) Theological Seminary, 1882; received D.D. from Colby College; was ordained to the ministry in Fair Haven, Vermont, in July, 1882, and was pastor of the Baptist Church there three years; other pastorates: Bridgeport, Connecticut, 1886-1891; Hyde Park, Chicago, 1891-1895; Somerville, Massachusetts, 1895-1908; Brattleboro, 1908-1913.

Doctor Gow was a member of the board of trustees of Newton Theological Seminary, president of the board of trustees of Vermont Academy.

He married September 10, 1884, Harriet L. Hovey, daughter of Reverend Alvah Hovey, president of Newton Theological Seminary, who died in March, 1904. Children: Lucy Augusta, married William Thomas Chase; Arthur Coleman Gow, a Dartmouth graduate, with the Ambursen Hydraulic Construction Company of Boston; Dorothy; John Russell Gow, Junior.

On March 18, 1909, Doctor Gow married in Cambridge, Mrs. Rosa Howes Bevins, a member of his former Somerville parish.

JUDGE JAMES LOREN MARTIN

The first ancestor of James L. Martin in this country was Ebenezer, who came from Scotland and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. John Martin, his grandfather, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained until he was twenty-three years of age; he then removed to Landgrove, Vermont, was a farmer, regarded by his neighbors as a prosperous man and occupied local offices of trust.

James Martin, father of James L. Martin, was born at Landgrove, where he passed the early part of his life. He spent one year in Virginia, but returned to Vermont, locating in Londonderry, where he lived up to the time of his death. Mr. Martin was a farmer, but practiced law in his native state, where he was an active partisan of the Democratic party. He was for many years justice of the peace, town clerk and served several terms as assemblyman. He was state senator for Vermont, and while acting in that capacity became known as the "Lion of the Senate" on account of his marvelous oratorical talent, which he used to the best advantage in the interest of those he represented. Mr. Martin was captain

of a company of militia, a member of the Universalist Church, and prominently identified with the Masonic order. As a counselor-at-law his advice was constantly sought, owing to his wide and varied experience in judicial matters. His wife was Lucy Gray, daughter of Henry Gray. Six sons were born of this union.

James Loren Martin, second son of James and Lucy Martin, was born September 13, 1846, in Landgrove, Bennington County, six miles from South Londonderry, in the house where his father was born.

Brought up on the paternal farm, he was thoroughly inured to habits of industry and independence, and at the age of fourteen was presented twenty dollars and the control of his own time, which constituted the sole outfit with which he faced the future. He worked his way through school, and when not in school engaged in the bracing toil of chopping wood by the cord and in peeling bark for tanneries. He received his preliminary education in the district schools of Londonderry, and this was later supplemented by a course at the Marlow (New Hampshire) Academy, where he later became a teacher; he also taught in the public schools of Londonderry for about seven years. At intervals he read law and in 1867 he entered the law office of Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler, then of Jamaica, whom he was destined to succeed as United States Judge. In 1868 he entered the Albany Law School, finishing his studies there in May, 1869.

Admitted to the Bennington County bar at the June term, 1869, Mr. Martin opened an office in South Londonderry in the fall of the same year. Until September, 1879, he practiced professionally without any associate, and then formed a partnership with Addison E. Cudworth of South Londonderry. That partnership continued a year.

In January, 1882, with J. G. Eddy as an associate, he purchased the law business of Charles N. Davenport of Brattleboro and moved to Brattleboro. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Eleazer L. Waterman, who became one of the superior judges of Vermont, and later George B. Hitt, a native of Wallingford, Vermont, became a member of the firm, their office being in the bank building at the corner of Main and Elliot Streets. Mr. Hitt was a natural lawyer and devoted to his profession; was elected state's attorney of Windham County in 1890, county senator in 1897, and became chairman of important committees. He died at thirty-four years of age.

Mr. Martin's political career began with his election as representative from Londonderry in the Legislature of 1874. He served on the committee of education, having charge of the bill to abolish the board of education and for the appointment of a state superintendent. In 1876 he was returned to the Legislature from Londonderry, serving as chairman of

the committee on elections and as a member of the judiciary committee. He was sent a third time in 1878, and was chosen speaker of the House on the second ballot. In 1880, being returned for the fourth time, he received the compliment of a unanimous election to the speakership. Such an event had never occurred before in the history of Vermont. In 1882 he was again returned and the popular appreciation of his services was further signified by a third election to the speakership.

He represented Brattleboro in the Legislature of 1892, but declined to be a candidate for speaker. He was made chairman of the judiciary committee and was second on the ways and means committee. He was appointed state tax commissioner in 1888 and again in 1892.

Mr. Martin became active in Republican politics, and in 1897 President William McKinley, in whose interest Mr. Martin was very influential, appointed him United States District Attorney for Vermont. He was serving his third term when in October, 1906, the late Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of this town having retired as United States judge, Mr. Martin was named as his successor by President Theodore Roosevelt.

While holding the office of district attorney he was particularly aggressive against the illegal immigration of Chinamen over the Vermont border, completing wiping out a business that had once flourished. For this work he was highly complimented by the department of justice.

During his tenure of office as United States judge, Judge Martin's reputation grew apace. He was called on to preside at some exceptionally important cases, and his fairness and legal acumen were widely commented upon.

"In connection with his handling of the famous sugar fraud cases in New York in 1910 he demonstrated that he knew the law and was prompt in its upholding. But few outside of the immediate circle in constant attendance upon the hearing had recognized it. His charge to the jury, and his exposition of the law bearing upon criminal conspiracy will be quoted for a generation to come in the estimation of the most successful attorneys in practice at the New York bar. Ordinarily the judge's charge is welcomed with hovering pencils by the attorneys on either side. At every opportunity they note exceptions for use in demanding a retrial. When Judge Martin read his charge the lawyers sat with useless pencils between their fingers. Soon they began to close their notebooks. Then they put their pencils away. When he concluded, every lawyer on both sides went forward to the bench to congratulate him upon the most masterly exposition of law in their recollection. Not an exception was noted on either side—and this in a trial marked by its bitterness, and in which the most persistent fighters of the bar were engaged."

In 1914 Judge Martin received the degree of doctor of laws from Middlebury College.

Judge Martin was a partner in the firm of Holden & Martin, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, and in the reorganized Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Company, manufacturers of overalls and garments. For a number of years he was a member of the prudential committee of the incorporated school district. He was president of the board of trustees of the First Universalist Society of this town and a member of Anchor Lodge of Masons of South Londonderry; a director of the Brattleboro Savings Bank and an incorporator of the Brattleboro Trust Company.

He was at one time clerk of the Brattleboro & Whitehall Railroad Company, and active in the affairs of the road; he was also prominent in the Brattleboro Gas Company. He had held directorships in the Central Vermont Railway Company of St. Albans; the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montpelier and the American Fidelity Company of Montpelier.

Judge Martin married November 18, 1869, Delia E. Howard of Londonderry, daughter of Lewis Howard, who died December 14, 1881. There were three children by this marriage none of whom lived. He married, second, January 10, 1884, Jessie Lilley Dewey of Montpelier, daughter of Honorable Edward E. Dewey. Judge Martin died January 14, 1914.

Children:

Margaret Susan, married Murray M. Tucker of Brattleboro.

Helen Ruth.

Katherine Gray, married H. Lester Utley of Amherst, Massachusetts.

JUDGE HOYT H. WHEELER

Hoyt Henry Wheeler was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, August 30, 1833. The progenitor of the Wheeler family in this section of New England was Peter Wheeler, who emigrated from Littleton, Massachusetts to Chesterfield in 1762. He was a carpenter by trade and a man of "high" character. His grandson, John, was the father of Judge Wheeler. The Judge's mother was Roxana Hall, who was also a descendant of one of the first settlers of Chesterfield. Hoyt H. Wheeler attended the district schools in Chesterfield and the Chesterfield Academy. In 1849 the family moved to Newfane, and the son continued his studies in the schools of that town. In 1854, at the age of twenty-one, he was preceptor of Chesterfield Academy and in 1857 taught a select school at Westminster West. He afterwards taught district schools in Chesterfield, Dummerston, West Townshend and Newfane.

He possessed a natural taste for close and careful study and it was in gratification of this taste that, in intervals of leisure, he began to read law books in the office of Charles K. Field, then a practicing lawyer in Newfane. After reading law with Mr. Field for two years he came to Brattleboro and took up its study with Jonathan D. Bradley and George B. Kellogg. He was admitted to the bar of Windham County at the September term, 1859. At that time Benjamin L. Knowlton, the law partner of John E. Butler of Jamaica, had recently died and at the solicitation of Mr. Butler, Mr. Wheeler went to Jamaica and entered into partnership with him. The experience, and professional and business connection thus gained were of great value and Mr. Wheeler soon came to have an acknowledged place of high standing at the bar of the state. He represented Jamaica in the Legislature in 1867 and was a state senator in 1868 and 1869. During his service in the Legislature he secured the enactment of the original charter for a railroad through the West River Valley. He was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont at the session of 1869, being then thirty-six years old. He was reelected at each successive session of the Legislature, including that of 1876. On March 16, 1877, while holding court at Rutland, he received from President Hayes his commission as judge of the United States Court for the district of Vermont, to succeed Judge David A. Smalley, deceased. His appointment to the Federal bench was a complete surprise to Judge Wheeler; he not only had not solicited the appointment, but there had been no mention of his name in connection with this office and it was not known that his appointment had been asked for by any of his Vermont friends. Judge Wheeler entered at once on the duties of the Federal judgeship and his service on the United States bench covered a period of twenty-nine and a half years, ending with his resignation in 1906.

Judge Wheeler's practice as a lawyer was marked by accurate knowledge of the law, and by care, diligence and persistence in the preparation and trial of his cases. In several cases carried by him to the Supreme Court new and important principles of law were established.

In the Federal courts, owing to the limited number of cases in Vermont, Judge Wheeler's most important work had been done in the New York circuit. Twice, at least, each year he went to New York City to hold court and many of the cases were brought home for consideration and decision. A large part of this work had been in the hearing of patent cases, and cases growing out of the interpretation of the United States customs laws. A great many patent cases, several of them of the first importance, were heard by Judge Wheeler in Brattleboro. In these cases the leading expert patent lawyers of the country were employed, and it

was well understood that these lawyers were glad to bring their cases to be heard before Judge Wheeler, because he so readily comprehended all the intricate technical points which they involved.

Judge Wheeler possessed a very intimate and accurate knowledge of the early history of Windham County towns, and of all this immediate section of New England. His taste for research of this kind had furnished him a chief source of diversion in all the busy years of exacting judicial duty. Beginning not long after his removal to Brattleboro, he wrote and furnished for publication in *The Vermont Phoenix* a series of articles covering many of the most important and interesting periods and events in this local history. Owing to his dislike of publicity, Judge Wheeler could never be persuaded to have the articles appear over his own signature; no argument availed, and the conclusion was always the same: "Well, if you don't mind, you might let it go just as it is."

The best tribute that can be paid to Judge Wheeler's character and memory is to say that he was an ideal judge, possessing a native dignity and reserve upon which no one would ever presume to trespass, but as a man and a citizen of Brattleboro he was unfailingly kind, considerate and courteous. His integrity, his sincerity, his simplicity, were ingrained—drawn in the warp and woven in the woof. Himself incapable of falsehood or deception or meanness of motive, he suspected none of these things in anyone else. To those who knew him most intimately it seemed strange, at times, that, placed as he had been all his life where he so often saw the worse side of human nature, his faith in the general goodness of humanity never wavered. To the last—and many times to his own hurt—he believed every man honest and sincere until he had proven himself otherwise.

In describing Judge Wheeler's personality, one other characteristic should be noted in fidelity to the rapidly disappearing type of manhood of which he was a representative. In the truest and best sense he was a Yankee. This does not in the least imply or suggest the traditional caricatures commonly associated with this character. In bearing, in dress, in speech, Judge Wheeler was a gentleman, but he was a native son of New England soil, and there was in him a native shrewdness, a quiet humor and a terseness, and oftentimes a quaintness, of expression which, if it provoked an approving smile, also revealed the man and won for his personality enduring affection and respect.

Judge Wheeler was a regular attendant on the services of the Congregational Church, and his sympathy and support were given to all the varied movements and agencies for the betterment of the community.

Judge Wheeler married October 24, 1861, Minnie L., daughter of John

Maclay of Lockport, New York. Mrs. Wheeler's death took place in April, 1904.

No children were born to Judge and Mrs. Wheeler, but a nephew of Mrs. Wheeler, John L. Knowlton; the son of Benjamin L. Knowlton, born some months after his death, grew up in the family from infancy. He married January 14, 1892, Belle G. Clark, daughter of Edward Clark and they have children: Lauriston E., born October 1, 1893; Bernard W., born April 23, 1896; Elizabeth M.

Judge and Mrs. Wheeler moved from Jamaica to Brattleboro to the house on Western Avenue afterwards their home, in October, 1884.

Miss Janet H. Maclay, Mrs. Wheeler's sister, kept the home for Judge Wheeler after his wife's death. She died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 11, 1913. Judge Wheeler died November 19, 1906.

DOCTOR DANIEL PEASLEE WEBSTER

Doctor Daniel Peaslee Webster was born in Northfield, Vermont, December 7, 1846, the eldest of three children of Reverend Alonzo and Laura Peaslee Webster. His father, a native of Weston, Vermont, was a Methodist clergyman, whose first charge was in Brattleboro, and who later preached in Greenfield, in Northfield and in Chesterfield, New Hampshire. During the Civil War Reverend Alonzo Webster served as chaplain of the Sixteenth and Sixth Vermont Regiments, and at the close of the war was chaplain at the Sloane Hospital in Montpelier. On account of failing health he went to South Carolina, where he was a presiding elder, and president of the Claflin University at Orangeburg. Daniel P. Webster, then a boy of sixteen, accompanied his father, with the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, and at the battle of Gettysburg rendered valuable assistance in caring for the wounded.

After attending the common schools and Newbury Academy, he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which he received his degree in 1867. He at once began the practice of his profession in Putney, where he continued in active work as a physician sixteen years, before moving to Brattleboro. He represented Putney in the Legislatures of 1872 and 1874. He was elected state senator from Windham County in 1878, and while a member of the Senate was chosen by the Legislature in joint assembly, to the office of railroad commissioner, which he filled for two years. He was surgeon-general, with the military rank of brigadier-general, on the staff of Governor Ashael Peck, and also was appointed to this office a second time by Governor Levi K. Fuller; was surgeon of Fuller Light Battery for several years. He was chairman of the board of selectmen in Brattleboro in 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Owing to failing health and a desire to retire from the practice of his profession, he became a candidate for postmaster in 1898. The petition asking for his appointment was signed by over one thousand patrons of the office, and the Republican town committee signed a certificate for presentation to the Vermont congressional delegation, showing that he had the support of over seventy-five per cent of the Republican patrons of the office. He entered upon the duties of the office March 15. He was reappointed by President Roosevelt in March, 1902. On becoming postmaster, he continued his office practice for a time, but gave up all professional work in January, 1901.

Doctor Webster was an enthusiastic Freemason, and was one of the few Vermont men to be honored with the thirty-third degree. He served as deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Vermont from 1876 to 1881, was for three terms eminent commander of Beauseant Commandery, K.T., of Brattleboro, and in 1902 was elected right eminent grand commander of the grand commandery, K.T., of Vermont, from which office he retired June, 1903. He was for some years a member of Wantastiquet Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Methodist Church of Brattleboro, and had served the church as warden and deacon.

Doctor Webster married January 10, 1868, Miss Ada White of Putney, whose death occurred in South Carolina March 14, 1887.

He married, second, November 21, 1889, Mabel Julia, daughter of Judge and Mrs. E. L. Waterman. He died March 13, 1904.

Children:

Harriet A., married October 19, 1897, W. H. Carey, Junior, whose death occurred July 29, 1901, while he was general manager of a sugar plantation near Cienfuegos, Cuba. A son, Webster.

HARRY P., born June 27, 1870, president of the Vermont Savings Bank of Brattleboro.

Daniel C., born March 18, 1875; married Miss Elizabeth Carey. He is a traveling representative of Farson, Leach & Company, bankers and brokers of New York.

REVEREND CHARLES ORRIN DAY, D.D., LL.D.

Charles Orrin Day, D.D., LL.D., was born in Catskill, New York, November 8, 1851, and was a son of Charles Henry and Sarah Collins (Porter) Day. He prepared for college in the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut, and graduated from Yale University in 1872, after which he spent one year abroad and another year in postgraduate studies in Yale in the department of English literature under the direction

of Professor Henry A. Beers. The next three years he spent in Andover, graduating from the theological seminary in 1877.

He went to Montreal after graduating and for six months engaged in city missionary work, when he became pastor of the Congregational Church in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, for five years. He resigned and again went to New Haven, where he pursued studies in philosophy under President Porter of Yale University and attended lectures in the college and seminary. He became pastor of the Centre Congregational Church in Brattleboro in 1885 and continued as such for thirteen years.

Mr. Day was, first of all, a man,—on a level with the reality that lies in all men. There was no touch of asceticism, or the sentimental in his make-up. He was not a strict theologian,—he was not remarkable as a preacher,—but his life exemplified the power of the Christian faith to make a man stronger and truer, and to find his happiness in giving himself to his fellowmen. Nature was kind in shaping his form and features to express these characteristics and his appearance was a joy to the eyes as to the heart.

“Mr. Day became chaplain of the First Vermont Regiment in February, 1895, and went with the boys to the annual muster in that year and in 1896 and 1897. When the Spanish-American War broke out he was still chaplain of the Vermont regiment, which was stationed first at Camp Olympia, near Burlington, Vermont, and then at Chickamauga Park, Georgia. He was mustered out in November, 1898.

“From the time when the regiment was called into the government service, May, 1898, and especially at Chickamauga, word came to Brattleboro through many sources of Mr. Day's efficient work for the boys; too much could not be said of him there. While he was full of energy and resource in promoting the all-round comfort of the men, he was tireless and unsparing in caring for the sick and cheering the despondent. He won the confidence and love of every man in the ranks, and he enjoyed the outspoken admiration and esteem of every officer and man.”

Early in August of 1898 Mr. Day made known to the officers of the Centre Church his determination to resign the pastorate. On Sunday, September 4, Mr. Day's resignation was read by Reverend A. R. Merriam of Hartford, Connecticut.

The sentiment of the Brattleboro community and the appreciation of Mr. Day were expressed in *The Phoenix* of August 19, 1898, which said in part:

To his church Mr. Day's departure will be felt to be a loss which cannot be made good. He was called to the pastorate of the Centre Church in

the early fall of 1885, and his installation took place December 16 of that year. He came to the church at a critical time in its history. Under his wise and strong leadership its forces were all instantly united, and it has since then enjoyed a period of vigorous and genuine life and growth. In the community at large Mr. Day's loss will be no less deeply felt. Not in many years past has any minister of any church in Brattleboro so laid hold on all the best interests of the village and town and made himself felt as an active, inspiring and fearless power for good. His ability to command the confidence and arouse the activity of young men is remarkable.

In February, 1899, the Congregational Education Society, with headquarters in Boston, announced the engagement of Mr. Day as its corresponding secretary to succeed Reverend W. E. Barton, late pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church. This society is one of the six principal societies of the Congregational denomination. Mr. Day was very successful in his work, which took him into many states, particularly in the West. In 1901 he was called to the presidency of Andover Theological Seminary, and he labored zealously and almost beyond his physical strength in its interests, resigning in 1908, a year before the removal of the seminary to Cambridge. He had not been in robust health since his return from Chickamauga with the First Vermont Regiment. For a year preceding his death his health failed perceptibly; he spent some months at Woodstock, Vermont, and from there went to visit his daughter at Andover, where he was stricken with heart disease, and died suddenly.

Mr. Day married June 25, 1879, Mary Hull, daughter of A. Cooke Hull, M.D., of Brooklyn, and Harriet Hill, who returned to her old home, Catskill, New York, after the death of Doctor Hull, which occurred in 1868.

Mrs. Day's illness developed during the winter of 1890 and in the following June she was sent to the Adirondacks, where she spent two years, but failing gradually, died April 7, 1895, leaving besides her husband, two children: Rosanne, who married Robert P. Keep of Andover; Doctor Charles O. Day, Junior, of New York City.

Among Mr. Day's contributions to the life of the church was the Fortnightly Club, with the object of drawing forth to expression the talents of the young people on literary and social lines. This club flourished in numbers and activities for many years—until 1893. Also the Fessenden Helping Hand Society for supporting a scholarship at Hampton Institute. This society was composed of young girls, members of the Sunday school, who met together in work to raise money for the object of their society.

REVEREND JAMES H. BABBITT

(A tribute from Reverend C. O. Day in *The Congregationalist*,
July 19, 1900.)

Reverend James H. Babbitt is a man who has magnified his office. His official life thus far has been passed in Vermont, at Waitsfield eight years, at Swanton eleven and at West Brattleboro thirteen. During a generation of thirty-two years he has in public and private life held the unqualified esteem of all men. No man in the all-round work of the ministry toiled more conscientiously for his own church. As a preacher he has always been profitable; as a pastor, acceptable, sympathetic, uplifting; as an organizer, systematic and able to do the utmost with the material in hand. The church from which he goes has been the best organized in systematic benevolence and the most generous according to its ability of all those in Vermont.

But there are ministers who can also sustain their brother workers. Mr. Babbitt is one to whom his fellow-ministers have instinctively turned in perplexity and in times of personal sorrow. His evenly balanced and discriminating mind has given him leadership in county conferences and ministerial associations. If a sound view of doctrine, a careful review of a book, a wise opinion upon debated policy were needed, Mr. Babbitt's just sentence would be decisive. It has been markedly so in the long pastorate in West Brattleboro and Windham County just closing.

But far beyond the county his influence has moulded the State. No man has ever been more honored with places of trust in the State Association. As the representative of Vermont upon the International Sunday School Executive Committee so many years, he has been felt beyond state limits. Probably no man in any denomination has known as much about or has done so much for the Sunday schools in Vermont as Mr. Babbitt.

In the civic and moral life of Brattleboro, in temperance effort, in Y. M. C. A. work, in the administration of charities, such as the Home for the Aged and Disabled, he has always taken a foremost place. Beloved and trusted by a host of those whom they have helped, he and his noble wife will still go on with increasing riches of knowledge and experience to do their Master's will.

Reverend James H. Babbitt was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, where he was left an orphan at an early age. He received a part of his education in Europe; graduated from Amherst College, 1865; Andover Theological Seminary, 1868. He came to West Brattleboro in 1887. He married Miss Mary F. Abbott; died September 14, 1903.

Children:

Doctor James A., graduate of Yale; member of the faculty of Haverford, Pennsylvania, College.

Winfred, graduate of Williams College; of the faculty of Oahu College, Honolulu.

Harold, of Presbyterian Publishing Company, New York.

Theodore P.

JUDGE ELEAZER L. WATERMAN

Judge Eleazer L. Waterman was born in Jamaica, Vermont, July 25, 1839, the son of Chandler and Polly Thayer Waterman of Jamaica. He attended Leland Seminary, Townshend, studied law in the office of Butler & Wheeler, Jamaica, was admitted to the bar in 1863, and first practiced in Wilmington. He represented that town in the Legislature of 1867 and 1868, and in 1870 moved to Jamaica. In 1872 he was state's attorney, and in 1876 went to the Legislature as one of the Windham County senators, and was chairman of the judiciary committee.

He came to Brattleboro in 1886, buying J. G. Eddy's interest in the firm, Martin & Eddy, the firm name being Waterman & Martin, until George B. Hitt became a member, after which it was Waterman, Martin & Hitt; after the death of Mr. Hitt, Waterman & Martin. J. L. Martin remained a member of the firm until his appointment as judge of the United States District Court.

In October, 1891, Judge Waterman was appointed special attorney for the United States to appear for the government in claims growing out of the Civil War. Besides being judge of the Probate Court, he has been president of the Vermont Bar Association and counsel in many important cases. In 1900 he represented Brattleboro in the Legislature, and was superior judge 1906-1914.

He married May 15, 1864, Jane E. Bemis, daughter of Aaron and Julia Dutton Bemis of Windham, Vermont.

Children:

DOCTOR HALBERT LEE, married October 18, 1892, Miss Mary E. Smith of Wilmington. A daughter: Marjorie.

Mabel J., married November 21, 1889, Doctor Daniel P. Webster. Arthur, of New York.

Ethel L., married Charles A. Boyden. (See p. 406.) Children: Alice Maude; George Albert, James, twins.

CAPTAIN ERNEST J., born in Jamaica, Vermont, October 12, 1877; graduated from the Brattleboro High School in 1895 and from Middlebury College, B.A., in 1899. He entered as law student the office

of Waterman & Martin. He served with Company I at Chickamauga during the Spanish War, being mustered out October 4, 1898, when he returned to college. Upon the reorganization of Company I, August 9, 1899, he was appointed corporal; afterwards second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. He married Miss Susan Mather of Rutland. Children: Ethel Mather, Elizabeth Jane, Harriet. They removed from Brattleboro to New York in 1919.
Alice.

WILLIAM EATON FOSTER

William Eaton Foster, librarian, was born in Brattleboro June 2, 1851, son of Joseph Coggin and Abigail (Eaton) Foster. He received from Brown University the degree of A.B. in 1873, and A.M. in 1876. He married Julia Appleton of Providence, Rhode Island, March 2, 1886. He was librarian of Hyde Park and Massachusetts Public Library, 1873-1876; and of Providence Public Library from 1877. He is the author of *The Civil Service Reform Movement*, 1881; *The Literature of Civil Service Reform in the United States*, 1881; *Libraries and Readers*, 1883; *Stephen Hopkins, a Rhode Island Statesman*, 1884; *Town Government in Rhode Island*, 1886; *The Point of View in History*, 1906.

ROBERT GORDON HARDIE, PORTRAIT PAINTER

Robert Gordon Hardie was born March 29, 1854, being the oldest son of Major Robert Gordon and Frances Hyde Hardie. His boyhood does not seem to have offered any very salient singularities, his attendance at the district school and High School having been more or less desultory, and his predilection for the art of design having early shown itself by the production of caricatures, maps and sketches of all sorts, of the crude and audacious character common to such juvenile efforts.

His bent for drawing becoming more and more marked, at the instance and by the financial assistance of Professor Elie Charlier, at whose house he lived, he began a systematic course of study in drawing at the schools of the Cooper Institute, the Academy of Design and the Art Students' League in New York. Acting again on the advice of Professor Charlier, he went to Paris to continue his studies under the great French teachers at the *École des Beaux Arts*. In the fall of 1878 we find him writing home that, after waiting nearly six weeks, he has been admitted to the school as a pupil of M. Gérôme. He tells about his way of living. He and a friend have a studio together in the rue *Nôtre-Dame-des-Champs*, not far from the *Luxembourg Gardens*. Then follows a description of the place, and his expenditures:

"Our furniture is exceedingly ordinary, and consists of two small iron bedsteads, two tables, three or four chairs, three easels, a small stove, and a few other necessary articles. The tables, chairs and some other things were purchased of some students about leaving Paris, for very little money, the stove costing only nine francs, tables five francs each, and the chairs only one and a half franc. My part of the rent of the studio is nearly six francs per week. I take my meals at a restaurant in the rue de Buci, where many of the students go, which costs me three francs per day, making the total cost of living twenty-seven francs, or \$5.20 per week."

For five years Hardie worked diligently in the *École des Beaux Arts*, and as early as July, 1879, he received an honorable mention. The year following he sent a crayon portrait of a woman to the Salon, which brought forth the following commendation: "Mr. Hardie does honor to foreign art, for, if he is of ourselves by his talent, it is to the United States of America that this distinguished pupil of M. Gérôme belongs."

In the autumn of 1880 he made a journey down the River Loir, and passed nearly two months sketching in a little place called Vendôme, on the banks of this stream, which is not to be confused with the more important river Loire. Having letters from Professor Charlier to the Rochambeau family at Vendôme he was hospitably entertained by the Marquis de Rochambeau at their château, overlooking the valley of the Loir.

Hardie remained long at Vendôme, after his pleasant hosts had gone back to their town residence; and when he returned to Paris in time for the opening of the art school, he went well laden with studies of landscapes, heads, figures and still life, which elicited the welcome "Très bien!" which is about as hearty as any phrase of approval that a teacher would vouchsafe.

As a sequel to this pleasant outing, Hardie was invited down to the Château de Rochambeau the following spring to spend several weeks and to paint the portraits of members of the family. That same year (1881) he exhibited in the Salon a portrait of William St. Clair of Washington, of which a correspondent wrote home that it was a fine likeness and a most excellent portrait.

It was about the same story every successive year. The young man had struck his gait, and recognition, with those more tangible tokens of success, commissions for portraits, now became assured and substantial. In 1882 he became a pupil of Cabanel. He continued to exhibit in the Salon as long as he remained in Paris. In the winter of 1882 he was in such demand for portrait work that he established himself in a better studio in the Avenue de Villiers. He returned to America in 1883.

In the National Academy of 1888 his full-length, life-size portrait of David Dudley Field, painted for the Court of Appeals at Albany, attracted an uncommon degree of attention, which was as much due to the intrinsic merit of the work itself as to the celebrity of the subject. Following this striking work, the fine portrait of James H. Beal, president of the Second National Bank of Boston, served to introduce the artist to the public of that city. From that time the artist swung, pendulum-wise, between his New York and his Boston studios, with occasional sojourns with his mother in Brattleboro; and the list of his works stretches out to testify alike to his industry and to the wonderful measure of favor he received. Also, it is to be noted, his sitters became more and more prominent personages, as we go down the list—university presidents and professors, eminent judges, scientific men, great merchants, statesmen, publicists—illustrating his growing reputation and vogue.

The foundation of that reputation and vogue was, doubtless, the strict, honest, direct veracity which the world demands in all its human documents. In his searching style nothing was extenuated, nothing was neglected, and nothing was sacrificed. The portraits of Chief Justice Morton of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; of William H. Baldwin, president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union; of President Eliot of Harvard University; of Professor Elie Charlier; of E. H. Abbott, president of the Wisconsin Central Railroad; of Samuel Johnson; of Lincoln F. Brigham, Chief Justice of the Superior Court; of Walbridge A. Field, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; of Alexander Wheeler; of Secretary Langley of the Smithsonian Institution; of Robert M. Morse; of Benjamin H. Bristow, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; of Henry Woods; of Eustace C. Fitz; of Judge Durfee of Rhode Island; of the late Surgeon-General Baxter; of Horace White; of James Page; of Frank Merriam; of Colonel Oliver W. Peabody; of Thomas Doane; of Redfield Proctor, United States Senator from Vermont, and many others—all possessed those qualities of sound and skillful handling, studious representation of detailed fact, vigor of modeling and construction, which are, if not the highest, still the fundamental and necessary attributes of good portraiture.

His portrait of Senator Proctor of Vermont is remarkable for the strong expression of individual character. In certain respects, the portrait of Judge Brigham, which was painted at about the same time, is a performance of even greater interest. The work is permeated with a legal atmosphere; it is essentially the portrait of a jurist. One of the best of his later portraits was that of Professor Simon Newcomb, the astronomer, the property of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Hardie painted for exhibition at the World's Fair a portrait of his wife,

which was described by *The Chicago Inter-Ocean* as a "picture radiant with youth and beauty."

The homestead in Brattleboro, where he was born, he delighted in making over with his own hands, and according to his taste, into an abode of comfort and beauty for the declining years of his parents; here he passed many summers at work in his barn studio on the same bit of ground. He married Katherine R. Cullom, daughter of Senator Shelby Cullom of Illinois; he married, second, October, 1899, Amy Sigourney Stone, who was born February 28, 1870, daughter of Doctor Robert and Margaret Stone of New York. She died January 6, 1904. He died January 9, 1904, leaving a son, Robert Gordon Hardie.

GEORGE LOUIS CLARY

was the son of John E. and Helen Childs Clary, his mother being a daughter of Major A. B. Childs of Wilmington. He was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, in August, 1857, his father's family being the owners of a considerable estate in the Deerfield meadows. In 1860 his parents moved to Wilmington, where his father engaged in business, but died a year or two later. The mother continued to live in Wilmington and the son grew up there, attending the village school until 1873, when he came to Brattleboro and learned the printer's trade in the office of George E. Selleck. In this trade he became expert and followed it here and in Bennington until the establishment of the Brattleboro telephone exchange, when, warned that he could not safely continue an indoor life, he became its electrician, and it was under his direction and by his own hands that a very large part of the local telephone system, not only in Brattleboro but in the connecting towns, was built up. Beginning with no practical experience and having the advantage of only limited technical knowledge of the science of electricity, he mastered its intricate details and in the end gave his work the finish of an expert. He was largely instrumental in securing the introduction of the Gamewell fire-alarm system in Brattleboro, a work in which his public spirit was shown, and up to the time of his final illness the apparatus was in his charge.

He had a great love for outdoor life and outdoor things and it was through this characteristic, coupled with his deft and almost intuitive way of performing work which to others was obscure or impossible, that he became an accomplished taxidermist, leaving in the natural history museum and in many private collections specimens of mounted birds and animals which will long remain to testify to his skill and ready helpfulness toward objects which appealed to his interest.

Few men were as familiarly known on Brattleboro streets as he, and

none met more in his round of daily life that counted him their friend. His energy and persistence were beyond his physical endurance and his work was often done in the face of weakness and difficulty that would have conquered one less active and hopeful. He had a ready wit, and not infrequently a grim humor which turned the edge of many a shaft and many a day of trial and disability. He was a stanch friend and unsparing in personal service in answer to every call.

Mr. Clary was married August 23, 1882, to Flora J., the only daughter of J. C. Cutting of Guilford, who was for several years a teacher in the Brattleboro public schools; she was born in Boston November 20, 1847, and died in 1918. Mr. Clary died in March, 1894.

Children:

Ruby, married William Duke, Junior, of Wellsville, New York. They have three sons.

OSCAR A. MARSHALL

Oscar A. Marshall was the second child and only son of Azor and Ann Esterbrook Marshall. Upon the marriage of his parents they took up their residence in Oakgrove, Wisconsin, and here Oscar Azor was born August 9, 1858. The family removed to Brattleboro while he was yet an infant, and here his whole life was spent. He was educated in the public schools, and immediately after leaving the High School in 1875 he entered the Vermont National Bank, where he remained until 1883, when he became assistant cashier of the Peoples National Bank. October 1, 1886, upon the resignation of W. A. Faulkner, Mr. Marshall was appointed cashier, and this position he held until his death, enjoying to the fullest degree the confidence and respect of the directors, of his associate employees and of the business community. He was a corporator of the Vermont Savings Bank, the Brattleboro Savings Bank and the Wilmington Savings Bank. He was one of the Brooks Library trustees under the provisions of Mr. Brooks's will, and was one of the town auditors. He was one of the original members of the Rural Improvement Association, had been its secretary from the first, and was chairman of the executive committee. He was a president of the High School Alumni Association.

Politically Mr. Marshall was a Democrat, and his party convictions and associations were unwavering. Born too late to catch any of the intense antagonisms which marked the period of the war, he looked for what seemed to him the best in our politics, and he was fully and even aggressively identified with the progressive element of his party. It was a compliment of which any young man might be proud when, in 1890, he was elected the representative from this strongly Republican town, and



OSCAR A. MARSHALL



WILFORD H. BRACKETT



WILLIAM BULLOCK CLARK



FREDERICK HOLBROOK



MARY E WILKINS



WOLCOTT BALESTIER



RUDYARD KIPLING

at the beginning of the session of that year took his seat in the Legislature. He introduced, among the earliest measures of the session, a bill establishing the secret ballot in Vermont, and it was largely through his activity and oversight that this was enacted into a law, with such modifications as were necessary, and found a permanent place upon the statute book. Mr. Marshall was prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate for governor in 1892, but gave no countenance to the suggestion, and when, later on, he was put upon the ticket for lieutenant-governor, he declined the nomination.

His whole life, from childhood to maturity, was spent in the open view of the Brattleboro community, and of him it can be said in the fullest sense that there was no stain or blemish upon his record. As a boy and man he was a lover of outdoor life and outdoor sports to an unusual degree. He was an enthusiastic wheelman, a prominent member of the Vermont Wheel Club and its first president; he could box, and fence, and row, and tramp the hills; he liked hunting and fishing; but none of these prevented him from entering into the refinements of society, as they certainly did not keep him from being pure, and true, and wholesome, and manly, in every fiber. To his many intimate friends, it seemed that his sincere good will was his strongest characteristic.

He married September 25, 1883, Katherine R. Brooks, daughter of Francis W. Brooks; he died May 24, 1893. She died July 29, 1906.

Children:

Elizabeth G., married October 31, 1912, William E. Smythe.

Oscar B., born November 1, 1888.

RUSSELL A. BIGELOW

Russell A. Bigelow, son of William H. and Mary Hayes Bigelow, was born in Sioux City, Iowa, July 23, 1859. When his family returned to West Brattleboro in 1870, he attended the Brattleborough Academy, and united with the Congregational Church in 1875. He prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and graduated at Yale in 1881, where he held high rank as a student and was president of the Boat Crew two years. He took a postgraduate course of one year at Yale, and graduated at the Columbia Law School in 1884.

He practiced law in New York City, was a member of the University Club and Bar Association; was on the Examining Committee of the Yale Alumni Association; he was secretary of the New York Congregational Club, and trustee of the Brattleborough Academy.

He died November 2, 1890, aged thirty-one, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

DOCTOR WILLIAM BULLOCK CLARK

Doctor William Bullock Clark was born December 15, 1860, the son of Barna A. and Helen C. (Bullock) Clark. Doctor Clark was educated in the Brattleboro public schools, graduating from the High School class of 1879, at Amherst College, class of 1884, and after his graduation there at the Royal University of Munich, where he was under the instruction of the renowned Professor von Zittel. He took a course of three years, winning the degree of Ph.D. in 1887. While in Europe he traveled extensively, studying in London and Berlin, while in Germany publishing in the German language a pamphlet on the geology of the Northern Tyrolean Alps.

On his return to this country in 1887 he was called to Johns Hopkins University as instructor of geology, and to organize a course in stratigraphical geology and paleontology. In 1889 he was made associate and in 1892 associate professor, and upon the death of Professor Williams he was made full professor and head of the department of geology. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the United States Geological Survey, and instructed to write one of a series of reports on the existing knowledge of American geology. In 1892 he was appointed by Secretary Smith geologist in charge of Northern Coastal Plain. In 1889 he was sent by the United States Survey into the southern states and to the Rocky Mountains to carry on investigations. In 1891 he was instrumental in organizing the Maryland state weather service of which he became the head, being appointed the director by the governor. He conducted for years some extensive geological investigations in coöperation with the Geological Survey of New Jersey. He was the author of several books on American Geology and Paleontology, among them the Eocene of the United States in 1892.

In 1896 he was appointed state geologist of Maryland. Shortly after his appointment Doctor Clark organized a movement for the improvement of state roads, and in 1898 the Legislature passed an act whereby the roads were placed under the supervision of the geological department, and Doctor Clark was thus given control of them.

Doctor Clark was appointed by the government to survey the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and in 1900 he was appointed commissioner of the state of Maryland to resurvey the Mason and Dixon line. He was executive officer of the Maryland state forestry commission; president of the Maryland branch of the National Conservation Association; president of the Children's Aid Society of Baltimore; member of the National Academy of Sciences; foreign correspondent of the Geological Society of London and a fellow of several scientific organizations.

After the fire of February 7 and 8, 1904, Mayor McLane appointed Doctor Clark a member of the emergency commission, and as such he rendered valuable service to the city. By Mayor Timanus he was appointed a member of the committee on city improvements, and was one of the first persons to advocate the building of an up-to-date sewer system. He was also a member of the committee appointed to investigate the advisability of widening the streets in the down-town district after the fire.

There was in Doctor Clark's nature a remarkable blending of vision, great executive, and warm human sympathy, so that the rewards of life were always received by him in proportion to the effort made, and in both he found a wholesome joy.

His attitude towards the University was a realization of "its duty to foster and encourage individual endeavors in all forms of research and investigation."

Brattleboro has a monument to Doctor Clark in the Natural History Society which he was instrumental in organizing in 1888, helping to start its museum in connection with the Brooks Library. He died July, 1917.

He was a nonresident member of the Centre Congregational Church, Brattleboro.

Doctor Clark married October 12, 1892, Ellen Clarke, daughter of Edward Strong Clarke of Boston. He died July, 1917.

Children:

Edward Strong, born in Baltimore April 16, 1894.

Helen, married Findley Clarke of Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Atherton.

Marion.

FREDERICK HOLBROOK, II

Frederick Holbrook, II, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, July 20, 1861, the son of Franklin Fessenden and Anna (Nourse) Holbrook. He was sent to Brattleboro at ten years of age to try the effect of a change of climate on a sensitive throat; he grew up here in the home and under the immediate care of his grandparents, and went through the grades of the public schools, graduating from the High School in the class of 1880. His large general capacity was at that time recognized by Mr. Bingham, who also found him the most apt mathematician who had ever come under his teaching.

Ambition for further education was thwarted by weak eyes, which debarred him from West Point, prevented his entrance on a college course after passing examinations for Columbia and, at a later time, the same obstacle interrupted the study of law begun with his uncle, William C. Holbrook, in New York.

It was an opportune invitation from cousins who were moving West that turned his attention to the desirability of a life in the open air, and he spent a year on their ranch in southern Colorado.

But his boyhood friend, William Brooks Cabot, with whom he had hunted, fished and trapped in the country around Brattleboro was a civil engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad, and through his influence Frederick Holbrook entered the employ of that road as rodman in 1885, and without any previous preparation, except his talent for mathematics and love of hard work, was soon promoted to the position of engineer on location and construction, and division engineer on the Oregon Short Line and Utah & Northern Railroad.

He married, April 12, 1887, Grace, daughter of Norman F. and Lucy (Brooks) Cabot and sister of William Brooks Cabot.

The year after their marriage he was stationed at Pocatello, Idaho, to widen the gauge between Pocatello, Butte and Omaha, but returned East in 1888 and for four years was assistant engineer on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

He relinquished this position to become one of the construction firm, Holbrook, Cabot (W. B.) & Daley, and in 1900, head of the engineering and construction corporation, Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins of Boston.

During the course of his career as engineer, he gave his personal supervision to many of the large constructive enterprises on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

His firm also built two bridges across the Charles River from Boston to Cambridge, the Charles River Dam and Esplanade, the wet dock at the Boston Navy Yard, six bridges across the Connecticut River, the subway from Great Jones to 33d Street, New York, five miles of the Catskill Aqueduct from 14th Street to Brooklyn under the East River at a depth of seven hundred feet, the dry dock at Brooklyn, the subway structure under Times Square, etc., etc.

Early in 1916 he opened an office in Petrograd for furnishing supplies to the Kola Railroad, and other similar undertakings. In August of that year he was elected vice-president of the American International Corporation and in September was appointed Russian representative of that corporation. He remained in Russia through the first Revolution and until August, 1917, when it became impossible to have further relations with the Russian government. From March to the end of the year 1918, during the Great War, at the request of the management of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, he took charge of construction at the government shipyard at Hog Island, Pennsylvania, as managing director, and on his resignation was made president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation.

In the spring of 1919 he was elected president of the Grace-American International Corporation. It was in the interests of this corporation that he sailed in December, 1919, for the investigation of opportunities for reopening negotiations with Russia.

He died en route, February 3, 1920, at the American Hospital Neuilly, Paris.

From the time Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins established an office in Boston Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook made their permanent residence in, or in the neighborhood of, that city.

In 1904 he purchased Naulahka, the former residence of Rudyard Kipling, where their summers were afterwards passed. He soon added the Scott, and Stephen Dutton farms to his Naulahka property and gave his recreational time to the enjoyment of an inherited taste for agriculture.

He was endowed with a powerful intellect, great tenacity of purpose, unbounded energy, and unfailing optimism. Kindness and fairness marked his dealings with high and low alike who worked with him. His relation to his friends was one of loyalty and devotion without measure. Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook had three children:

Lucy, born February 27, 1888; died January 28, 1909.

Frederick Cabot, born May 13, 1890; graduated from Milton Academy, 1907; Harvard University, 1911; Institute of Technology, 1913.

Grace Ware.

CHARLES WOLCOTT BALESTIER

Charles Wolcott Balestier was born in Rochester, New York, December 13, 1861, but he spent much of his life in Brattleboro in the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Balestier, during his childhood as a pupil in the school of Miss Amelia Tyler, 1870, and later for long or short vacations. His education was of a desultory character except for a course in early English at Cornell—but he had a precocious mind and was an omnivorous reader.

He had an official position in the Astor Library when comparatively young—published two stories, and made a more notable venture by writing a life of Mr. J. G. Blaine at a few days' notice, for the political campaign of 1884. He was editor for several years of a three-cent weekly, *Tid-bits*, advertised to contain "Humor, Fiction, News, Anecdotes and Gossip."

To his friends at this time when he was without general recognition, he exhibited all the promise of his maturer years, the ideality, brilliancy, wit and the sensitive discrimination of values in the drama of human life.

"Victorious Defeat," his first novel, was published in 1886. In 1885 he

traveled west as far as Colorado and the result of that winter's experience was another novel, "Benefits Forgot." By this time he had fully determined on the nature of his literary career as a writer of romance.

In 1888 John W. Lovell, the publisher, sent him to England to represent his firm and to open an office in London.

Both Henry James and Edmund Gosse, who at the end wrote of his life in the magazines of the day, spoke of his "unparalleled conquest of literary London," probably leaving behind him a wider circle of literary friends than any living American possessed. "His peerless genius, Napoleonic in its extent, as a man of business," was in their judgment more important than his literary gift.

He soon made himself one of the publishing firm of Heinemann & Balestier, whose office was in Dean's Yard, Westminster, and set in motion the English Library, an association for the larger diffusion on the continent of English and American books, which was destined to rival that of the famous Tauchnitz. The firm had a branch in Leipsic.

He made two small contributions to the pages of *The Century* in 1899, "A Common Story," and "Reffie,"—and in the same year, having established a home life for himself and his sister Caroline in London, welcomed there Rudyard Kipling just arrived from India to meet his fame, and with whom "The Naulahka" was written in collaboration. But the best of Wolcott Balestier's writing is to be found in letters to friends, with whom he is an imperishable memory.

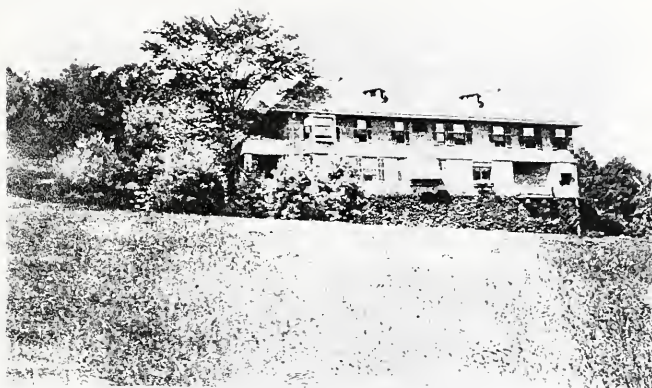
The engagement of his sister, Caroline S. Balestier, to Rudyard Kipling had not been announced when the cable brought the news of Wolcott's death, December 6, 1891, at the early age of thirty, of malignant typhus, in Dresden, whither he had gone in the interests of the English Library, and in that city his mortal remains lie buried.

Unfortunately, as A. Conan Doyle said of him in a letter to *The Pall Mall Gazette*, "the finest instrument is usually the most delicate, and no one could look at his eager, finely chiseled face without feeling that its intense spirituality was as sure an index of a weak body as of a powerful and lofty mind."

Mr. Balestier's office was a sort of literary oasis in London. It overlooked Dean's Yard, that quiet spot just outside the current of life under the shadow of Westminster Abbey. Here gathered in twos or threes most of the famous literary men in England or America who happened to be in London.

Robert Barr wrote after his death:

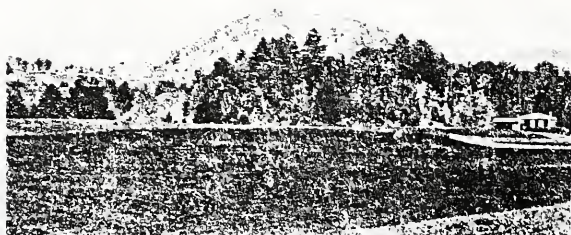
"To the Englishman almost any one who comes from the western side of the Atlantic is a typical American, but Balestier was a typical American to Americans themselves. I never met anyone who had such



NAULAHKA



SCOTT FARM FROM SKETCH BY R. G. HARDIE, JR.



LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE



WILDER BROOK CASCADE



VIEW FROM BLISS FARM

a sincere love of country as had Balestier. Although he was a most shy, modest and unobtrusive young man, this devotion to his country and his never ceasing yearning to return to it cropped out in letters and speech.

"He always referred to himself as a storage battery that needed to go back to America periodically to be charged. 'I like to get into a country,' he said once, 'where they understand a joke—where if you make a flippant remark to a railway conductor, he appreciates your motive at least, and gives answer in kind. A man here looks stolidly at you as if you were a freak. America is like the easy, springy turf, restful to the tired foot. England is the solid unyielding pavement.'

"When I dropped in on him for the last time at Dean's Yard I found him seated in a comfortable armchair with a light Japanese table at his elbow on which rested a dainty little tea service.

"'Is it possible,' I said when he sprang up, 'that so intense an American as you are has fallen into the entirely English habit of having tea in his office? This is not patriotic.'

"'It is not only possible and patriotic but, what is more wonderful, another intense American is going to have tea with me. I push the button and the housekeeper does the rest,' saying which he touched the electric bell. 'The fact is,' he continued, 'we have a climate in America. They haven't in this country. About four o'clock in the afternoon a man must have tea or gin to keep his spirits from sinking, and I prefer tea.'

"We sat there talking for a long time and, with that ignorance of the future common to all humanity, arranged to visit the book fair at Leipsic together, little thinking that before then one would be writing these words of remembrance and regret in London and the other lying in his grave in Dresden in exile forever."

RUDYARD KIPLING

Rudyard Kipling's interest as author in the young publishing firm, Heinemann & Balestier, brought him into personal relations with Wolcott Balestier, at whose London house he spent six weeks. Wolcott Balestier's older sister was his homemaker in this foreign field and so happily did she fill her place that she soon won the admiration and love of the literary genius.

They were married in January, 1892. The untimely death of Wolcott Balestier on the eve of their marriage turned the thoughts of Mrs. Kipling to those who remained of her family in America and to the places of early association, chief of which was the residence of the grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Balestier, among the hills of Vermont, three miles from Brattleboro.

And so it was that on February 8, 1892, they arrived in Brattleboro to visit a younger brother, who lived on the edge of the Balestier estate.

Late in the spring they returned and began housekeeping in a cottage belonging to Bliss farm, and it soon became known that, during the brief visit in February, they had purchased a pasture site of thirteen acres on which to build their first home.

An old friend of the Balestier family, Henry Rutgers Marshall, was chosen to be the architect, and the name, as fitted the union between East and West, was to be Naulahka. By the time it was ready for occupancy little Josephine, their first child, had come and was old enough to move with them.

Another child, Elsie, was born there in January, 1896.

They took possession of the new house in the autumn of 1892, and from that time until the events leading to their final departure, August 28, 1896, their life at Naulahka was one of great happiness to its inmates and of corresponding pleasure to the friends who shared its unique charm.

In the library at Naulahka, on whose mantel Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, the father of Rudyard, inscribed the words, "For the Night Cometh When no Man Works," were written the two Jungle Books, the two volumes of short stories entitled "The Day's Work," most of the poems included in the "Seven Seas," and "Captains Courageous."

Doctor James Conland of this town was the beloved physician to the Kipling household; he introduced Mr. Kipling to the life of the Gloucester fishermen, among whom they spent some weeks together, the product of this experience being the tale, "Captains Courageous."

Mr. Kipling obtained from the government an order to open a post office for his private use September 10, 1895. The office was in the Waite house at the crossroads leading to Naulahka, and was given the name Waite. Miss Anna F. Waite was postmistress.

RUDYARD KIPLING

AS SEEN IN HIS VERMONT HOME

By

REVEREND C. O. DAY

1899

I am asked to give a few glimpses, as I myself caught them, of the life of the famous author whose recent illness has called out such universal and anxious affection.

Mr. Kipling dislikes and forbids a sensational or mercenary invasion of his private life, but, if I understand him, he welcomes the words of friends who love and admire him, and who can scarcely be counted for number,

even though they speak of traits in the man himself which, even more than his books, have bound them to him. Perhaps, therefore, he will not be displeased at the telling of a few impressions from one whom the merest chance of proximity, though a most valued one, threw for a little time into his company.

I remember my first sight of Mr. Kipling in the early days of his connection with Brattleboro, Vermont, two miles north of which he built his mountain home, Naulahka, I being a pastor in that village. I happened to dine at the same table with him at the hotel, and though I recognized him from portraits which I had seen, I might have done so from the constant play of comment from him as his eye fell on every little object in the room with the liveliest curiosity. Some time after he was present at the Thanksgiving dinner in the home of a dear friend of his wife and her family, and I recall his vivid description, given for the benefit of children present, of the doings of the troops of monkeys—the too familiar inhabitants of the gardens and even dwellings of his Indian homes. The style of the *Jungle Books*, which had not then seen the light, was in the story-telling. A number of months later, when his house was building and he occupied a cottage near it, I saw there his father, the eminent author and artist, who kindly showed me certain precious and unique photographs of religious scenes and customs in India, and who personally impressed me as one of the most noble, quiet, sweet-natured, rarely bred gentlemen I had ever seen, with an eye and brow that, because of the deeper experience in them, surpassed even the expression of his gifted son. I also went through the partly constructed Naulahka and heard the owner describe its theory. He called it a ship, with the propeller, that is, the material provision of the furnace and kitchen, at the stern, and his own study, opening upon the roomy piazza looking to the south and east, at the bow. He pointed out Monadnock, just visible over the Chesterfield hills, and spoke of the impression, affecting his whole life, received from Emerson's poem on that mountain.

It was a good many months after before I was willing to call upon him again, knowing his preference for retirement; but when I did so, I felt that I had been unneighborly in leaving the attention so long, and I said so, pleading occupation, but saying that that was no excuse. "But anyway it was a reason," he said, so kindly and quickly as to put me at my ease at once, implying that the call would have been welcome, but he did not blame me for not making it. After that I called frequently, spending many Monday afternoons for a series of months through the winter and spring and early summer of the year 1895. I thus enjoyed Mr. Kipling's companionship, both in an indoor and an outdoor way. He was intensely interested in all athletics, though playing more like a poet than an athlete.

He would discourse most eloquently about the uses of the "ski," of snowshoeing and of golf. His play was good, but his dramatic description immensely better. We played golf over snow two feet deep, upon the crust, cutting holes into the soft snow, and naturally losing the balls, until it occurred to him to ink them red. The first day we experimented with them we dyed the plain like some football gridiron or Hohenlinden; then we had them painted. The trouble with golfing on the crust was that, as the meadow was upon a side hill with gradual slope, a ball went on forever when once started unless headed off by some kindly stone wall or by one's opponent. It was an easy matter to make a drive of two miles. As spring came little putting greens emerged like oases in the snow, and then we had holes made of empty vegetable cans sunk in the moist soil, round which we would manoeuvre in rubber boots. For a touch of courtesy I recollect his intentional miss of a hole one inch away, throwing the victory to me, who was a stroke and five yards behind him. Retiring from outdoor sports, we would repair to the library for tea and talk.

Mr. Kipling was most generous in his gift of entertainment; his conversation was precisely like his books at their best, and touched upon a wide range of subjects. He rarely referred to his own methods of work, though now and then he read a fragment of his writings; and I recollect certain chapters from "Captains Courageous," the poem "The American Spirit," and portions of the striking ode, not then completed, "Hymn before Action." He would talk interestingly, clearly, brilliantly upon such topics as classes in English society, the amusements of remote rajahs in India, English newspapers and periodicals, especially when the mail came in, for which he had his private post office, American politics, at whose jingoism, especially at the time of the Venezuela incident, he would smile a quiet smile, with mental comparison of American and English navies. A favorite subject was children, their seriousness and their depth; he said that he who could reach the child's heart could reach the world's heart. We never actually touched upon religious themes, except indirectly, but he spoke of the Bible and his intimate knowledge of it, which was evident enough, and once he extemporized a sermon from the text, "Put on the whole armor of God," at my request, to give me a line for a soldier's sermon for the following Sunday, in which Roman armor to its minutest detail was mentioned and moralized.

All through my brief association with him the impression of the deep reverence and profound faith of the author of "McAndrew's Hymn" and the "Recessional" grew upon me, absolutely unclassifiable by schools, original and sincere, and holding the very essence of the ethical and Christian genius of his family and race. A certain boyishness, gleefully rejoicing in tumbles over the "skis," in chasing after lost golf balls, in snowshoe

catastrophes, deepened in him into the clear, sweet, unfailing and unfathomed religious spirit of one who lives near the heart of nature and of truth. I cannot understand how he has been referred to as churlish or as irreverent. He resists unwarranted intrusion, he has sharp words for impertinences, he hates hypocrisy, he may bluntly speak out justice instead of expediency where the first is meet. But for all that, like the type of man in his own poem, he is one who fears God and respects man in such a spirit as to be himself a worshipful man and a "gentleman unafraid." What would have been the development of his powers if the long, quiet period of thought and study which he planned to pursue in his Vermont home had not been rudely interrupted it is impossible to say. That English literature as he adorns it has been radically modified is certain. There may have been no loss. The "Recessional" might not have been written. Gifts like his will make their way under any skies. And now that a dear light has failed for him, though shining elsewhere, the associations of Naulahka can never be the same even should he return thither. I cannot forget the vision of the childish figure of a little girl of four years old, clasping a great English doll as large as herself, and marching up and down upon the sofa saying with surprise, half to herself and half to her father, "Why, I can almost lift it" (meaning she could hardly lift it). The thought of her leads one to wonder what effect the recent experience of the shadow of death, as he has been drawn into it in person and has suffered there the parting from that radiant little spirit, will have upon Mr. Kipling's genius and future work. At least two worlds, one of them in a sense new and one greater than he himself has measured, have been opened to him—one, the world of the invisible, into which a child's cradle, as it was in the story of long ago, is his open door; the other, the world of human love, so wonderfully discovered as it has flowed around and flooded in upon him within the last weeks. He has had to pay a great price for these, for all the beatitudes are costly, especially the second, but only because they hold so much of the gift of God.

WILFORD H. BRACKETT

Wilford H. Brackett was born August 14, 1864, the only son of Dana F. and Lucy A. (Taylor) Brackett. He attended the public schools, leaving the High School at the end of his junior year, in 1880, to become a clerk in the store of John J. Ray. In 1884 he took the position of bookkeeper and secretary for the Valley Mill Company, remaining in the employ of that concern two years. His connection with the Peoples Bank covered a period of over thirty years, beginning April 1, 1886.

In 1889 he was advanced from the position of bookkeeper to that of assistant cashier and in 1893, following the death of Oscar A. Marshall,

he was chosen by the directors for the position of cashier. In 1910 he was elected vice-president of the bank. In 1898, following the death of George S. Dowley of the Vermont National Bank, he was appointed treasurer of the town and had filled that position ever since by annual election. In this year he was strongly supported as a candidate for state treasurer at the time when the late John L. Bacon of White River Junction received the Republican nomination.

Mr. Brackett was one of the most capable bank men the state of Vermont has ever produced. He came to a position of great responsibility at an early age, but he immediately gave evidence of exceptional ability. Under his direction the Peoples Bank grew rapidly and for years was known as one of the strongest national banks in the state. His judgment was sound in all business affairs and he was frequently called upon to settle estates and to act as counselor of people needing advice in financial matters. Bankers outside of the state had long recognized Mr. Brackett as a man of exceptional capabilities and on more than one occasion he had been offered executive positions with large city banks. He, however, believed that the upbuilding of the Peoples Bank was his life work and always declined the offers from larger institutions.

Mr. Brackett was one of the past presidents of the Vermont Wheel Club. He was an enthusiastic Free Mason and after filling the offices of junior and senior warden of Brattleboro Lodge was elected worshipful master, but declined that honor, as it came at the time when the management of the bank devolved on him.

Mr. Brackett married August 1, 1888, Bertha M. Hines, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hines of Brattleboro; a son, Roger Arnold Brackett. A sister, Lucie I. (Brackett), married Denison Cowles.

Mr. Brackett's record in business and personal life was true and honorable in every relation. He died July 9, 1916.

CLARKE CUSHING FITTS

Mr. Fitts was so clearly identified with the constructive influences of modern Brattleboro that his career belongs to another period than the one with which this book is concerned,—but he came to Brattleboro in 1885 and while in his twenties manifested here the potency of the great lawyer, adding one other to Brattleboro's roll of men of legal talent.

He was born in West Wardsboro, October 17, 1870, a son of Osmer and Abbie (Twitchell) Fitts. His father, who was the village merchant, died when Mr. Fitts was fourteen years old, placing responsibility upon him at that early age.

He attended the district school and a private school, where he had an

especially good teacher. A few terms at Leland and Gray Seminary in Townshend followed, and he was in the Brattleboro High School a year under Benjamin F. Bingham, graduating in the class of 1886, before he was sixteen years of age.

After teaching for a while in Stratton Mr. Fitts came to Brattleboro in January, 1888, and began the study of law in the office of Waterman, Martin & Hitt. He was admitted to the Vermont bar by the Supreme Court October 21, 1891, four days after he was twenty-one. He at once opened an office in Crosby Block and was immediately successful.

Mr. Fitts married June 14, 1893, Harriet H., daughter of Deacon Stanley and Sarah J. Lyon of South Londonderry. She died March 15, 1897, leaving two sons: Robert Lyon, born August 16, 1894, a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy in 1911; Dartmouth College, 1915, and a student in the Harvard Law School, 1916-1917; he married, February 5, 1920, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Nes of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Stanley Clarke, left Dartmouth College in his Sophomore year to enlist in the Great War; married Miss Phyllis Lang.

On June 30, 1903, Mr. Fitts married Miss Maud Lenore Emerson of Brattleboro, daughter of Sumner B. and Martha (Bales) Emerson. By this marriage there is a son, Osmer Clarke, and a daughter, Miriam. His mother, Mrs. Abbie Fitts, and two sisters, Miss Mary F. Fitts and Miss Florence A. Fitts, came with Mr. Fitts to make their home in Brattleboro.

The case which first brought him prominently before the public, when he was in his early twenties, was the Marlboro South Pond case, which he won for the people of Marlboro against a wealthy syndicate who tried to maintain exclusive fishing privileges on the pond by buying all the land around it. After the victory had been won Judge Read of Bellows Falls, who was associated with him in the case, declared that Mr. Fitts had the most remarkable memory of any man he had ever known, and he told how the young lawyer could give the details of the sixty and more transfers of land around the pond when the number of any deed was called, covering a period of over one hundred years.

In 1902 Mr. Fitts was counsel in the Thompson will case, in which Brattleboro beneficiaries were concerned. Two years later he was senior counsel for the plaintiff in the suit of the Casein Company of America, operating in Bellows Falls, against Alden Speare's Sons of Boston. This case affected the fortunes of a business amounting to millions of dollars annually, and it ended in a victory for the Casein Company.

One of the largest, if not the largest, clients Mr. Fitts ever had was the Publishers' Paper Company—a Maine corporation which owned at the time some four hundred thousand acres of timber land in the White Moun-

tains and in Maine. William A. Hall resigned as president of the company on account of differences and sued the company, engaging Mr. Fitts as counsel. Oakleigh Thorne, a New York banker, who was Mr. Hall's successor, was impressed by the ability shown by Mr. Fitts and retained him not only for the Publishers' Paper Company, but as counsel in personal matters, including Mr. Thorne's connection with the Motor Petrol Company of New Jersey.

A few of the most important individuals and companies who retained Mr. Fitts as counsel were: the Conway Lumber Company, having large holdings in the White Mountains; the New England Power Company and Connecticut River Power Company and allied power companies; the International Paper Company in various special matters; the Fall Mountain Electric Light and Power Company of Bellows Falls; the Claremont Paper Company; all the paper companies in Bellows Falls in the tax matters growing out of the state boundary line controversy; the Deerfield Lumber Corporation as general counsel; the Central Vermont and Boston & Maine Railroads in various matters; the Peoples National Bank; the Vermont National Bank; the Brattleboro Trust Company; the Vermont Savings Bank; the Estey Organ Company; the White River Chair Company; the S. A. Smith Manufacturing Company; the Fort Dummer Mills; the Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Company, and many other firms, institutions and individuals.

Mr. Fitts believed that Vermont's hope of future industrial development lay in the conservation of the state's water supply. When in 1902 the idea of building a dam across the Connecticut River at Brattleboro was revived after having lain dormant since 1883, Mr. Fitts appeared as counsel for a local committee before the Legislature of that year, from which a charter was secured after much difficulty. He also represented Brattleboro at hearings before the New Hampshire Legislature early in 1903 when a similar charter was procured in that state.

As representative from Brattleboro in the Legislature of 1904 he secured important amendments to the original charter, and it was largely through his instrumentality, in the face of much skepticism, that the Chace-Harriman interests were induced to undertake the project. He was also the directing head of all the legal work incident to the formation of the corporations which furnished funds for the enterprise, and his connection with the power project continued after the completion of the Vernon development. Upon his shoulders fell the task of making legally possible the construction of the immense storage reservoir at the head of the Deerfield River in the town of Somerset, and the building of a series of power plants on this stream between Wilmington and the Hoosac tunnel.

He was anxious to see established at the headwaters of every important

watercourse a storage reservoir which would equalize the stream's flow throughout the year and minimize periods of drouth. Largely through his efforts, the Legislature passed a bill empowering the governor to appoint a commission with authority to investigate feasible locations from such reservoirs and report to the General Assembly of 1917.

Mr. Fitts took an active part in Republican politics and became a familiar figure in local caucuses and county, district and state conventions. He was but thirty-four years old in 1904 when he was sent as representative to the Legislature, served as chairman of the judiciary committee and as a member of the ways and means committee.

It was at this session that the office of attorney general was created, and Mr. Fitts was the choice of the Legislature to fill that important position, and served in that capacity for two biennial terms.

For some years previous to his election to the office of attorney general, Mr. Fitts was on one side or the other of nearly all the cases which came before the Windham County Court at Newfane, but his attention later was more and more given to cases outside the jurisdiction of that court.

For several years he had the assistance of Attorney Hermon E. Eddy and Harold E. Whitney, former students in his office.

In 1912 Mr. Fitts was elected president of the Vermont Bar Association.

He was a strong believer in state prohibition as a temperance measure, and he had a formidable array of facts at his command in support of his contention.

From 1901 Mr. Fitts had been a member of the Centre Congregational Church, was one of its supporters and a member of the board of religious education and of the prudential committee.

He died in Watertown, Massachusetts, December 20, 1916, at the age of forty-six.

ORA E. BUTTERFIELD

Ora E. Butterfield, descendant of Benjamin Butterfield, one of the earliest settlers in Brattleboro, was born in 1870, the only son of Oscar H. and Rosalia (Elmer) Butterfield. He graduated from the High School in 1886, taking a postgraduate course of a year, and later graduated from the Childs business school in Springfield, Massachusetts, completing the full course in a time never before equalled.

He worked in a loan and trust company's office in Greeley, Colorado, a year or more, and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated a month before he was twenty-one years old. He was admitted to the bar on the day that he was twenty-one and at once began practice in Ann Arbor. At the age of twenty-five he was elected one of the aldermen of that city.

He soon attracted the attention of the Michigan Central railway officials and was engaged by them in legal work. His advancement was rapid, and within a few years he was made general counsel of the Michigan Central. For several years he lived in Detroit, but the New York Central wanted him for more important work and he was called to New York and placed in charge of all that railroad's rate work and in other matters, in which appearance before the interstate commerce commission was necessary. In later years his title was general solicitor, his position being one of the highest, from a legal standpoint, in the New York Central's offices.

Mr. Butterfield from childhood was a brilliant student and in his life work had made a record excelled by no young man of this generation born in southern Vermont with the possible exception of Clarke C. Fitts. He was a man of religious convictions and an enthusiastic supporter of the Universalist Church. He served at one time as vice-president of the Universalist general convention, the most important layman's position in that denomination in the United States. Mr. Butterfield was a visitor to Brattleboro almost every year, and was the speaker at the High School graduation here in 1907. He married Amy I. Dunklee, daughter of Scott and Hannah Jenks Dunklee. She graduated from the Brattleboro High School in 1888 and received the degree of B.S. from Columbia University in 1919. Their daughter Helen married James Dowes Williams.

Ora E. Butterfield died December 22, 1916.

STARR WILLARD CUTTING

Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature in the
University of Chicago

Starr Willard Cutting was born October 14, 1858, the son of Henry M. and Cornelia L. (Starr) Cutting of West Brattleboro. He graduated from Williams College in 1881, A.M., 1892; was principal of the Deerfield Academy from 1881 to 1886; a student in the Universities of Leipsic and Geneva from 1886 to 1888; a graduate student 1890-1891; Ph.D., 1892, at Johns Hopkins. He married September 11, 1887, Mary E., daughter of Doctor P. H. Derby of Springfield, Massachusetts, who graduated in 1890-1891 and received Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1892. Children: Winifred, Edith, Clifton.

He was professor of modern languages in the University of South Dakota from 1888 to 1890; professor of German and French in Earlham College, Indiana, 1891-1892; in the University of Chicago, assistant professor of German, 1892-1894; associate professor of German, 1894-1900;

professor of German literature, 1900-1906; professor and head of the department of Germanic languages and literature since 1906.

He is the author of several critical works on German grammar and German literature; also Robert Wesselhoeft, *Jena Burschenschaften*, German Revolutionary and American Citizens, 1911; *Über die Schriften des Jenner Burschenschafters und Amerikanscher Arztes Robert Wesselhoeft*.

MARY HOWE

Mary Howe's musical talent manifested itself in earliest childhood, and had the advantage of careful training from the first. Her father and mother were both singers. The father, C. L. Howe, had a notably sweet tenor voice, and not only sang in church and concerts but taught in old-time singing-schools. Miss Howe's older brother Lucien has been a student of music and a composer of creditable works for the piano. In her home, where all were musical and where the works of the best composers were played and sung, Miss Howe learned her first lessons. Her voice in childhood possessed a more than childish fullness and beauty, and the music-loving people of the town very early became acquainted with her singing in various cantatas, operettas and concerts, in which she took a leading part. Her first effort in the dramatic line was made when ten years of age, during the Pinafore furor, she took the part of Josephine in a performance given by young people. She received instruction in piano playing from her brother, who directed her musical education with the greatest care; at sixteen years of age she went with him to Boston where during two winters she received vocal lessons from Charles R. Adams, and later to Philadelphia, continuing her studies under Professor S. Behrens, with special reference to an operatic career.

In 1886 Miss Howe sailed for Europe with her brother, there to complete her preparation for the operatic stage.

She at once attracted attention in Dresden by the unusual beauty of her voice and the critics hailed her as a star of the first magnitude. The following autumn she gave her first public concert before an audience filling every corner of the concert hall. After singing repeatedly in other German cities, she accepted an engagement for sixteen appearances at Kroll's in Berlin, a theater where many celebrated singers have been introduced to fame and fortune. Her operatic début was made in *La Sonnambula* and was a brilliant success. She afterwards appeared in three rôles, as *Amina*, *Rosine* and *Lucia*, repeating in each the success of her first appearance. The coloratura voice is seldom found among Germans and the novelty, as well as the quality of her voice, enhanced the enthusiasm with which she was received.

In the summer of 1888 she returned on a visit to her native country and on August 17 made her American début in Brattleboro. The Connecticut valley towns joined in the ovation that greeted her and people came from various sections of the state, from New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Professor Christian F. Schuster of Greenfield conducted the Philharmonic Orchestra. The committee of citizens with ex-Governor Holbrook at the head and N. I. Hawley as one of the chief workers, carried out every detail to make it one of Brattleboro's important "occasions."

Others who had affiliations here, took part—Mrs. E. Aline Osgood-Dexter came to her old home from her new home in Philadelphia; Mrs. Edmund R. Pratt, as Hattie Braser, a former schoolmate who was to win laurels later on; W. H. Bigelow of West Brattleboro, and Fred A. Flagg of Wilmington, whose study in New York had developed his exceptional bass voice. Mrs. Dexter sang one of Lucien Howe's published songs, "Evening."

The peculiar beauty of Mary Howe's voice lies in its golden purity. The program of the evening, however, was calculated to bring forth the technical certainty and fineness of her execution—the accomplishment of her European training.

On her return to Europe she studied two years with Marchesi in Paris.

In 1891, she married William Lavin, the singer. They studied together with Vanuncius, a famous Italian teacher in Florence. In 1896 they were singing in Germany. Her favorite rôles were Traviata, and Rosine in the Barbier da Sevilla, which she sang by special request of the German Emperor at the royal theater of Wiesbaden.

Since her marriage in 1905 to Edward O. Burton of South Lancaster, Massachusetts, she has abandoned the stage, but her voice when heard again in church and occasional concerts for charitable objects, indicates a progress derived from further study and from the influences of life's experience.

MADAME BRAZZI-PRATT

Harriet Braser Pratt was born at Warwick, Massachusetts, July 13, 1868. She came of a musical family, the father French and the mother Irish. At the age of seven she began the study of the piano and very early showed marked talent, singing with various organizations and in the local choirs. After finishing her studies in the High School she had piano lessons with William Sherwood in New York for a season, also studying voice with Ange Albert Pattou, a former operatic tenor of ability.

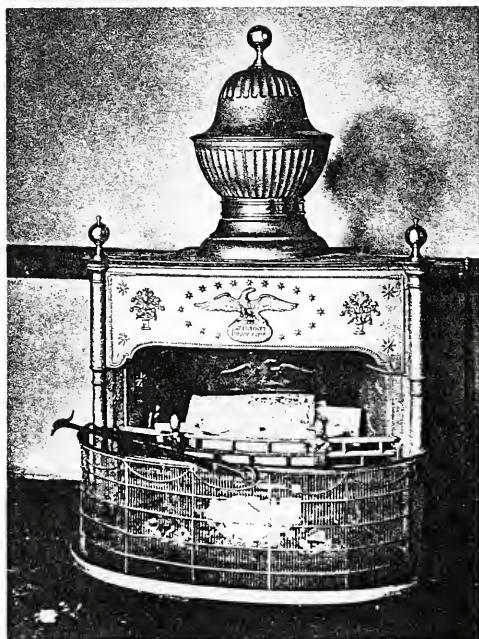
After a year's study of voice in Leipsic, Germany, she was married to Edmund R. Pratt of Brattleboro, and they soon went to Paris, France,



MARY HOWE



MME. BRAZZI-PRATT



THE GOODHUE STOVE

making their home in that city for many years. At this time Madame Brazzi studied seriously for the stage with such teachers as Giovanni Sbriglia, Koenig, Mormi and Panzani. In 1892 she made her début in Bordeaux, France, singing many important rôles. The following year she made two tours of England, Scotland and Ireland under the management of Colonel James Mapleson.

It was the latter's fancy to rename the singer, calling her Brazzi, which name she continued to use during her professional life. In 1894 she sang a winter season of opera at Nice, France, and a summer season at Covent Garden, London,—1895-1896,—under the management of Sir Augustus Harris.

For some years she appeared at the latter opera house through the summer months, going for the winter seasons to Monte Carlo, Nice, Geneva, Switzerland, and Rennes, France, where she sang the leading contralto parts in fifteen of the best-known operas, including *Lohengrin*, *Hamlet*, *Il Trovatore*, *Samson and Delilah*, *Hérodiade*, the Russian opera *Eugene Oueguine*, *Bal Masque*, *La Favorita*, *Siegfried*, *Rigoletto*, *William Tell*, *Die Walküre*, *Cavalleria Rusticana*, the pages' rôles in *Faust* and *Les Huguenots*. Her dramatic achievements were almost as remarkable as her success in singing. A French critic said of her: "Madame Brazzi is superb in her dramatic passages and her beautiful voice well sustains the character of *Ortrude* represented by the artiste to perfection."

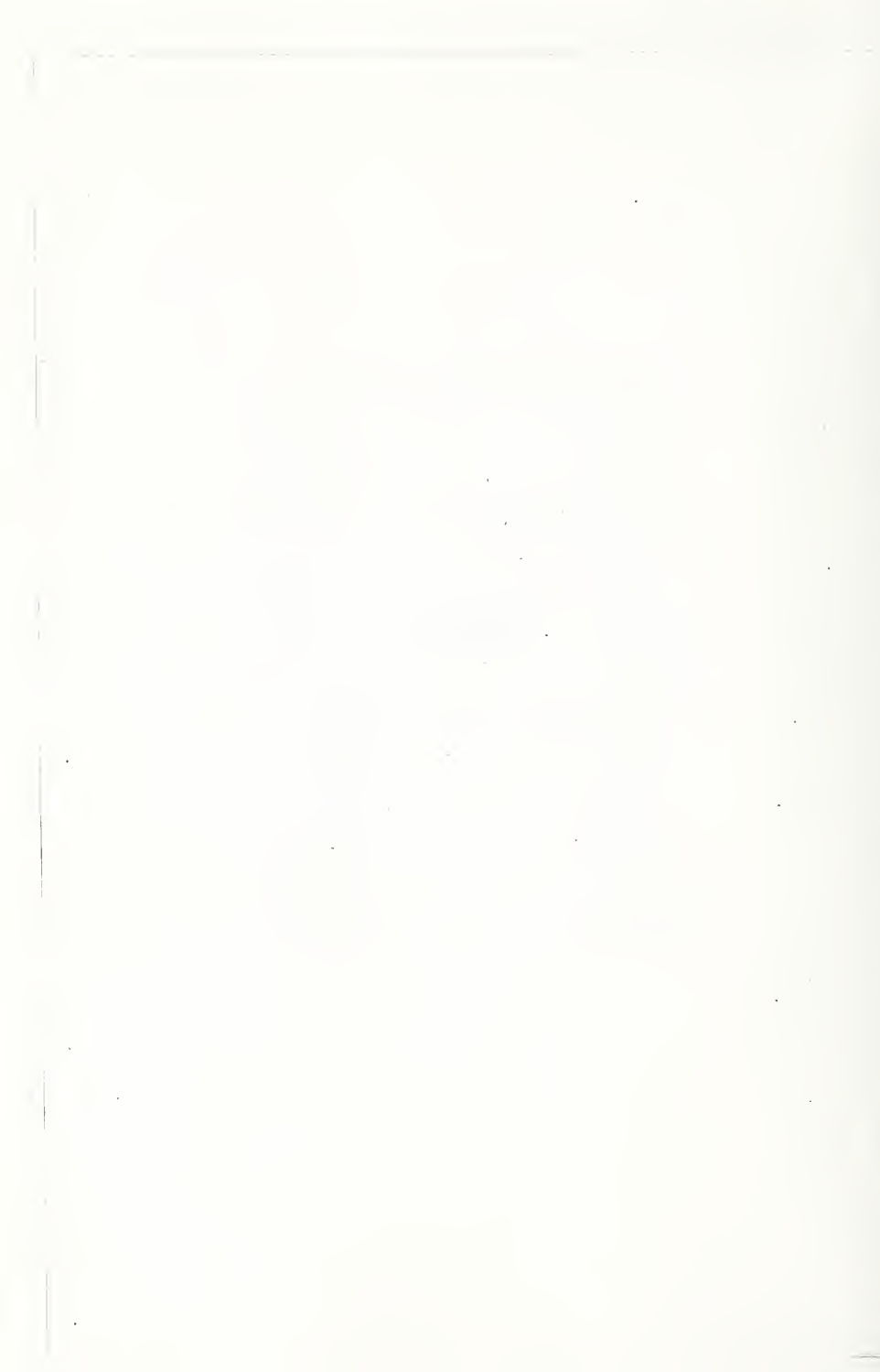
At that period the great singers at Covent Garden were the De Reszke brothers, Plançon, Lasalle, Maurel, Van Dyke, Melba, Albani, Calvé, Eames and many others no less famous. Madame Brazzi acknowledged that singing with men and women of such gifts afforded her the most priceless schooling.

Returning to America she had a season with Mr. Grau in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

After leaving the operatic stage in 1905 Madame Brazzi devoted several years to teaching in Chicago, Rochester and New York.

With her husband she returned to Paris in 1910 for the purpose of making that city their permanent home, but the war was the cause of their return to America, and their home is at present in Brattleboro.

APPENDIX



APPENDIX

CHANGES IN THE NAME OF THE TOWN

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

November 24, 1911.

Mr. C. W. Wilcox,
Assistant Postmaster,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

My dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of the 22d instant, relative to the name of your post office, I beg to state that the office was established as "Brattleborough" May 20, 1793; in 18— the word is written "Brattleboro" and in 1854 it is changed back to "Brattleborough." On September 13, 1888, it appears to have been changed again to "Brattleboro" and this, according to the records, is the first official change. Whether or not the difference in the spelling of the word in the early days was due to any official action or merely the arbitrary writing of the name the records do not show.

Yours very truly,

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Chief Clerk.

INCOMPLETE RECORDS OF EARLY SETTLERS IN THE FARMING COUNTRY

JOHN ALEXANDER

John Alexander was born at Fort Dummer. He was one of the first settlers of Brattleboro, where he lived for more than fifty years, and reared a large family.

When Bridgman's Fort was burned by the Indians, he was a boy of ten years of age, and escaped by being in the woods tending the cows. At eleven years, he killed a bear with his father's gun and secured the cubs.

At seventeen, he served under General Amherst at Ticonderoga, and was there during the Revolution when it was taken by Burgoyne. Many stories are told of his strength and prowess, among others that he "carried on his shoulders at one time, when on snowshoes, a five-pail iron kettle, two sap-buckets, an axe and trappings, a knapsack, four days' provisions, a gun and ammunition, more than three miles over hills and valleys, in deep snow."¹ He died July 8, 1828.

DESCENDANTS OF DIGORY SARGENT

Digory Sargent was the ancestor of many of the name in southeastern Vermont, and first appears on records as a soldier in King Philip's War, in the rolls of Boston men under Captain Daniel Henchman at Mendon in November, 1675, under Captain

¹ Burnham.

William Turner at the same place in March, 1675-6, and under Lieutenant Nathaniel Reynolds at Chelmsford, in June, 1676 (Bodge's "King Philip's War," pp. 55, 240, 279). His ancestry is unknown. On October 13, 1693, Digory Sargent of Worcester and Constance James of Boston were married in Boston by Reverend Cotton Mather. That he married again, in 1696, Mary —, is shown by subsequent events.

He seems to have persisted in living upon his farm in Worcester when all others had abandoned the settlement on account of Indian hostilities, and there he was killed in an Indian attack, in the winter of 1703-4, and his wife and five children taken captive, before a party of soldiers, sent to remove him and his family to a place of safety, could reach them. In a roll of English prisoners in the hands of the French and Indians at Canada in 1710, the names of the mother, Mary, and five children appear, one of whom was a son, John.

Lieutenant John Sargent, born about 1696-1697, was taken captive by the Indians at Worcester in 1704, carried to Canada, and released about 1716. He became a scout and interpreter in the service of the Province of Massachusetts; was in garrison, under Lieutenant Joseph Kellogg, at Northfield, Massachusetts, in 1721, and there as sentinel under Captain Samuel Bernard in 1722; a corporal under Captain Joseph Kellogg, 1723-1724, and sergeant, 1730; lieutenant under Captain Kellogg, 1738-1745, and at Fort Dummer, under Captain Josiah Willard. He married July 4, 1727, Abigail, born December 4, 1792, daughter of Ebenezer and Mercy (Bagg) Jones of Springfield, Massachusetts.

According to the account published in various histories, he was in command of a scouting party out from Fort Dummer on March 29, 1748, when they were ambushed by a band of Indians, and he and two others were killed and scalped, and his son Daniel was taken captive.

In the petition of the son Daniel for pay during his captivity, he states that his father was "slain in fight."

Children:

Daniel Sargent was born May 25, 1728, at Northfield, Massachusetts. He was taken captive by the Indians March 29, 1748, at the time history states that his father was killed on a scouting party, of which he was one, out from Fort Dummer. He was not long in captivity, as shown by his services from June, 1749, to 1752, as sentinel under Captain Josiah Willard at Fort Dummer, and his petition to the General Court, dated November 23, 1749, for pay while in Canada and the loss of his gun.

He married July 20, 1751, Dinah, born February 21, 1729-30, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Jones of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Colonel John Sargent was born December 4, 1732, at Fort Dummer, and married December 16, 1760, Mary, born October 18, 1734, died June 10, 1822, daughter of Captain John and Martha (Moore) Kathan of Dummerston, Vermont.

In 1755 he served as sentinel in Captain Elijah Williams's company of Deerfield, Massachusetts, in the Crown Point expedition, and in 1756 was sentinel under Captain Nathan Willard at Fort Dummer.

He sided with New York in the controversies of the time, and in 1786 he with others "uniformly loyal to the State of New York" petitioned Governor George Clinton of that state for a patent of wild land, they having "not only frequently risked their Lives but expended large sums of money . . . in Defence of the said State . . . in consequence of which many . . . were imprisoned and others despoiled of property to a considerable amount, by the Vermonters," but the petition was not granted.

Lieutenant Thomas, born February 23, 1734-5, at Fort Dummer; married May 17, 1757, Anna Stebbins; died April 19, 1783. Children:

Elihu Sargent, born May 3, 1758, married, about 1779, Mary, or Molly, born October 8, 1756, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Baird) Kathan of Dummerston.

In 1872 he served in the Dummerston company of Captain Jason Duncan, in Colonel John Sargent's regiment. He died December 1, 1833; his wife died December 18, 1850.

Children:

Elihu, born November 13, 1780.

Molly, born November 22, 1781.

Clarissa, born April 19, 1783; died April, 1821, unmarried.

Thomas, born December 19, 1784.

Alexander, born March 8, 1787.

Chester, born April 28, 1789.

George, born January 28, 1797; married Roxana Pratt; died January 25, 1859.

Thomas, born September 26, 1761.

Calvin Sargent, born November 9, 1763, married Abigail, born in 1769, died March 9, 1849, daughter of Captain Vespasian and Abigail (Church) Miller of Dummerston. They had nine children.

Luther, born May 15, 1768.

Erastus, born November 16, 1771.

Roswell, born November 27, 1776.

Henry.

Abigail Sargent, born September 10, 1737, at Fort Dummer, married October 12, 1758, Captain Levi Ely of West Springfield, Massachusetts, born there November 26, 1732, killed in battle with the Indians, on Mohawk River, near Utica, New York, October 19, 1780. She died October 3, 1812.

Rufus Sargent, born June 15, 1740, at Fort Dummer, married in 1775 Susannah Houghton, who was born in 1758 and died June 10, 1794, in Brattleboro.

In 1757, Rufus was sentinel in the company of Captain Israel Williams, in which his brother, Thomas Sargent, was also sentinel; and in 1758-1759 was sentinel in the company commanded by Captain John Kathan and transferred to Captain John Burke. He was sergeant in Captain Josiah Boyden's company of Dummerston men, in Colonel Williams's regiment and in the Bennington expedition; and was in the Dummerston company of Captain Jason Duncan, in the regiment of his brother, Colonel John Sargent.

Children:

Rufus, born January 9, 1782, married Sally Buck, and had a daughter who married James H. Sargent of Brattleboro.

Mary, born at Fort Dummer October 25, 1742, married — Robinson.

NATHANIEL FRENCH

Nathaniel French, born February 2, 1721, died June 8, 1801; married, first, 1742, Elisabeth Frost, who died September 20, 1777; married, second, Joanna Ringsley, born September 3, 1729, died September 9, 1800.

Children:

Elizabeth, born January 30, 1745; died 1825.

Nathaniel, born January 13, 1747; died June 11, 1811.

Rebekah, born February 26, 1749.

Mahitable, born March 5, 1751.

William, born March 21, 1753; killed at Westminster March 13, 1775.

Jesse, born April 17, 1755; died August 22, 1777.

Sarah, born February 20, 1757; died March 12, 1844.

Asa, born in Hubbardston, Massachusetts, January 31, 1760; married Mary Rice of Petersham, born August 14, 1760, died January 20, 1847; he died October 16, 1834. Children: Jesse, born November 12, 1783, died September 25, 1855; Asa, born in Dummerston February 25, 1786, died September 8, 1798; Stephen, born in Dummerston June 27, 1788, died July 28, 1858; Jonathan, born January 19, 1791, died January 18, 1864; Marcy, born February 26, 1794; Lyman, born June 12, 1796, died January 20, 1852, had a son, George N., who was born at Westminster West June 29, 1830; Asa, born September 16, 1799, died September 17, 1846; Betsey, born July 13, 1802, died February 18, 1847; Chester, born January 14, 1805, died April 4, 1872, married Eliza, who died April 9, 1872. Children: Foster F., born November 20, 1829, died March 10, 1888; Helen, born November 25, 1832, died August 4, 1909; Mary Jane, born October 6, 1838, died February 18, 1869.

Hannah, born February 18, 1762; died June 29, 1843.

John, born September 24, 1764; died May 1, 1844.

Joel, born July 27, 1768; died August 11, 1827.

ABEL JOY

Abel Joy, from Rehoboth, Massachusetts, settled in Guilford with his father, David, II, about 1760. He resided there a few years, then came to Brattleboro and built a house afterwards owned by W. F. Richardson, south of the East Village, where he died in 1813.

He married Elizabeth M. Chase October 28, 1779, and they had a family of nine children. Mrs. Joy died June 28, 1843.

John M., a son of Abel, who resided in Brattleboro, was a member of Company B, 16th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and was wounded at Gettysburg.

EBENEZER FISHER

Ebenezer Fisher came from Massachusetts in 1766 when there were but fourteen families in the town. He first located on road twenty-eight, then removed to the farm just south of the same, the deed of which, afterwards in the possession of his grandson, Wilder E., bore the date April 9, 1770. Upon this farm he resided until his death, January 10, 1831, in the ninetieth year of his age. He started the first brickmaking plant, which he conducted in connection with his farm. He reared a family of fourteen children.

Ebenezer, Junior, born here in 1777, resided on the old farm and manufactured brick many years. He married Lucy Fisher and reared ten children, and died September 1, 1836.

They were the parents of Ezra E. Fisher, who has been the archaeologist of Meeting-House Hill since 1899. He not only made the excavations and discovered the old building sites, but helped quarry and drew to their several places the stones for markers.

George W. Fisher, great-grandson of Ebenezer, Senior, and son of Asa and Mary Streeter Fisher, born June 7, 1832, married Lucinda, daughter of Doctor George and Eliza Wood. Sisters: Mrs. Pauline Fisher of Woburn, Massachusetts; Elmira, West Brattleboro; Eunice, West Brattleboro.

DEACON JOSHUA WILDER

Deacon Joshua Wilder was born in 1734. He came originally from Worcester County, Massachusetts; was a Revolutionary soldier and served as a private in the Massachusetts militia. When he was seventy-five, his name was placed on the pension roll, his annual allowance being eighty dollars.

He was in Westminster, Vermont, when there was but one house where the village now is, and located on the farm, owned and occupied by his grandchildren, in 1765. His house was a framed building of only one room loosely boarded, the cracks being very wide.

He married Margery Dunstan of Dummerston, who died September 13, 1828, in her eighty-ninth year. They reared twelve children.

At one time the father, son, grandson and great-grandson resided on the same farm, cultivating it in common. In the "History of Dummerston," there is an account of a mowing match participated in by representatives of the four generations, led by Joshua Wilder at ninety years of age, the others being his son Deacon Daniel, grandson Leroy, great-grandson Wallace. A distance of twenty-five rods and back was mowed, the leader keeping his place in front.

He died March 21, 1828.

Deacon Daniel died March 23, 1875, aged eighty-nine.

His son Solomon settled on the home farm, married Lavinia Miller and raised nine children; he died March 16, 1832.

Of their children:

Deacon Leroy, born November 5, 1808; married January 17, 1832, Patience Gould, who was born March 19, 1811; he died January 21, 1898.

George A., born May 26, 1817; died December 28, 1899.

Marshall, born October 25, 1819; died October 10, 1896.

James R., born May 14, 1823; died November 15, 1894.

Jane R., born May 14, 1823. She spent some time at the Castleton Normal School and taught about twelve years in Kentucky, returning north on the breaking out of war. From the death of her mother in 1867, she acted as housekeeper for her brothers George, Marshall and James, who, by industry and economy and wise investment, amassed a considerable fortune from their life on the home farm. She died November 15, 1894.

A deed to Captain Benjamin Butterfield's land is dated February 5, 1767. He paid £120 for land "100 rods wide on the river, to extend back far enough to make 100 acres."

He came in 1766. He was judge of the sessions of peace at the time of the opposition to the government of Vermont; he was captain of militia, and held many offices of trust for the good of the town and neighboring country. He was also called "Esquire Butterfield." He married Lois —; died December 7, 1804, aged seventy-nine.

Children:

Captain Benjamin, married Elizabeth Cune, who afterwards married Isaac Crosby. Susanna, lived and died in Brattleboro.

Jesse.

Captain Ezra, born October 21, 1759; married Martha Hadley; lived on the edge of Dummerston.

Luke, lived on Dummerston Hill.

FROST

Edmund Frost, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, came over in 1635 in the ship *Great Hope* from Ipswich, England. He was ruling elder; he died July 12, 1672. He had eight children. A descendant was Jesse Frost, born March 9, 1735-6, married May 6, 1760, Joanna Spaulding of Chelmsford, sister of Lieutenant Leonard Spaulding of Dummerston. They settled in Brattleboro in 1772 on land purchased from Lemuel Kendrick. They had nine children, one of whom, William, married Susannah Mann, daughter of Asa Mann of Barre, Massachusetts. Their children born in Brattleboro were:

Susannah, born May 20, 1779; married July 25, 1856, Orrin Knapp.

Sophronia, born February 6, 1804; married — Stevens.

Lucinda, born April 26, 1808; married 1827, Ebenezer Brooks; died June 7, 1884.

Zenas, born June 8, 1800; married September 12, 1824, Fanny, daughter of Asa Wyman Burnap; died July 14, 1868. Children:

Rhoda E., born February 3, 1832; married Chandler P. Barney May 1, 1872; died February 22, 1889.

James B., born February 8, 1835; married March 29, 1857, Candace, daughter of Asa Burnap. She died May 29, 1902. He died in 1907. Children:

Jerry Albert, born December 12, 1862; married October 15, 1888, Hattie Lucretia Burnett; she died July 25, 1916, aged forty-seven. Children:

Fanny Allen, born September 6, 1889.

Harry Leslie, born August 24, 1890; graduated from High School and medical department of University of Vermont; married Miss Christine E. Gulick February 11, 1914.

Gladys Louisa, born October 18, 1893.

Malcolm Zenas, born April 25, 1898, lost at sea from transport *Iowan*, 1918.

Theodore Burnap, born June 23, 1902.

Gaius Burnap, born August 8, 1869; graduated from the High School, 1887; A.B., from Dartmouth, 1896; married August 18, 1897, Bertha A. Whitney; was superintendent of schools in a district of fifty teachers and 1500 pupils in Georgetown, Massachusetts. He died in 1915.

GENERAL JOHN STEWART

General John Stewart was born in 1751, came to Brattleboro from Royalston, Massachusetts, about 1772, locating on land east of where John S. Cutting resided, then an unbroken forest. A few years after, he removed to a farm one mile west of the West Village, now known as the Gould farm, where he lived until his death, September 9, 1812.

He married Ruth Newton of Royalston, Massachusetts, who was born in 1753; died May 2, 1813. They had ten children, five sons and five daughters.

General John Stewart was a man of more than ordinary qualities and manners, honest and honorable in his dealings, genial and courteous to everyone. He was very tall and well proportioned, and his physical nature was on the scale of his moral character. He was beloved by all who knew him, and hundreds of friends followed his remains when they were borne to the tomb.

JONATHAN DUNKLEE

Among the pioneers of Brattleboro was Jonathan Dunklee, born in 1755, who with brothers David and Joseph, and sisters Sarah, Martha, Mary and Ruth, came from Brimfield, Massachusetts, with their father and mother, Robert, Senior, and Martha (Singleton) Dunklee, in 1774, by way of the old blazed trail along the

Connecticut River. They settled on road four, upon the farm which Robert Dunklee, Senior, purchased of William and Abigail King of Boston. (Old family deed—one hundred acres.) This farm was owned in the Dunklee family for six consecutive generations. Robert Dunklee, Senior, died June 5, 1776, aged sixty-six years, and is buried on Meeting-House Hill, with his wife Martha, who died February 15, 1805.

The eldest son, Robert Dunklee, Junior, is supposed never to have come to Brattleboro.

Joseph Dunklee, born in 1753, son of Robert, Senior, married Hannah Cook, daughter of Captain Oliver Cook. They had nine children. She died, and he married, second, Sabra Whitmore of Marlboro. A son of Joseph Dunklee by the first marriage, Benjamin Dunklee, resided in Brattleboro for a time, and was instrumental in establishing the first public library.

After Robert Dunklee's death, the Dunklee homestead was owned jointly by Joseph and Jonathan for a time. Then Jonathan became the sole proprietor until his death.

Jonathan Dunklee was a shoemaker by trade, as well as a very prosperous man. His name appears, July, 1818, shortly before his death, with others, on a committee of the church to adopt a confession of faith. "Jonathan Dunklee started for the Battle of Bennington but it was over before he got there." He married Sarah Scott of Winchester, New Hampshire, daughter of Abraham and Mehetable Scott, and reared ten children. It was his wife, Sarah Scott Dunklee, who had the exciting experience with wolves. After the death of Jonathan Dunklee the farm became the possession of his son Solomon, who spent the whole of a fruitful and prosperous life upon it.

His daughter, Ruth Dunklee, born February, 1817, attended the Mount Holyoke Seminary, married Reverend Nelson Barbour, a graduate of Middlebury College, who was first settled as pastor at Saxtons River in 1836 and later at Dummerston, Vermont, and also in towns of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

It is from the four sons of Jonathan, Senior, namely, Jonathan, Junior, Solomon, Jacob and Admatha, that the present generation of Dunklees of this section have largely descended.

A daughter of Admatha Dunklee, Lucy Janett, married February 2, 1857, Russell Fletcher Lamb (born in Putney, 1823, son of Russell Lamb). He was clerk in the stores of Haynes & Baker, Newfane, and Isaac Grout, Putney; went early to St. Louis, was a merchant there, but from 1870 in insurance. He enjoyed a high standing in the financial circles of St. Louis. He died February 6, 1903. Before his death he gave \$10,000 to Brattleboro's Home for the Aged and Disabled, where Mrs. Lamb died.

The history of the Dunklee family in this community, since the founding of the town which they helped to promote, shows them to be men and women of integrity and honor, substantial, law-abiding citizens, devoted to home, church and country.

LEVI GOODENOUGH

Levi Goodenough, born in 1765, came from South Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1774, and located on road forty-one. He married Margaret Frazier, born 1769 and died September 30, 1847, reared eleven children and died in September, 1848. Children:

John Goodenough, born in 1796, married Betsey Cobleigh, moved to Ellisburg,

Jefferson County, New York, in 1816; died September 10, 1878.

Robert, died in West Brattleboro February 18, 1879, aged eighty years.

Roswell, born in 1801, married Sophia Plummer, who died October 6, 1874. He was postmaster in West Brattleboro; died April 13, 1880, aged seventy-seven.

Winsor Goodenough, born on the old homestead in December, 1800, married Elizabeth, daughter of Orrin Pratt, and reared three sons:

Dwight G., of Springfield.

John P., born February 10, 1827; married March 8, 1852, Alma J., daughter of Ara and Sarah (Earle) Marsh, died February 4, 1901. Mr. Goodenough ran a saw- and gristmill nearly fifty years. Mrs. Goodenough was blind nineteen years; made seventy-five floor rugs during that time, besides smaller rugs. She died August, 1920. Children: Mrs. Ada Niles; Mrs. Jennie Bass of Randolph; Ernest M. Goodenough of West Brattleboro, married — Hobson, daughter of F. H. and Matilda Rice Hobson of Claremont, New Hampshire.

Reverend Simon G. of San Jose, California.

Winsor died February 2, 1864, aged sixty-three. His widow, born December 4, 1803, resided on the old homestead.

Alonzo, born July 31, 1808, married Relief Plummer and reared three children; one, Alonzo, a brick manufacturer here for many years, made the first brick used in the construction of the Vermont Insane Asylum buildings.

Maria Goodenough, married Christopher D. Wallace.

WILLIAM WARRINER

William Warriner of Lincolnshire, England, eloped with Lady Clifford, daughter of Lord Howe, and settled in Yorkshire. He came as a widower to Springfield, Massachusetts, owned a considerable part of what is now the heart of Springfield, and married there in 1639, Joanna Scant. He died June 2, 1676. He was the ancestor of all the New England Warriners.

Samuel Warriner, son of Moses and Mary Warner Warriner of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, was born in Wilbraham April 30, 1744. He married February 26, 1766, Chloe, daughter of Martin Nash. He moved to Brattleboro in 1774, and settled in the woods; in 1800 built a new house of hard wood which it took seventy men to raise. He enlisted September 24, 1777, in Captain Josiah Boyden's company, of Colonel Williams's regiment, and served thirty days. His name was attached to important papers relating to the state in 1777. He was a justice of the peace. In 1778, moderator of a town meeting; coroner, 1778-1780. He was a farmer, a deacon of the Congregational Church. He died September 25, 1808.

Children:

Samuel, born June 17, 1769; died in Brattleboro August 22, 1803.

Dr. William, born in Brattleboro June 23, 1782; married Lydia, daughter of Jotham and Ascenath Bemis. They lived in Hamburg, Erie County, New York. He died May 20, 1820.

Daniel, born in Brattleboro November 5, 1785; married Mary, daughter of Isaiah and Esther Richardson. He was a farmer,—taught school at one time,—was captain of militia, deacon of the Congregational Church. He died April 21, 1846. She died July 10, 1880. Children:

Harriet, born October 20, 1824, unmarried.

Samuel, born February 12, 1827, a farmer; married May 5, 1856, Anne M., daughter of Asher E. Smith.

William, born August 8, 1829; married Ann Clark; married, second, Caroline Bremener of Brattleboro.

Henry, born December 28, 1831; married September 2, 1868, Mary J. Bangs. He resides in the house of his grandfather.

Chester, born October 13, 1833, unmarried, moved west.

Mary Esther, born March 12, 1836.

Fanny Matilda, born March 4, 1838; married October 18, 1860, Edward W. Colton; lives at East Northfield.

Daniel Clifford, born June 6, 1841; died November 26, 1861, unmarried.

JABEZ WOOD

Jabez Wood, from Rehoboth, Massachusetts, came to Brattleboro in 1776, locating on road forty-five, though he was offered the land where the East Village now is for fifty cents an acre. He cleared the farm which remained in the Wood family for four generations.

Among his ten children were:

Aaron, born May 18, 1791; married Relief Stoddard, who died September 24, 1851.

He died May 22, 1875. Son, Jonathan Stoddard, born May 3, 1836; married February 19, 1861, Janette L., daughter of Samuel and Lucinda (Akley) McClure. Children: Elizabeth, married Daniel W. Harris; Alice, married Henry W. Knight. Mr. Wood died July 28, 1920.

Israel, born August 24, 1801, was a farmer; married, first, Betsey Pullen. He died July 12, 1889. He reported the weather record for the Brattleboro papers from 1838. Children:

Albert; Darius, of Providence; Simeon, of Springfield; Chester, of Springfield; Lewis; Mary Ann, married I. B. Morris. Four sons fought in the Civil War.

Israel married, second, Mrs. Laura Quinn; a son, Herbert M. Wood, born July 5, 1856; married November 4, 1878, Cora E., daughter of Augustus and Maria Wilder. Sons: Herbert A., Carroll A.

BENJAMIN HADLEY

Benjamin Hadley, descendant of George, born in 1684, came from Chelmsford, Massachusetts, to Brattleboro, 1776, and lived on the "Covey Farm," bought of Wilder Rice, where he died at the age of ninety years.

His son Ebenezer, born in Chelmsford in 1727, died April 27, 1815; he married Abigail Spaulding, who died September 6, 1813, aged seventy-eight years.

His son Jesse took up the farm in Brattleboro; he married Abigail Wilder, who died October 21, 1859, aged seventy-nine. Children:

Jacob, married Polly Rice, lived on "Covey Farm."

Jesse, located in the northeastern part of the town.

Jesse, Junior, was born here in 1782; married Abigail Fletcher, reared a family of eight children and died in 1840. A son remained in Brattleboro, who was Hannibal, born in 1812. He carried on the business of a butcher from 1832 to 1875; died October 29, 1884. He married January 25, 1837, Mary L. Field, daughter of David and Patty Wood Field, born in West Brattleboro October 15, 1816. David Field was born in Amherst, Massachusetts; came to Brattleboro, and occupied the house that was the creamery, just south of the brook; he was a shoemaker. Mary L. Field graduated from the West Brattleboro public schools and taught several years, before her marriage, in neighboring towns—East Northfield, Vernon and Dummerston. She died December 25, 1917, in her one hundred and second year, after a life of eighty years in the same house, near the head of High Street. Children:

Elizabeth H., married George Eaton Selleck, September 3, 1857. He was born in Middlebury June 24, 1834, a son of Myron and Sarah (Blinn) Selleck; the latter died May 9, 1882, aged seventy-eight. Children: Kate L. Selleck. He died September 16, 1913.

Emily H. Hadley, born in 1845, married Frank H. Emerson, born in 1848 and died

November 20, 1900, whose family moved to a West Brattleboro farm from West Dummerston when Frank was a boy; afterwards his father became proprietor of the old Vermont House. He enlisted in Company H, Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers, October 21, 1863, and was mustered out March 22, 1865. He entered the employ of Charles L. Mead in the old rule factory in Brattleboro and later in New Britain, Connecticut. After a year he returned and entered Hannibal Hadley's meat market. He had a farm in Vernon four years, and finally engaged in the undertaking business. Children: Belle, born February 19, 1878, married W. A. Shumway and has two sons, Francis Gordon Shumway, Albert Hadley Shumway; Helen Fletcher Emerson.

THOMAS AKLEY

Thomas Akley came to this town from Boston, Massachusetts, just after the close of the Revolutionary War, in which he served, and made the first settlement on road thirty-nine, where he reared fourteen children. Thomas Akley, Junior, settled in Guilford on road four about 1800. Six of his eight children, Hiram, Samuel, Elizabeth, Almira, Melissa, Martin, lived in Guilford.

Almon, son of Thomas, born on the old farm in 1790, married Harriet Fessenden for his first wife, by whom he had eight children; and for his second wife, Mrs. Florinda Church, who survived him. He died in 1879. Among his children:

E. Akley.

Mrs. Mary Clisbee.

Mrs. Henry Wilcutt.

Henry, born March 13, 1830, in Northfield, Massachusetts, occupied the old homestead (from 1847) which had been in the family more than one hundred years, married Florinda E. Church, and had two children, Eugene H. and Ida F. Akley (Mrs. J. T. Wright). He married, second, Mrs. Lucy Butterfield. He was a farmer and a bricklayer; served as selectman and lister, besides holding other offices.

PHILIP WOOD

Philip Wood was a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the earliest settlers, clearing land for a farm in the western part of the town, where he lived until about 1814, when he moved on to what is now known as the Wood farm.

He married Eunice Pierce. Royal G. Wood was the youngest of the family of twelve children. He was born March 17, 1807; married Adeline, daughter of Levi Conant of Cavendish. Children:

Adaliza, born 1834, who taught painting in the Robinson College for Women, Norfolk, Virginia, and in Highland Institute, Petersham, Massachusetts, died November 9, 1916.

Mrs. Lucy A. Cox, who has a son, Charles F.

Sarah Jane.

Sanford, living in Montreal.

DAVID BEMIS

David Bemis married Mary Dunster, a great-granddaughter of Henry Dunster, who was the first president of Harvard College. They settled in Westminster, Massachusetts, and reared nine children. The family moved from Westminster to Brattleboro and lived on the "Bliss Farm." Four of the children, John, Joseph, Abner and Elias, settled in Windham County. Elias lived in Brattleboro, on the farm afterwards occupied by M. M. Miller.

Lemuel K. Bemis, son of Elias, was for many years a blacksmith in Brattleboro. Willis Bemis, the express agent at Brattleboro, was a son of Lemuel.

John and Joseph, who served in the Revolution, settled in Dummerston. John married for his second wife, Jemima, daughter of Elder Daniel Whipple, who was the first Baptist minister in the state. Elder Whipple died in 1789, aged ninety-seven years. His grave is in the West River cemetery at Brattleboro. John had twelve children and lived where Mr. Murphy now lives. David, son of John Bemis and Jemima Whipple, lived on the farm his father had occupied before him; married Rhoda Sargent.

His eldest son, Erastus, settled in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and became one of the leading physicians of that county. He died in 1866, leaving two sons, David H. and James N., both physicians.

Another son, Samuel N., was also a physician, living in Brattleboro.

The youngest son, Horace, was a lawyer of Hornellsville, New York.

JOHN PLUMMER

John Plummer was an early settler. He owned a large tract of land in the west part of the town which included Round Mountain, then and for many years known as Plummer Mountain.

He married July 12, 1839, Tabitha —.

His son David married Hannah Carter, and their daughter, Sophia R., married April 20, 1840, William F. Richardson; and their youngest child, John D. Plummer, was born in West Brattleboro, September, 1826, married September 15, 1846, Susan E. S. Knight, and settled on a farm on the Marlboro south road. Within two or three years he moved to Brattleboro East Village, where he learned the trade of a brick mason and began the business of a contractor and builder of mason work.

He built nearly all the brick buildings standing in Brattleboro until as late as 1903.

Mrs. Plummer died in 1891. Mr. Plummer died in November, 1903. Their daughter Virginia married Henry B. Pitman of Troy, June 15, 1874. A son was E. A. Plummer, civil engineer and architect.

ASA PUTNAM

Asa Putnam came to Brattleboro from Warren, Massachusetts, about 1780 and located upon the farm owned later by George H. Clark, where he reared a family of nine children.

Josiah, his fourth son, was born in 1781. He married Susan Willard, daughter of Doctor Dickerman, and died March 24, 1864. Children:

Beda I., married Elisha W. Prouty.

Henry, of Watertown, New York.

John L., of Cheshire County, New Hampshire.

A. D. Putnam was born in Sharon, New York, January 11, 1816. His parents returned here in 1833 and settled on the old Dickerman place near the McVeigh farm.

A. D. Putnam was a dentist in Brattleboro from 1846 until his death in 1893, when he was probably the oldest practicing dentist in the state. He married Abigail, daughter of Watson Crosby, November 5, 1837.

He was a great-grandson of Major John Arms.

COLONEL DANIEL STEWART

Colonel Daniel Stewart was born at Paxton, Massachusetts, in 1756, and died at Brattleboro June 20, 1834. In early life he went to live in Westboro, Massachusetts, and there learned the tanner's trade. At twenty years of age he enlisted as a private in the American Army of the Revolution and was afterwards an officer. He was in the battle of White Plains, and was with the army during the campaigns in New

Jersey. When his term of enlistment had expired he returned to Westboro, and there worked at his trade until 1783, when he removed to Brattleboro and purchased a farm in the southwest part of the town on road thirty-eight. He served several years as one of the board of selectmen of the town, and held other offices. Colonel Stewart was married in 1779 to Miss Dorothy Maynard of Westboro, Massachusetts, by whom he had six daughters, of whom Elizabeth, married James Frost; Polly, in 1799, married Major James Esterbrooks; Emily, married Captain John Cutting, died February 5, 1825; Charlotte, married Captain John Cutting.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE CROSBY FAMILY

Watson Crosby, an early settler, was one of the seven children of Miller and Rebecca Crosby, and was born at Cape Cod November 7, 1776. In 1787, in company with his widowed mother and the six children of the family, he came to West Brattleboro, locating on a farm adjoining that of an old Cape Cod neighbor, Manassah Bixby. November 28, 1804, he married Desiah Bangs, daughter of Honorable Joseph Bangs of Hawley, Massachusetts, by whom he had ten children, namely: Mrs. Olive Robinson of Washington, District of Columbia, died July 11, 1892, aged eighty-seven; Mrs. Ruth Miller of Toledo, Ohio; Miranda; Mrs. Abigail Cobb Putnam (A. D.); Joseph Bangs; Henry Barrett of Paterson, New Jersey; Jeremiah Mayo; Frances Hayes; a daughter who died in infancy; CHARLES HOWARD, born in 1819, who came from West Brattleboro to the East Village and built a fine residence on Main Street on the height at the fork of the roads leading towards the Common. He sold his property here in 1874 to Frank W. Harris for \$15,000 and moved to Boston in 1875. He was a patent lawyer. He married Miss Mary L. Hart of Guilford, who died April 10, 1903. He died July 10, 1896. Their daughter, Ida Alline, married January 13, 1875, G. Warren Allen; they reside in Boston. They have a son, born March 29, 1881. Watson Crosby died November 10, 1857. Mrs. Crosby died September 24, 1859, aged eighty-three years.

Windsor Crosby died April 17, 1852, aged forty-nine. Elizabeth G. Parks, his wife, died September 6, 1850, aged fifty-five. They were parents of Martha A., who married in 1866, when they left Brattleboro, Professor Felix De Lannoy of Chester, Pennsylvania; until her marriage she taught French in Brattleboro. A daughter, Helen Mary, married in Chester, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1892, Captain Silas G. Comfort of the Pennsylvania Military Academy. They opened a School for Young Ladies in Chester.

Harriet G., teacher of the Chase Street school, moved to Chester, Pennsylvania, in the early seventies.

Elizabeth G., a dressmaker, died at Chester April 11, 1913, aged eighty-three.

Nelson Crosby died October 13, 1885, aged eighty-one years eight months. He was a son of Isaac and Rebecca Crosby of Dummerston. His wife, Huldah Williams, died February 3, 1889, aged eighty-two years nine months.

Children: Helen E., who died September 11, 1864, aged twenty-five; Rebecca, who married June 2, 1875, Everett W. Pierce of Bennington, Vermont. She was for many years before her marriage a teacher in the High School; she died April 29, 1881, aged thirty-seven. A son was lost at sea, May, 1867.

Thomas Crosby married Miss Catherine Burt. Their daughter, Hannah, born April 16, 1833, married Henry Taylor, who died before 1890. They lived in Armenia and Brooklyn, New York. She returned here after his death and died November 9, 1916.

JOHN FIELD

John Field, a descendant of Zachariah Field, who came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1629 or 1630, from England, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, May 18, 1740, and came to Brattleboro about 1785, locating upon the farm owned by O. L. Miner, on road forty-seven.

He married Rachel Wells, reared six children, and died in 1819.

His son David, born in 1789, was a shoemaker and settled at West Brattleboro. He married Pattie Wood. One of his three children, Mary L., married Hannibal Hadley. David died June 19, 1819.

ABEL CARPENTER

Abel Carpenter was one of the earliest settlers in the western part of the town. He came from Rhode Island in 1785 and located upon a farm on road nineteen. He was twice married, reared twelve children, and died August 8, 1862.

His son Humphrey carried on the old farm until his death, May 17, 1883, the house thereon having been built by Abel in 1800. Humphrey married Almira Joy and reared four children, two of whom, Andrew D. and Ida, lived on the old homestead with their mother.

James Carpenter, a cousin of Abel, located on road thirty-three at an early date, upon the farm afterwards owned by Clark Stark. He reared a large family of children, but the family removed to Ohio many years ago.

SAMUEL EARL

Samuel Earl was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, July 30, 1765. His parents moved to Guilford, Vermont, soon after; he came to Brattleboro in 1787, and bought the farm owned afterwards by Mellen G. Goodenough. He married in 1789, Sarah Wilder, who was born in Guilford, Vermont, March 23, 1768. They lived in a log house until 1793, when he built a frame house. He lived and died on the old place where he first settled, dying May 20, 1854. He was a man of sound judgment, who held offices of public trust acceptably to everyone. His wife died November 10, 1843.

Of their children Rachel died in infancy; Alpheus married and left town; Newhall died in youth.

Samuel, born April 19, 1796, always lived on the farm that was the place of his birth, and died in the same room in which he was born. He was an energetic man, and knew how to make a success of farming. For several years he owned the largest dairy in town. He was also much employed in public affairs, being elected at various times to offices of trust. He represented the town in the State Legislature in 1850 and 1851; was for twenty years or more one of the selectmen of the town; served on the board of listers and auditors, and was overseer of the poor for several years,—a man regarded with respect and honor by the entire community.

He married, second, Lydia Marsh, who was born in Plymouth, Vermont, June 8, 1803, and died March 17, 1871. He died March 20, 1870.

Rufus, who died in 1866, married September 22, 1822, Marilla, daughter of Jacob and Molly Stoddard, early settlers of West Brattleboro. In 1847 they took charge of the Town Farm for four years. He died in 1865 in Guilford, after living elsewhere. She returned to West Brattleboro in 1876, and died January 16, 1890, aged eighty-six.

Sarah, born December 27, 1800, married September 24, 1822, Asa Marsh, who was born in Plymouth, Vermont, December 27, 1798. She lived, with the exception of a few years, in this town and died here. Their daughter, Ellen S., born in Plymouth,

Vermont, February 15, 1829, married August 21, 1877, T. J. B. Cudworth of Brattleboro; she died July 8, 1915.

Phœbe was born December 31, 1803; married Otis Lynde, and lived and died in Brattleboro.

Angelina married and left town.

The Samuel Earl farm was sold to John Thomas in 1875.

Professor Samuel Chandler Earl was born in Brattleboro July 7, 1870; graduated from Harvard College in 1894 with the degree of A.M. He married in Quebec, in 1899, Lydia Gaston Knight.

He was a pioneer in the instruction of technical English, and professor of English at Tufts College. He died at Somerville, Massachusetts, in 1917.

BENAJAH DUDLEY

Benajah Dudley came from Killingly, Connecticut, about 1787, locating on road forty-two. He and his son, Captain Benajah, helped clear away the woods from what is now Main Street. He moved several times and finally settled in West Brattleboro, where he remained until his death, June 20, 1850. He was a soldier of the Revolution and a pensioner.

His wife, Elizabeth Redfield, died August 26, 1846, aged eighty. They had seven children.

Captain Benajah Dudley was born in 1791, in the south part of the town of West Brattleboro, but the farm on which he spent most of his active life was located in the west part of the town, on the old stage road to Marlboro. February 10, 1819, he married Patience Harris, by whom he had six children, all daughters.

Mrs. Dudley died June 17, 1861, from which time the Captain made his home at his daughter's, Mrs. Luman Clark's, in West Brattleboro. In his younger days he taught district school, during the winters, and being a famous disciplinarian, his services were in wide demand among the "hard districts." His title was acquired as captain of the Brattleboro "Floodwood" company in the old militia days. The only town office which he ever filled was that of lister. Captain Dudley was a man of very fine qualities of mind and heart, active and energetic to a remarkable degree; he possessed a very retentive memory, which in his later years made his mind a rich storehouse of interesting historical facts and incidents. He was a member of the Congregational Church.

He died in West Brattleboro June 15, 1885, at the age of ninety-four years one month and ten days.

Roswell, born in 1794.

Elizabeth, born in 1799.

Freedom, born in 1801.

Thankful, born in 1805.

Sybil, born in 1809.

Polly, born September 1, 1828, went to Chicopee in 1843, where she was engaged in weaving; afterwards returned to West Brattleboro, and worked in a factory; married November 23, 1859, Luman F. Clark, who for thirty years conducted a woodworking shop. She died in 1918. Children: Elizabeth E., married W. H. Alexander; Mary H., married Irving G. Crosier.

JOHN THOMAS

John Thomas came from London, England, in 1792, and after a year's residence in Boston located in Brattleboro upon the farm afterwards owned by his grandson,

George H. Thomas, road number thirteen. He carried on a brewery for some time. He died in 1805. Children:

John, whose son, Reverend Chandler N., married Marion H. Martin; they were the parents of John Martin Thomas, president of Middlebury College, born in Fort Covington, New York, December 27, 1869. He "worked his way" through Middlebury College, graduating, and receiving the degree of A.M. in 1893. He graduated at Union Theological Seminary in 1893: was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry and took a pastorate in East Orange, New Jersey, the same year. May 18, 1893, he married Grace, daughter of Henry M. Seeley.

He studied at the University of Marburg in 1903; and has been president of Middlebury College since 1908. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Middlebury in 1908, from Amherst in 1908 and from Dartmouth, 1909.

He is the author of "The Christian Faith and the Old Testament," published in 1908; and has been a contributor on religious subjects to *The Independent*, *The Nation*, et cetera.

George, lived on the old homestead. His widow, Elvira M., died February 20, 1885, aged seventy-six years eleven months. Children:

Frederick R., married October 20, 1870, Elvira H. Brown of Guilford. Their only child, Clara, died August 16, 1874, aged three.

Mrs. N. E. Haywood, of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Anna G., born August 3, 1841, married June 6, 1863, Jenison Edward Thurber, died November 24, 1917. Children: Nellie C., married Hervey Harris; Herbert H.; Edward R.

George H., married Mrs. Susan F. Barrett, who died July 2, 1875, aged thirty-two.

He married October 16, 1877, Hattie L. Weatherhead. Son, Warner Lee, born March 23, 1883.

Joshua, moved to Ohio, and died December 11, 1884, aged eighty-eight.

JOSEPH HAYWOOD

Joseph Haywood, from Winchester, Massachusetts, came to Brattleboro in 1793, and located on road forty-four. He reared eight children, and died in 1857, aged ninety years. There were two daughters: Sally, who married B. F. Harris, born August 15, 1792; Nancy, who married T. J. Holland of Townshend.

ISAIAH RICHARDSON

Isaiah Richardson came from Petersham, Massachusetts, to this town in 1800, locating on what is now the Town Farm. He had a family of two sons, Isaiah and Willard, and five girls. He died March 15, 1830.

Isaiah, Junior, was eight years old when he came to Brattleboro with his father. He married Betsey Stearns, and reared seven sons and three daughters. One son was William F. Richardson.

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL BLISS

Captain Nathaniel Bliss was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, October 6, 1782; married in 1805 Lydia Woodward of Orange, Massachusetts, who was born March 27, 1787, and died November 4, 1819. He died March 5, 1866. Children:

Lyman G. Bliss was born on the farm of his father (where David Bemis was the first settler) May 16, 1815, and took the farm at the age of twenty-five. In 1872 he replaced the old homestead by a modern house. He was an enthusiastic Democrat, a Unitarian. He married, first, Sarah A. Taylor, born September 19, 1821; died January 5, 1849. Children by this marriage:

Gertrude S., born November 1, 1842; died in Boonville, Missouri, February 22, 1870.

Georgia A., married November 23, 1873, John Cosgrove, a lawyer of Boonville, and died January 18, 1894.

Mr. Bliss married, second, October 14, 1850, Susan H. Knight, daughter of Honorable Asa and Susan Miller Knight of Dummerston, born May 19, 1823; died March 24, 1903. Children:

Albert, born November 22, 1851. Died.

Caroline E., born May 1, 1857.

John R., born June 30, 1867; married Esther Knight, daughter of Randolph Knight, and is living in Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Bliss died May 12, 1889.

Alvira married March 21, 1831, Russell Fitch, Junior.

ARAD STOCKWELL

Arad Stockwell, son of Perez, was born in Marlboro May 18, 1773, and married Sally Harris of Brattleboro June 1, 1797; he came to Brattleboro a few years later, and in 1836 to a farm on road number thirty-two, where he died February 1, 1856.

Mrs. Stockwell was the daughter of Abner and Jerusha Harris, born in Chesterfield April 30, 1779, and married when she was sixteen. The family moved to Ames Hill, and later her father kept a tavern on the old stage road for emigrants going west to New York. In 1837 they moved to West Brattleboro village. She died September 21, 1883, aged one hundred and four years four months and twenty-one days, retaining her mental faculties until the last.

There were seven children, twenty-one grandchildren, and forty great-grandchildren. Of their children: Maria, married Alfred Simonds; Cynthia, married W. H. Gould; Sabrina P., born December 20, 1820, married John B. Miller; Arad H.; Calista R., married Lucius Fox of Wilmington; Harris.

Asaph, another son of Perez, married Lucy Harris, sister of Sally, and settled in the western part of Marlboro. They had nine children.

TIMOTHY ADKINS

Timothy Adkins was born in Middletown, Connecticut, July 5, 1793. At six years of age went with his father to Charlestown, New Hampshire, where he attended the common schools and worked on the farm during the summers till he was fourteen. In 1808 he came to Guilford, Vermont, and learned the hatter's trade of James Fosdick, and subsequently carried on the business in Chester, Vermont, several years.

In 1818 he married Lucinda Graves of Guilford, and located in West Brattleboro, where he carried on the hatter's trade and kept a general store for a number of years.

Timothy Adkins died December 19, 1890, aged ninety-seven.

Two of his four children were John F. and Diantha L. The latter married May 1, 1837, Franklin Cobleigh, who was employed as watchmaker for Ranger & Thompson, and who, in 1866, married Mrs. Joshua Field, a daughter of Willard Arms. Children: Charles S.; John F.; Eliza, married Stanford Clark; Frank D. Cobleigh, proprietor and editor of *The Record and Farmer*, died May 9, 1874, aged thirty-five.

CAPTAIN JOHN CUTTING

Captain John Cutting, son of Jonah Cutting, was born in Guilford, Vermont, April 16, 1800, and died in Brattleboro January 15, 1844. He received an academic education at Leicester Academy, Massachusetts; taught school several terms; purchased a farm

in the southwest part of Guilford, where he lived about two years; sold this farm and bought another in Brattleboro, of Colonel Daniel Stewart, on which he settled in 1824.

Mr. Cutting married two daughters of Colonel Daniel Stewart, Emily and Charlotte; by the first marriage there were two children, and by the second, four; of these five lived to marry.

John S., born in Guilford September 12, 1825. He removed to Brattleboro with his parents in 1834 and received a common school, and academic education at Swanze, New Hampshire. He lived on the farm where his grandfather, Colonel Stewart, resided. He taught school forty or more terms, twenty-five in the school district where he lived. He was superintendent of schools from 1866 to 1871; representative to the State Legislature in 1874; census enumerator for 1880; lister nine years; a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1882, and was a justice of the peace.

He married Susan S., daughter of John Burnett of Guilford, April 29, 1849.

Children:

Emily S., married November 9, 1875, Abbott S. Edwards, born May 1, 1852, son of Solomon and Almira (Smith) Edwards. A son:

Doctor Leslie S., graduated at the Dental Department of Baltimore Medical College; married October 19, 1904, Clarissa M., daughter of Honorable Marshall I. Reed. She was at the Northfield Seminary and graduated at the Berkeley Street School of Domestic Science and Art, June, 1903. Children: Dorothy Miller, Clarissa.

Minnie S., married John L. Barney of Brattleboro.

Soon after his marriage they went to live at the Cutting homestead in Guilford and remained there until 1885, except for three years when Mr. Cutting was in business in Boston. He returned to West Brattleboro in 1885.

Joseph C. Cutting, born January 28, 1825, married 1846, Miss Mary Jane Thayer of Williamsville. Children: Flora J., married August 23, 1882, J. Louis Clary; Willard H.

Henry M., born January 22, 1831, married Cornelia D., daughter of Elisha Starr, who died March 27, 189—. Sons: Starr W., born October 14, 1858; Clifton H., died October 17, 1883, aged twenty years ten months.

Emily C., married Reverend James Eastwood September 1, 1868, died in 1870.

The residence of Reverend James and Emily Cutting Eastwood was built in 1797 by Colonel Daniel Stewart, where he lived till his death in 1834. His son-in-law, Captain John Cutting, occupied it till his death in 1844, and his grandson, John S. Cutting, followed in the same house.

CAPTAIN ADOLPHUS STEBBINS

Captain Adolphus Stebbins was a son of Levi, and was born in West Brattleboro November 11, 1779. He was a wagon-maker, and made the first wagon ever built in this town.

He died December 30, 1856. His wife, Mrs. Parlia H., died July 10, 1854, aged sixty-two. A son:

John H. Stebbins, born July 20, 1828; married in 1862, D. Almira Field of Leverett, Massachusetts, who died May 2, 1890, aged fifty-eight. He succeeded his father in the old carriage factory on Canal Street. He died in 1896.

Other children:

Fanny W., married Clark Jacobs.

Harriet S., born March 11, 1821; married William N. Steuben. They moved to San Francisco in 1868. She died in San Jose September 24, 1900.

MARCUS ROBBINS

Aquila Robbins, grandson of William (who was granted a tract of land eight miles square for services in the Nipmuc War) and Priscilla (Gowing) Robbins (who were married May 4, 1680, in Reading, Massachusetts), was a minute man in the Revolutionary War. His record is that of a true patriot. He married May 22, 1780, in Franklin, Massachusetts, Elizabeth (Thurston) Whiting.

She was a descendant of Thomas Thurston, who sailed for Boston in the *Speedwell* May 30, 1656. Three generations of Thurston men kept a tavern which was licensed to them for one hundred and sixteen years; all three were deacons of the same church.

Aquila moved to Wardsboro, Vermont. Of his six children Erastus was born in Wardsboro, married Polly Gile, but moved to a farm near the Newfane line when his children were old enough to attend the Newfane school.

His son, Marcus Rice, named for an uncle, Doctor Marcus Robbins, was born in Jamaica March 15, 1835; married February 5, 1867, Almira L. Covey, daughter of Ransome Covey of Brattleboro. Mr. Robbins carried on a hardware business in Greenfield until his health became impaired, and on medical advice he moved his family to the Covey farm, afterwards known as the "Robbins Farm," where they lived for thirty years. He died in March, 1918. She died May 6, 1910.

Children:

Walter Marcus, born May 18, 1869; married in 1901, Mary Shaffner of Brattleboro.

Children: George Merton, born 1902; Charlotte Ruth, born in 1904.

Merton C., born August 18, 1875, graduated from the University of Vermont with the degree of civil engineer in 1898; has been president of the New York Alumni Association of that university, and active, in an official capacity, in many important efforts to promote its growth. In 1920 he was appointed a trustee of the university by the governor of the state.

Following graduation he was an officer of the First Vermont Regiment in the Spanish War. He married December 27, 1900, Florence Ruth Page of Burlington. Children: Marcus Page, Merton Covey, Mary Elizabeth.

His first business activity was as western manager of *The Engineering News*, which position was held by him for eight years. Another eight years were given to the general management of *The Iron Age* and associated publications. In 1919 he bought *The Gas Age*.

After leaving *The Engineering News* in 1907, he was western manager and vice-president of *The American Architect* and *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* of Chicago; and later, director of the United Publishers' Corporation and vice-president of the Federal Printing Company of New York. He was at one time president of the New York Trade Press Association, and in 1920 was made president of the Associated Business Papers, Incorporated, the national association of leading trade and technical publications.

In civic, club and church (Presbyterian) life in his home town of Pelham, New York, he has been equally active and efficient.

EDMUND FROST

Edmund Frost was born in Brattleboro November 16, 1791; graduated from Middlebury College in 1820, from Andover Theological Seminary in 1823.

He was ordained in Salem, Massachusetts, in September, 1823, went out as a missionary of the American Board to Bombay, where he died October 18, 1825.

REVEREND IRA CHILDS STODDARD

Reverend Ira Childs Stoddard was born in Brattleboro January 25, 1792. In the spring of 1816 he went to Hamburg, Erie County, New York, as a teacher; he was baptized into the Baptist Church December 16, 1816. He then returned to Vermont and in 1817 was licensed to preach by the Baptist Church of Guilford. In 1819 he went to Eden, Erie County, New York, where he worked at teaching and preaching until January, 1825, when he commenced pastoral work. In 1827 he was ordained and remained eleven years as pastor in Eden.

In 1836 he was called to the Baptist Church of Busti, Chautauqua County, where he stayed four years. In 1840 he came to Greenfield. From 1849-1853 his pastorate was in Ripley Center—afterwards in Marietta. He was also four years at Farmington, one year at Jamestown.

He died January 12, 1878.

REVEREND DOCTOR WILBUR FISK

Herrington's "Encyclopedia of American Biography" says:

REVEREND DOCTOR WILBUR FISK, clergyman, college president, lecturer, author, was born August 31, 1792, in Brattleboro, Vermont. He was a Methodist clergyman, once famous as a public orator, and the first president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1831-1839. He was the author of "Calvinistic Controversy," "Travels in Europe," and "Sermons on Universalism." He died February 22, 1839, in Middletown, Connecticut.

Mrs. Julia H. Vinton of Brattleboro spent the greater part of her life as a missionary among the Burmese, but for a time the family lived in this town. There were four children: Reverend Sumner R. Vinton, who graduated from the Brattleboro High School and Brown University and was a missionary in Burma; George, who died in Virginia; and Herbert Vinton and Mrs. Seagrave, who lived in Rangoon. Mrs. Vinton died in Rangoon. Twenty in this family covered five hundred and fifty consecutive years of missionary service.

Samuel Elliott Perkins was born December 6, 1811. He passed his youth on a farm, and had few educational advantages. After attaining his majority he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Richmond, Indiana, in 1837.

He was appointed prosecuting attorney for the Wayne Circuit in 1843, was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1844, and from that year till 1864 was judge of the Supreme Court of the state. He was judge of the Superior Court of Marion County in 1873-1876 and in the latter year was again placed on the supreme bench, of which he was chief justice at his death. He was professor of law in the Northwestern Christian University, editor and proprietor of *The Jeffersonian*, a Democratic paper, and published "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana" (Indianapolis, 1858) and "Pleadings and Practice under the Code in the Courts of Indiana" (1859).

He died in Indianapolis December 17, 1879.

ELISHA SIMONDS

Elisha Simonds, born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, July 8, 1780, came to Brattleboro in 1833 and opened a custom boot and shoe store in what was then known as Hall's Long Building. The name Simonds was identified with the shoe business from the time of his appearance in Brattleboro until the coming of the Dunham Brothers.

He married, first, September 2, 1802, Polly Brown; second, September 20, 1818, Lydia Guild; third, April 5, 1839, Clarissa Larrabee. He had seventeen children, and he died April 6, 1864.

Children by first marriage:

Philinda.

John B., born in Alstead, died in Guilford July 17, 1887, was in the shoe business in Swanzy with Perrin Simonds before coming to Brattleboro. He had a son, J. L., born May, 1835; died November 2, 1885.

Captain Perrin, born in Alstead, New Hampshire, March 21, 1807, was in the boot and shoe business here from 1833 (the year he and his brother Abram came from Swanzy, New Hampshire) until his death, October 24, 1871, at the age of sixty-four. He married Eliza Dickinson, who died March 11, 1882, aged seventy-six. Children:

Elvira Jane, married Lewis S. Higgins December 25, 1866; died June 2, 1895.

B. Franklin, died May 3, 1854, aged seventeen.

Henry W., married December 29, 1874, Julia A. Tilden, daughter of Benjamin F. and Cynthia Esterbrook Tilden. Children: T. Henry; Lucy, married, 1896, George M. Whitney of Springfield, Vermont; Arthur P.

After having been with his brother Frederick W. until 1875, Henry W. was again in the shoe trade from August 10, 1881, to November 16, 1883, when the building in which his store was placed was destroyed by fire, occasioning his removal to Elliot Street.

Lucy S., died October 5, 1873, aged thirty-five.

Frederick W., enlisted in Company C, Second Vermont Regiment, in 1862 as fifer and was transferred to the brigade band, where he played tuba, and was in the army three years. He bought his father's shoe business on his return from the war and took his brother, H. W. Simonds, into partnership. In 1877 he sold the business to Perry & Cressy and went to Chicago. He married Josie Bossout of Brattleboro; she died April 2, 1916. He died in 1903. Children: Walter of Cleveland; Mrs. Florence Jersey of Cleveland.

Leonard W.

Harriet A.

Elizabeth Ellen, born February 23, 1838; married Romanzo C. Cressy, born in Chesterfield February 6, 1837. He came to Brattleboro in 1872 and worked for J. G. Taylor in a grocery store; then he and Noah Perry bought the Perrin Simonds shoe store, which was located where Dunham Brothers' shoe store now is, and which they carried on under the name of Perry & Cressy. The latter retired in 1884, and died October 9, 1902. Mrs. Cressy was organist of the Universalist Church before her marriage. She died June, 1915. Children: Frederick, married Miss Mollie Austin; Lulu, married Francis P. Blake.

Alfred, born in Alstead in 1810, came to Brattleboro in 1832, married Maria, daughter of Arad Stockwell, died March 5, 1872; she died January 1, 1891. His son: Colonel Charles F. Simonds, who owned the Centerville tannery, was proprietor of the American House and a partner in the meat market. He left Brattleboro in the early sixties for Northampton, where he conducted the Warner House. The Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Kentucky, was under his control for some time. He retired with a fortune, and lived in New York and Norwich, Connecticut. He married, first, Lizzie Bruce of Brattleboro April 5, 1859, and second, Hattie Hall, by whom he had two children: John A., proprietor of a hotel in Canton,

Ohio; a sister was Mrs. Lilla M. Harvey of Brattleboro. Charles F. Simonds married February 24, 1873, Isabella R. Davis.

Colonel Simonds was killed by a fall from the sixth story of the Wauregan House, Norwich, Connecticut, January 6, 1899.

James Harvey, born in Alstead October 3, 1816, about 1834 came to Brattleboro from Swansey and often related that on his arrival here he had just four cents in money left, besides a small bundle of clothing tied up in a handkerchief, after paying his bridge toll. His purpose in coming here was to learn the shoemaker's trade of his older brother, Perrin Simonds. As he grew to manhood young Simonds went into company with his brother Alfred in the hide and leather business at the stand later occupied by Frank Weeks in the Judge building, working alone at his trade as a shoemaker. In 1889 he went to Granville, Connecticut, to take charge of a farm owned by his son George, and his last active work was done there. He married July 1, 1839, Eliza Ann Foster; five children were born to them.

In early and middle life Mr. Simonds was one of the active, energetic men of the town, and he often recalled with satisfaction his career as a leading member of the old-time fire department. For years he was a member of the old Mazeppa Number Four hand-engine company of local historic fame, and for a term of years was its foreman. Following this he was an assistant engineer when S. M. Waite was chief. He was one of a company of neighbors who were almost life-long residents on Canal Street, which comprised Jacob Estey, A. J. Hines, W. H. Alexander, W. A. Conant and Harvey Houghton. He died February 22, 1894. Children:

Maverette, married December 22, 1891, Frederick N. Brackett of Methuen, Massachusetts.

Albert J., born 1846, of Newark, Ohio, married Ellen M. Stockwell April 11, 1866.

George T., born 1847, of Maysville, Kentucky.

Frederick R., of Hartford, married January 6, 1876, Lucy Alice Paine of Royalston, Massachusetts.

Abraham B.

Elvira C., married January 1, 1866, Henry A. Reynolds.

Children of Elisha by second marriage:

Mary, married Edward Morris; died July 9, 1892, aged seventy-three.

Eliza Ann, died August 15, 1882, aged sixty.

Laura Sophia.

Lydia Maria.

Fannie M.

Joseph W., born November 1, 1827, at Swansey Factory, New Hampshire; when three months old his parents moved to Keene, New Hampshire. Young Simonds attended the schools at Keene until he was about seventeen and then came to Brattleboro and entered the tannery of the Goodhue, Chapin Company, which was situated on the site of the old Valley Mill. He remained in the employ of that concern seven years, learning the trade of tanner and currier, and then went to work in the Centerville tannery, where he remained for about four years.

After leaving the tanning business Mr. Simonds, together with Frank Tarbell, bought out the stage lines between Brattleboro and Wilmington and Brattleboro and Keene, New Hampshire. These they carried on for three years, finally selling them to Frank Whitney of Wilmington. Mr. Simonds was for seven

years employed in the meat market owned by Hannibal Hadley. For sixteen years he was a member of the village police force.

He married September 9, 1849, Sarah Jane, daughter of Samuel and Wealthen (Buck) Walker, born in Middlebury December 16, 1824. They had three children, two of whom died in infancy. Their daughter, Aura May, married September 6, 1883, S. W. Edwards. A daughter, Zella Edwards.

Erastus G., married December 29, 1851, Abigail Calista, daughter of Shepard and Marilla (Howard) Rice, born February 5, 1833. He was a shoemaker. They had three children:

Gertrude, died in infancy.

Willis H., of Woodland, Maine.

Charles R., of Brattleboro.

Mr. Simonds died December 29, 1871. She married October 27, 1881, Chester W. Thomas, who died March 7, 1902.

George W., lived in Boston.

Elbridge E.

Children of Elisha by third marriage:

Clarissa Elvira.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. CLANCEY

Captain John G. Clancey was born November 30, 1836. He first went to sea in 1854, sailing in clipper ships around the Horn to San Francisco, afterwards becoming officer and captain of the Panama and Pacific lines and later superintendent of the Nicaragua Steamship Company. He quit the sea in 1870 and prospected for several years in Mexico, Lower California and Nevada. He became part owner of Guadalupe Island, of San Diego, California, where he established an Angora goat farm. In 1873 he removed to New Mexico, locating at Puerto de Luna, and in 1875 again went to San Francisco as a stock broker. In 1877 he went to Arizona, buying a fine lot of sheep, which he brought back to the territory in 1878, and again located at Puerto de Luna, where he married and passed the remainder of his life. He was a representative from Guadalupe County to the Constitutional Convention in 1889, and again represented that county in 1893, being elected member of the House of Representatives.

JOSEPH WILDER

Deacon Joseph Wilder, son of Joshua, born October 13, 1812, married Delia A. Merrifield of Newfane, who died July 4, 1909. He lived on the home farm several years and on the Hadley farm. In 1854 he removed to West Brattleboro.

In his early manhood he was a teacher of some reputation. He accumulated considerable property by industry, thrift and enterprise, and was generous to benevolent and church causes.

Between 1881 and 1883 he purchased the Ferdinand Tyler place, where he resided until his death, October 7, 1889.

His daughter, Jane E., married October 3, 1888, Lemuel A. Fales. A son, Arthur Wilder Fales, born July 22, 1889, died May 27, 1915. Another son, Gerald, living.

Mrs. Fales gave \$1000 to the Vermont Domestic Missionary Association in memory of her mother, the income to be paid semiannually to the churches of Marlboro and Newfane on condition that they support preaching for six months each year.

OZIAS L. MINER

Ozias L. Miner was born in Leyden, Massachusetts, March 15, 1824, being the youngest son of twelve children of Cyrus and Fanny Miner. He came to Brattleboro

about 1855 and became an active, prominent and highly respected citizen and business man. He was a farmer, and a dealer in wood, farmers' produce and fertilizers; he was possessed of rare business capacity, a deep religious character and was held in high esteem.

Mr. Miner was four times married: First, to Zorador Severance of Leyden; second, September 16, 1847, to Sarah A. Harrington of Smyrna, New York; and third, to Lucretia B. Davis of Whitingham. Children by the second wife: Sydney O., married October 5, 1875, Miss Hattie M. Wyman of Brooklyn, New York, and Mary Adella, married Charles Boynton of Roxbury; by the third wife, Sylvester E. Mr. Miner was united in marriage with Maria Parker, May 20, 1884. Between Mr. and Mrs. Miner existed the tenderest affection and their married life was an ideal one. Of the Methodist Church Mr. Miner had long been an honored member, holding position on its official board, sustaining the public services by his presence and contributing to its treasury with the liberality which always characterized his deeds. He died June 24, 1896.

TOWN CLERKS

Brattleboro has had but eleven town clerks in one hundred and twenty-five years, beginning with Doctor Henry Wells, 1768-1773; Samuel Knight, 1773-1774; Elisha Pierce, 1774-1776; Stephen Greenleaf, 1776-1783; Samuel Knight, 1783-1787; Simpson Ellas, 1787-1799; Stephen Greenleaf, Junior, 1799-1844 (forty-five years); Lafayette Clark, 1844-1862; Hiram A. Wilson, 1862-1863; William S. Newton, 1863-1911, at the time of his resignation, completed forty-eight years of service.

LIST OF THE SELECTMEN FROM 1781 TO 1895

1781. Stephen Greenleaf, John Sargeant, Samuel Warriner.
1782. Benjamin Butterfield, Josiah Arms, Lemuel Dickinson.
1783. Benjamin Butterfield, Josiah Arms, Samuel Knight.
1784. Micah Townsend, Israel Smith, Richard Prouty.
1785. Benjamin Butterfield, Joseph Clark, John Stewart, Noah Bennett, Jonathan Goodenough.
1786. Samuel Root, Ebenezer Root, Joshua Wilder.
1787. William Holton, Moses Nash, Stephen Greenleaf.
1788. John Plummer, Rutherford Hayes, Benjamin Wells.
1789. Ebenezer Hadley, Samuel Warriner, Lemuel Dickinson.
1790. Josiah Arms, Charles Evans, Joseph Clark.
1791. Gardiner Chandler, John Stewart, Valentine Harris.
1792. Gardiner Chandler, John Stewart, Daniel Stewart.
1793. Samuel Warriner, Benjamin Butterfield, Ephraim Nash.
1794. John Plummer, Simpson Ellas, Ebenezer Fox.
1795. Valentine Harris, Reuben Church, Jabez Wood.
1796. John Stewart, Lemuel Whitney, Valentine Harris.
1797. Simeon Eaton, Jonathan Townsend, Reuben Stevens.
1798. Levi Stebbins, Salathiel Haines, Waithill Orvis.
1799. Waithill Orvis, Salathiel Haines, Levi Stebbins.
1800. Waithill Orvis, Levi Stebbins, Salathiel Haines.
1801. Waithill Orvis, Joseph Clark, Jabez Woods.
1802. Joseph Clark, Jabez Woods, Daniel Stewart.
1803. Joseph Clark, Levi Goodenough, Valentine Harris.
1804. Joseph Clark, Valentine Harris, Levi Goodenough.

1805. Joseph Clark, Valentine Harris, Jacob Stoddard.
1806. Jacob Stoddard, Ebenezer Wells, Silas Reeve.
1807. Jacob Stoddard, Silas Reeve, John Steward.
1808. John Steward, Jacob Stoddard, Silas Reeve.
1809. John Steward, Silas Reeve, Asa French.
1810. John Steward, Nathaniel Sampson, Jonas Mann.
1811. Nathaniel Sampson, Samuel Elliot, Elnathan Allen.
1812. Nathaniel Sampson, Elnathan Allen, Daniel Steward.
1813. Daniel Steward, Silas Reeve, Nathaniel Sampson.
1814. Silas Reeve, Elnathan Allen, Valentine Harris.
1815. Miner Butler, Reuben Church, Elnathan Allen.
1816. Reuben Church, Ebenezer Wells, Levi Goodenough.
1817. Henry Clark, Richard Phillips, Samuel Clark.
1818. Henry Clark, Samuel Clark, Levi Goodenough.
1819. Samuel Elliot, Levi Goodenough, Daniel Stewart.
1820. Daniel Steward, Jonas Mann, Samuel Root.
1821. Jonas Mann, Samuel Root, Daniel Stewart (d).
1822. Gilbert Dennison, Jonas Mann, Henry Clark.
1823. Gilbert Dennison, Levi Goodenough, Henry Clark.
1824. Samuel Root, Jonathan Stoddard, Russell Fitch.
1825. Samuel Root, Jonathan Stoddard, Russell Fitch.
1826. Samuel Root, Seth Herrick, Adolphus Stebbins.
1827. Seth Herrick, Rufus Clark, Edward Woodman.
1828. John Plummer, Jesse French, Paul Chase.
1829. John Plummer, Joseph Goodhue, Jesse French.
1830. Joseph Goodhue, Seth Herrick, Levi Goodenough.
1831. Joseph Goodhue, Levi Goodenough, Lafayette Clark.
1832. Joseph Goodhue, Lafayette Clark, Isaac Plummer.
1833. Joseph Goodhue, Lafayette Clark, Isaac Plummer.
1834. Joseph Goodhue, Isaac Plummer, Samuel Earl, Junior.
1835. Joseph Goodhue, Samuel Earl, Junior, Charles Chapin.
1836. Joseph Goodhue, Samuel Earl, Junior, Charles Chapin.
1837. Joseph Goodhue, Samuel Earl, Junior, Lafayette Clark.
1838. Joseph Goodhue, Samuel Earl, Junior, Lafayette Clark.
1839. Joseph Goodhue, Samuel Earl, Junior, Lafayette Clark.
1840. George Newman, Seth Herrick, George W. Ward.
1841. George Newman, Samuel Dutton, Samuel Earl, Junior.
1842. Samuel Root, Paul Chase, S. F. Goodenough.
1843. Samuel Root, Paul Chase, S. F. Goodenough.
1844. Samuel Root, S. F. Goodenough, Chester W. Sargeant.
1845. Samuel Root, S. F. Goodenough, Chester W. Sargeant.
1846. Samuel Root, S. F. Goodenough, Chester W. Sargeant.
1847. Joseph Goodhue, Simon F. Goodenough, Samuel Earl, Junior.
1848. Joseph Goodhue, Simon F. Goodenough, Samuel Earl, Junior.
1849. Samuel Root, Zenas Frost, Willard Arms, Junior.
1850. Samuel Root, Zenas Frost, Willard Arms, Junior.
1851. Samuel Root, Zenas Frost, Willard Arms, Junior.
1852. Samuel Root, Zenas Frost, Willard Arms, Junior.
1853. Zenas Frost, Willard Arms, Junior, Joseph Clark.
1854. Joseph Clark, Joseph Steen, Chester W. Sargent.

1855. Joseph Clark, Joseph Steen, Chester W. Sargent.
1856. Samuel Knight, Eli Sargeant, Samuel Earl.
1857. Samuel Knight, Eli Sargeant, Chester W. Sargeant.
1858. Samuel Knight, Willard Arms, Junior, Alfred Sargeant.
1859. Samuel Knight, Alfred Sargeant, Winsor Goodenough.
1860. Samuel Knight, Winsor Goodenough, Alfred Simonds.
1861. Samuel Knight, Willard Arms, Junior, Alfred Simonds.
1862. Samuel Knight, Jacob Estey, William H. Gould.
1863. Samuel Knight, David Goodell, William H. Gould.
1864. Henry F. Smith, David Goodell, Willard Arms.
1865. George Newman, Samuel Knight, Samuel Martin.
1866. George Newman, Samuel Knight, Samuel Martin.
1867. Timothy Vinton, John W. Burnap, Frank W. Richardson.
1868. S. N. Herrick, H. C. Nash, Jared Holbrook.
1869. S. N. Herrick, H. C. Nash, Jared Holbrook.
1870. S. N. Herrick, H. C. Nash, George G. Allen.
1871. S. N. Herrick, E. Wing Packer, Oliver H. Carpenter.
1872. S. N. Herrick, E. Wing Packer, Oliver H. Carpenter.
1873. S. N. Herrick, E. Wing Packer, Oliver H. Carpenter.
1874. S. N. Herrick, E. Wing Packer, Oliver H. Carpenter.
1875. S. N. Herrick, Parley Starr, Henry Akley.
1876. S. N. Herrick, William F. Richardson, Dwight Goodenough.
1877. Seth N. Herrick, William F. Richardson, Dwight Goodenough.
1878. Seth N. Herrick, William F. Richardson, Dwight Goodenough.
1879. D. Stewart Pratt, S. N. Herrick, William F. Howe.
1880. Jacob Estey, Francis W. Brooks, Sidney L. Morris.
1881. S. N. Herrick, William F. Richardson, Lovell A. Barney.
1882. Seth N. Herrick, William F. Richardson, Lovell A. Barney.
1883. Seth N. Herrick, George A. Boyden, Henry Akley.
1884. S. N. Herrick, George A. Boyden, Henry Akley.
1885. Seth N. Herrick, George A. Boyden, Henry Akley.
1886. Seth N. Herrick, George A. Boyden, Henry Akley.
1887. Seth N. Herrick, George A. Boyden, Henry Akley.
1888. Seth N. Herrick, George A. Boyden, Henry Akley.
1889. George W. Hooker, Addison B. Hall, David T. Perry.
1890. George W. Hooker, A. B. Hall, David T. Perry.
1891. G. W. Hooker, A. B. Hall, D. T. Perry.
1892. George W. Hooker, A. B. Hall, D. T. Perry.
1893. George A. Boyden, Addison B. Hall, David T. Perry.
1894. George A. Boyden, Barna A. Clark, Hiram F. Weatherhead.
1895. D. P. Webster, H. F. Weatherhead, E. H. Putnam.

BRATTLEBORO'S REPRESENTATIVES AND YEARS OF THEIR ELECTION

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1780. Samuel Wells. | 1795. Samuel Warriner. |
| 1781-83-84-85-89-97. Samuel Knight. | 1798-99-1802. John W. Blake. |
| 1781. John Sargeant. | 1800-01. Joseph Clark. |
| 1782-83. Benjamin Butterfield. | 1803-09. James Elliot. |
| 1786-87-88. Israel Smith. | 1803-04-05-06-07-27-31-32-34-36. |
| 1790-91. Gardner Chandler. | Lemuel Whitney. |
| 1792-93-94-96. Josiah Arms. | 1808-10-11-12. John Noyes. |

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| 1809. Jonas Mann. | 1862-63. David Goodell. |
| 1813-14-15-22-23-28-29-30. Samuel Elliot. | 1864-65. Silas M. Waite. |
| 1816-17-24. Jonathan Hunt, Junior. | 1866-67. Seth N. Herrick. |
| 1818-19. James Elliot. | 1868-69. Jacob Estey. |
| 1820-21-25-26. Samuel Clark. | 1870. Biennial Term. Edward Crosby. |
| 1833. Charles Chapin. | 1872-96-98. Biennial Terms. |
| 1835. Asa Keyes. | Kittredge Haskins. |
| 1837-38. Calvin Townsley. | 1874. Biennial Term. John S. Cutting. |
| 1839-40. Ebenezer Wells. | 1876. Biennial Term. Julius J. Estey. |
| 1841. Cyril Martin. | 1878. Biennial Term. |
| 1842-43. Lafayette Clark. | William H. Rockwell. |
| 1844-47. John R. Blake. | 1880-82. Biennial Term. |
| 1845. Gardner C. Hall. | George W. Hooker. |
| 1846. Royall Tyler. | 1884-1902. Biennial Terms. |
| 1848-49. George Newman. | James Conland. |
| 1850-51. Samuel Earl, Junior. | 1886. Biennial Term. George F. Brooks. |
| 1852-53. Roswell Hunt. | 1888. Biennial Term. Henry D. Holton. |
| 1854. Edward Kirkland. | 1890. Biennial Term. |
| 1855. Joseph Clark. | Oscar A. Marshall. |
| 1856-57. Jonathan Dorr Bradley. | 1892. Biennial Term. James L. Martin. |
| 1858-59. George B. Kellogg. | 1894. Biennial Term. George A. Hines. |
| 1860-61. Darwin H. Ranney. | |

COUNTY SENATORS AND YEARS OF THEIR ELECTION

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1837. John Phelps. | 1868-69. David Goodell, H. H. Wheeler. |
| 1839-42. Calvin Townsley. | 1868-70. Seth N. Herrick. |
| 1843. William Harris. | 1872-73. John L. Butterfield, |
| 1847-48. Larkin G. Mead. | Jacob Estey, 1872. |
| 1849-50. Frederick Holbrook. | 1874-75. George Howe. |
| 1851-52. John R. Blake. | 1874-75-76-77. O. E. Butterfield. |
| 1853-55. J. J. Crandall. | 1876-77. E. L. Waterman. |
| 1855-56. Asa Keyes. | 1878-79. Dan P. Webster. |
| 1858-59-60. R. W. Clarke, | 1880-81. Levi K. Fuller. |
| William Harris, Junior. | 1882-83. J. J. Estey, William B. Cutting. |
| 1860-61. B. D. Harris, Parley Starr. | 1884. Henry D. Holton. |
| 1862-63. Edward Kirkland. | 1886. Edgar W. Stoddard. |
| 1862-64. Alonzo Starkey. | 1892. Kittredge Haskins. |
| 1866-67. Daniel Kellogg. | 1894-00. Robert E. Gordon. |

ADMITTED TO THE BAR

"Attornies admitted to the bar by the Court of Common Pleas and General Session of the peace, within and for the County of Cumberland, New York."

September, 1772. Samuel Knight.

WINDHAM COUNTY

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| June, 1781. Samuel Knight. | June, 1802. William C. Bradley. |
| June, 1781. Micah Townsend. | November, 1794. Royall Tyler. |
| June, 1790. John W. Blake. | November, 1792. John Hunt. |

June, 1804. Samuel Elliot.	April, 1858. Kittredge Haskins.
June, 1810. Asa Greene.	September, 1859. Hoyt H. Wheeler.
December, 1810. Grindall Ellis.	September, 1860. James M. Tyler.
December, 1810. Levi Field.	September, 1863. Eleazer L. Waterman.
June, 1813. Daniel Kellogg.	September, 1863. John W. Phelps.
December, 1814. Asa Keyes.	April, 1864. Asaph P. Childs.
June, 1818. Henry Kellogg.	September, 1864. John C. Tyler.
June, 1820. Thomas G. Carey.	April, 1865. George W. Davenport.
June, 1821. Larkin G. Mead.	April, 1867. Oscar E. Butterfield.
1825. Charles K. Field.	April, 1869. Jonathan G. Eddy.
April, 1827. Elisha H. Allen.	William C. Holbrook.
September, 1828. Jonathan Dorr Bradley.	September, 1870. Edgar W. Stoddard.
April, 1829. Edwin D. Elliot.	September, 1871. Henry K. Field.
April, 1839. Edward Kirkland.	Arthur C. Bradley.
April, 1841. Frederick N. Palmer.	Edgar H. Davenport.
September, 1841. Samuel H. Price.	April, 1872. C. F. Eddy.
September, 1842. Charles I. Walker.	April, 1875. Frank J. Barber.
November, 1844. George B. Kellogg.	October 27, 1887. George B. Hitt.
May, 1845. Abishai Stoddard.	October 22, 1891. Henry R. Knight.
September, 1846. Ranslure W. Clarke.	October 22, 1891. Clarke C. Fitts.
April, 1847. George Howe.	October 27, 1892. Charles H. Robb.
April, 1854. Charles N. Davenport.	October 26, 1893. Herbert G. Barber.
October 10, 1895. Liston Gray Ketchum.	

STATE'S ATTORNEYS

APPOINTED BY COUNTY COURT

June 26, 1781. Stephen Rowe Bradley.	November, 1783-89. Samuel Knight.
May, 1783. Samuel Knight.	November, 1789. Stephen R. Bradley.
December, 1783. Stephen Rowe Bradley.	November, 1794. Royall Tyler.

APPOINTED BY JOINT ASSEMBLY

1795-1800. Royall Tyler.	1827-28. Daniel Kellogg.
1804-11. William C. Bradley.	1837-38. James Elliot.
1814-15. Samuel Elliot.	1841-42-43. Royall Tyler.
1822. James Elliot.	1847-48-49. Edward Kirkland.
1822-23-24-25. Samuel Elliot.	1849. George B. Kellogg.

ELECTED BY PEOPLE AND BIENNIALY AFTER 1869

1850-51. George B. Kellogg.	1874-75. Oscar E. Butterfield.
1852-54. R. W. Clarke.	1876-77. J. L. Martin.
1858-60. George Howe.	1878-79. Edgar W. Stoddard.
1866-68. J. M. Tyler.	1882-83. Augustine A. Butterfield.
1870-72. Kittredge Haskins.	1890-92. George B. Hitt.
1872-74. Eleazer Waterman.	1894-96. Clarke C. Fitts.

JUDGES OF PROBATE, DISTRICT OF MARLBORO

ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE

1781-89. Micah Townsend.

ANNALS OF BRATTLEBORO

APPOINTED BY JOINT ASSEMBLY

1786-88. Micah Townsend.	1843-44. Henry Smith.
1817-29. Lemuel Whitney.	1844-46. Lemuel Whitney.
1829-31. Samuel Elliot.	1846-96. C. Royall Tyler.

ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE

1850. C. Royall Tyler.

COUNCILLORS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE

1829-30. Samuel Clark.

JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT

February 21, 1783. Stephen R. Bradley.

October 24, 1783. Jonathan Hunt in place of Stephen R. Bradley, resigned.

CHIEF JUDGES

1794-96. Samuel Knight.	1844-45. Samuel Elliot.
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TWO ASSISTANT JUSTICES

1807-10. Oliver Chapin.	1849-50. Henry Clark.
1833-34. Samuel Clark.	1853-57. William Harris.
1882-92. Ranslure W. Clarke.	

COUNTY CLERKS

1781. Micah Townsend.	1796-1816. Lemuel Whitney.
1794. Richard Whitney.	1819-20; 1826-36. James Elliot.
1851-96. Royall Tyler.	

SHERIFFS OF WINDHAM COUNTY

June 15, 1781. Jonathan Hunt.	1822-29. Paul Chase.
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APPOINTED BY JOINT ASSEMBLY

1830-36. Henry Smith.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

1807-08-09-10-11-12. Royall Tyler.

ASSISTANT JUDGES

1801-06. Royall Tyler.	1869-74-76. Hoyt H. Wheeler.
1887 to 1906, inclusive. James M. Tyler.	

COUNCIL OF CENSORS

1785. Micah Townsend.	1806. John Noyes.
1792-99. Samuel Knight.	1869. Charles K. Field.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

1791. Gardner Chandler.	1836. Samuel Clark.
1793. Samuel Knight.	1843. Henry Clark.
1814. Samuel Elliot.	1850. Calvin Townsley.
1822. Jonas Mann.	1857. Ranslure W. Clarke.
1828. Lemuel Whitney.	1870. Charles K. Field.

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1781-1788. Micah Townsend

1823-1828. Daniel Kellogg

1852-1853. Pliny H. White 1892-1894. Joseph H. Goulding

1801-1803. James Elliot 1858-1862. Charles Cummings

1877-1906. Hoyt H. Wheeler 1906-1915. James L. Martin

1829-1841. Daniel Kellogg 1861-1864. George Howe

1880-1887. Kittredge Haskins

1853-1857. Charles Chapin

1803-1809. James Elliot

1827-1832. Jonathan Hunt 1879-1883. James M. Tyler

1901-1909. Kittredge Haskins

1844. Calvin Townsley. Vote cast for Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

1852. Edward Kirkland. Vote cast for Winfield Scott and William A. Graham.

1864. Daniel Kellogg. Vote cast for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.

1868. Ranslure W. Clarke. Vote cast for Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Col

1876. Jacob Estey. Vote cast for Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler.

1880. William W. Lynde. Vote cast for James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.

Henry, born in New York March 20, 1765; married; died in New York July 29, 1827; he had six children.

John, born in New York November 12, 1766; married January 13, 1789, Anna Arms of Greenfield; died at Chelsea, Vermont, December 1, 1831; they had eleven children.

Obadiah, born in Brattleboro July 23, 1768; married Aelthea Southmayd; died, 1848, at Charlestown, New Hampshire.

Hannah, born May 3, 1770; died October 11, 1812.

Cornelius, born September 9, 1772; married Parla Taft of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, July 11, 1799; died at East Hartford, Connecticut, February 25, 1852. He had five children.

Doctor Richard, born June 24, 1774; married Miriam Hayden of Conway, Massachusetts, July 30, 1798; died at Canandaigua, New York, September 12, 1841; had fourteen children.

Elizabeth Sibley, born July 14; died August 1, 1776.

Phœbe, born October 28, 1777; married Parsons Clapp of Montague November 13, 1796; died at Wilmington, Vermont, December 3, 1853; they had ten children.

Benjamin S., born September 10, 1780; married September 10, 1805, Mehitable Clapp of Montague; he died April 3, 1844; six children.

Katharine, born in Montague July 1, 1782; died April 3, 1857.

Abigail, born August 15, 1784; died December 13, 1858.

Mary Hannibal, born April 28, 1788; married January 3, 1810, Daniel Rowe of Montague; died July 23, 1876; five children.

William, born November 13, 1789; died August 30, 1866.

Hannah, Katharine, Abigail and William were deaf-mutes.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE BATY AND ANNA HULL BLAKE

Francis Stanton, born May 8, 1837; Harvard College, 1857; married Eugenia M. S. White.

George Baty, Junior, born December 13, 1838; Harvard College, 1859; Law School, 1861; married, first, January 15, 1867, Harriet Johnson of Kentucky, who died June 12, 1872. Children: George Baty, born September 28, 1870; Francis Stanton, born May 26, 1872. He married, second, May 18, 1876, Sarah Putnam, daughter of John Amory Lowell, who died in December, 1899. She was prominently identified for many years with philanthropic work. Children: John Amory, born October 2, 1879. He married, third, Margaret Hemenwell.

Arthur Welland, born November 5, 1840, member of Boston Stock Exchange; he was a member of the Union, Athletic, St. Botolph, Eastern Yacht and Country Clubs, and the Union Club of New York; married Frances, daughter of Henry Greenough, April 25, 1868; he died March 28, 1893, aged fifty-two. Children: Ann, born February 11, 1875, married — Richardson; — Nickerson.

Elizabeth Cabot, married September 14, 1876, Doctor David H. Hayden, died March 21, 1899. One child.

Henry Jones, born June 11, 1843, married May 22, 1865, Sarah, daughter of Walter C. Green, died in Paris October 11, 1880. Children: Lieutenant Henry Jones, of the Regular Army, born January 28, 1867; Alice Russell, born February 11, 1870.

Anna S. C., born November 29, 1844; after traveling extensively in Europe, where she studied art and the sciences, went to Santa Barbara, California, and bought property called Miradero on one of the hills just west of the old mission, where she erected a handsome residence at a cost of \$85,000. Soon after she began working in the interest of the manual training school of Santa Barbara, and into this she put \$30,000 or more. In 1891 she established a cooking department, and in 1892 inaugurated the sloyd movement in the West. In 1893 she put up a building in which the school is now located, equipping it and furnishing teachers, whose salaries she paid. In 1895 the school was incorporated into the city system, and the whole property was deeded to the city. She died March 21, 1899. By her will the Miradero property was to be turned into a "Hospital for Convalescents," and \$80,000 was given in trust for the institution. The Cottage Hospital at Santa Barbara and the Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston received endowments of \$10,000 each. The old mission of Santa Barbara received \$1000, and an annuity of \$4500 went to the city for the manual training school.

John Welland, born April 19, 1846; died February 19, 1861.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

A LETTER FROM THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOT, LOUIS KOSSUTH

Washington, Jan. 9, 1852.

My dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your much esteemed favor of the 6th of Jan. in which you were so kind to inform me in the name of a committee of ladies of Brattleboro that the sum of \$125 is placed in the hands of Horace Greeley, Esq. of the city of New York, to be at my disposal to aid me in our struggle to regain the liberty and independence of my "fatherland."

The money, as you say, was raised at a Tea Party given for the purpose by the Ladies of your village on the evening of Jan. 1st.

Allow me to express my warmest thanks for this kind gift which the noble and patriotic Ladies of Brattleboro so generously granted in behalf of the cause of my poor down trodden country.

Female hearts are always susceptible of sympathy and the remembrance of the kind offering from the noble hearted Ladies of Brattleboro shall be cherished by me and shall aid me in the effort to accomplish the freedom of Hungary.

I thank you, Sir, from my heart for your kindness and generous sentiments, and believe me to be with the highest regard

Your

obedient servant

L. KOSSUTH.

Addison Brown, Esq.

Brattleboro, Vermont.

Page 35. John Arms, son of John and Hannah (Nash) Arms of Hatfield and grandson of William Arms of Deerfield, both of whom saw much service in the Indian wars, was born in 1722; married December, 1743, Susanna Willard, who died March 7, 1793. He was sheriff, 1755-1770. Children:

Susanna, married Simon Willard.

Hannah, married August 23, 1778, Ebenezer Fox.

Lucinda, married Doctor Lemuel Dickerman.

Josiah, born in 1761, married Cynthia Avery.

John Willard, poet.

Page 61. Southwest quarter of Brattleboro, not southeast.

Page 91. Rebecca Wells, not Rachel.

Page 100. Judge Ebenezer T. Wells, a merchant, grandson of Reverend William Wells of Brattleboro, was born in Richland, Oswego County, New York, May 15, 1836. The family moved to Henry County, Illinois, in 1838. Judge Wells graduated from Knox College in 1854 and was admitted to the bar in March, 1856. He practiced law in Rock Island, Illinois, until the opening of the Civil War, when he was commissioned lieutenant in the 89th Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to captain and then was commissioned as assistant adjutant-general. In his last year of service he was assistant adjutant-general to the third division of the Fourteenth Army Corps and the sixth division of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He went to Colorado in 1865 and settled in Gilpin County, where he practiced law until March 1, 1871, when he was appointed justice in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Colorado. When Colorado was admitted to the Union in 1876 he was elected to the state's Supreme Bench, but resigned before the expiration of the first year. He was a member of the territorial legislative assembly in the winter of 1866-1867 and framed the revision of the territorial statutes known as the "Revised Statutes of 1866."

Page 111. It was Jonathan Gorton who married a daughter of Samuel Wells.

Page 124. At a town meeting holden in Brattleborough this 12th day of March 1782.

Voted 1st. As the opinion of this town, that there is a treaty entered into with the enemy; as appears by a printed hand-bill, and other corroborated circumstances.

2dly As the opinion of this town, that the people inhabiting the territory called the New Hampshire Grants, justly owe their allegiance to the State of New York.

3dly That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is their duty to withdraw all allegiance or obedience to the State, or authority of Vermont.

4ly That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if a sufficient number of inhabitants in the several towns of this county adopt similar sentiments, that they will petition to his excellency, the Governor of the State of New York to appoint civil, and military officers

in this county and establish civil government under the authority of the State of New York immediately.

5ly To choose a committee of three persons to correspond with the several towns upon the foregoing purpose, and to make return of their doings as soon as may be.

6ly That TIMOTHY CHURCH, ELIJAH PROUTY and BENJAMIN BAKER be the committee for said purpose.

A true copy of the proceedings of the meeting.

Test. TIMOTHY CHURCH

ELIJAH PROUTY

Committee

Page 136. Thomas J. Knight, born in Dummerston August 8, 1824, went to Marlboro, came to Brattleboro and worked for the Estey Organ Company many years; married, first, Miss Lucy Shephard of Jamaica, and had a daughter, Sibyl Fisher; married, second, Miss Maria Rice of Brattleboro.

El Nathan Allen, married, first, Miss Betsey M. Pierce. Children.

Susan E. S., married J. Dwight Plummer, born 1826, died 1903.

Children: Virginia, married June 15, 1874, Henry B. Pitman of Troy, New York; Edward A., born 1858, died 1905.

Frances, became Mrs. Lawrence.

Julia, married Avery Plummer.

Elizabeth, married Charles Wood.

Charles.

William, married and had two sons and four daughters who have died.

Page 190. Holden, Massachusetts, not Bolton.

Page 197. Mrs. Cynthia Ryan, not Miss.

Page 211. Judge Lemuel Whitney married twice; by his first wife were children: Susan, George, Lemuel, Captain Samuel Brenton.

Page 215. Honorable James Elliot was captain in the War of 1812.

Page 217. Honorable Samuel Elliot was among the speakers on Stratton Mountain with Daniel Webster.

Page 230. Cut out footnote.

Page 244. Silk Manual and Practical Farmer, Complete Farmer, Register of Arts, Science of Sanctity, add to other publications of Thomas Green Fessenden.

Page 246. W. R. Geddis, not W. H.

Page 251. The parents of Chief Justice Tyler were Royall and Mary (Steele) Tyler of Boston.

Page 268. Royall Tyler one of the corporators of the University of Vermont, 1802-1813, and Professor of Law, 1811-1814.

Page 284. Honorable Oliver Chapin kept the stage house at Orange, Massachusetts, 1790- ———.

Harvey Putnam was born in Brattleboro January 5, 1793, received a limited schooling, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Attica, New York. He held several local offices; was elected as a Whig to the Twenty-fifth Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of William Patterson and served from March 4, 1838, to March 3, 1839; was a member of the state senate, 1843-1846; elected to the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses (March 4, 1847-March 3, 1851). He died in Attica, New York, September 20, 1855.

Page 287. Ezra Clark, Junior, born September 12, 1813, moved with his parents to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1819; was partner with his father at twenty-one years of age; member of council and board of aldermen; for a time judge of Municipal Court and held many local offices. He was elected representative to the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses (1855-1859). He died at Hartford September 26, 1896.

Page 289. Gouverneur Morris, son of General Lewis R. Morris of Springfield, Vermont, was born in 1809; married, 1836, Frances Hunt; he died May 11, 1894. A daughter, Sarah Seymour, married Ira M. Humphreys.

Page 316. Charlotte, daughter of Willard Arms, born November 22, 1804; married December 15, 1823, Oliver S. Mattoon of Springfield.

Doctor Russell Fitch married, second, 1818, Betsey, daughter of William and Abiah (Brooks) Harris, born March 22, 1800.

Pages 354, 818, 912. Doctor Carlton P. Frost, not Charles.

Page 355. David Wood, first cabinetmaker and undertaker, lived first in West Brattleboro, where he became a member of the church; removed to Greencastle, Indiana. His wife, Mary, died in 1836, aged thirty-four. He died February 28, 1868, aged eighty-six.

Page 372. Clarence F. R. Jenne was an incorporator of the Brattleboro Savings Bank and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He married September 15, 1880, Ida May, daughter of Sidney H. Sherman. Children: Mary Pauline, graduated at Mount Holyoke, married Henry Wheeler Warren and has a daughter, Elizabeth Jenne; Sherman Austin, born August 24, 1889, married Elva Hawkes of South Vernon and has two children, Ruth Stark, Clarence.

Page 390. Elihu H. Thomas, not Elihu N.

Page 397. Under Charles Wetherbee Brown omit "of the 2d Regiment of Vermont Volunteers." Add a son, Malancthon Starr Brown. Add three daughters. Grandsons: Addison Brown and Charles Wetherbee Brown.

Under Colonel Augustus T. Dunton: practiced, not preached, in Bennington County, Vermont, and Lawrence County, New York. Omit "in a New York regiment of United States Volunteers."

Page 413. Reverend James and Laura D. Wiggin had a daughter, Caroline, who married November 21, 1888, Walter L. Keith of Cleveland, Ohio.

Page 479. Van Rensselaer Lansingh, not Lansingh Van Rensselaer.

Page 492. Children of Reverend George B. and Lucy B. Goodhue Draper:

George Wells, born August 23, 1851.

Frederick Goodhue, born August 23, 1854.

Walter, born June 27, 1857.

Reverend Frank B., born November 10, 1859, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Laura B., married — Corliss of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Lizzie E., married — Merriam, son of Governor Merriam of St. Paul.

Charles W. Goodhue, born November 2, 1835; married Mrs. Elizabeth (Eldredge), widow of Major Larned, U. S. A. She died, leaving a son:

Wells, born November 6, 1859; married December 14, 1887,

Louise M. Graff of New Orleans. Children: Wells Eldredge, born February 13, 1891, graduated United States Naval Academy, 1911; Louise Helen, born November 24, 1902.

Charles W., married, second, Miss Helen Grosvenor Eldredge of Pomfret, Connecticut. Children: Bertram Grosvenor, Harry Eldredge, Edward Eldredge.

Page 499. Edward and Lucia H. (Dwinell) Case, not Chase.

Page 520. Sewall Newhouse, not Morehouse.

Page 545. Norwich, Massachusetts, not Warwick.

Page 546. Edward Kirkland, not Edward B.

Page 555. Willis Bemis, not William.

Page 581. William A. Kuech came with Doctor Wesselhoeft from Boston. Mrs. Elizabeth Kuech died August 17, 1882, aged fifty-eight. Children:

Julia, born 1847, died 1911.

Minna D., married March 1, 1870, George Russell of Whitehall, New York.

Frederick W., married January 1, 1889, Luella, daughter of J. G. Newton. He died October, 1920. Children: Russell N., born December 2, 1890, graduated from High School, 1909, Dartmouth B.A.; Julius Frederic.

Page 595. Fred Franks, son of Frederick Franks, a German tailor and dealer in men's clothing, who married, November 4, 1834, Laura Hubbard of Vernon and died in Tipton, Indiana, January, 1880, aged seventy-six, was in early life a bookkeeper for Frost & Goodhue and after a clerkship with Bela N. Chamberlain became partner in the firm Chamberlain & Franks, that sold "hats, caps, and furs."

From 1863 to 1868 he was with his uncle, George B. Clark, in the hardware business purchased from Joseph Clark, the firm being Clark & Franks. The Franks family lived in the house on High Street now owned by Doctor Edwin S. Bowen and, after the death of the parents, owned by Fred and two sisters.

Other children of Frederick and Laura (Hubbard) Franks were: Laura H., died September 3, 1879, aged thirty-nine; Sarah L., died January 8, 1885, aged forty-eight.

Page 595. Bela N. Chamberlain was born in Newport, New Hampshire, June 14, 1823. He served as apprentice in the hat factory of Amos Little and became a partner; owned a hat store in Peterboro, New Hampshire, in 1853, making part of his own stock. In 1854 Henry Pond of Keene induced him to come into his business in Brattleboro. In 1861 Mr. Chamberlain bought his partner's interest and took as clerk Frederick Franks. When Mr. Franks retired Mr. Chamberlain was assisted by his son, Herbert B. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, a trustee and auditor of the Vermont Savings Bank, town lister and bailiff. He married Hannah T. Cram, who died April 14, 1903. He died July 14, 1887, aged sixty-four. His son, Herbert B., born in 1848, married May 13, 1896, Nettie Phillips.

Page 660. Omit "the house opposite for pupils."

Page 684. Columbia Law School, not Colorado.

Page 720. The date of Green Mountain Boy and Girl was 1860, not 1869.

Page 767. Rinaldo H. Hescok enlisted in Company C, Second Vermont Volunteers, early in 1861, was in the battle of Bull Run, in General Smith's Corps before Richmond, three weeks in Libby Prison, in the battle of Malvern Hill, and finally wounded.

Page 772. Edwin H. Putnam saw active service at Gettysburg.

Page 773. Colonel George H. Bond married January 6, 1870, Addie,

daughter of George and Elisheba Maynard of Orange, Massachusetts. Children:

Nellie G., married October 19, 1882, Wilfred F. Root. Children:

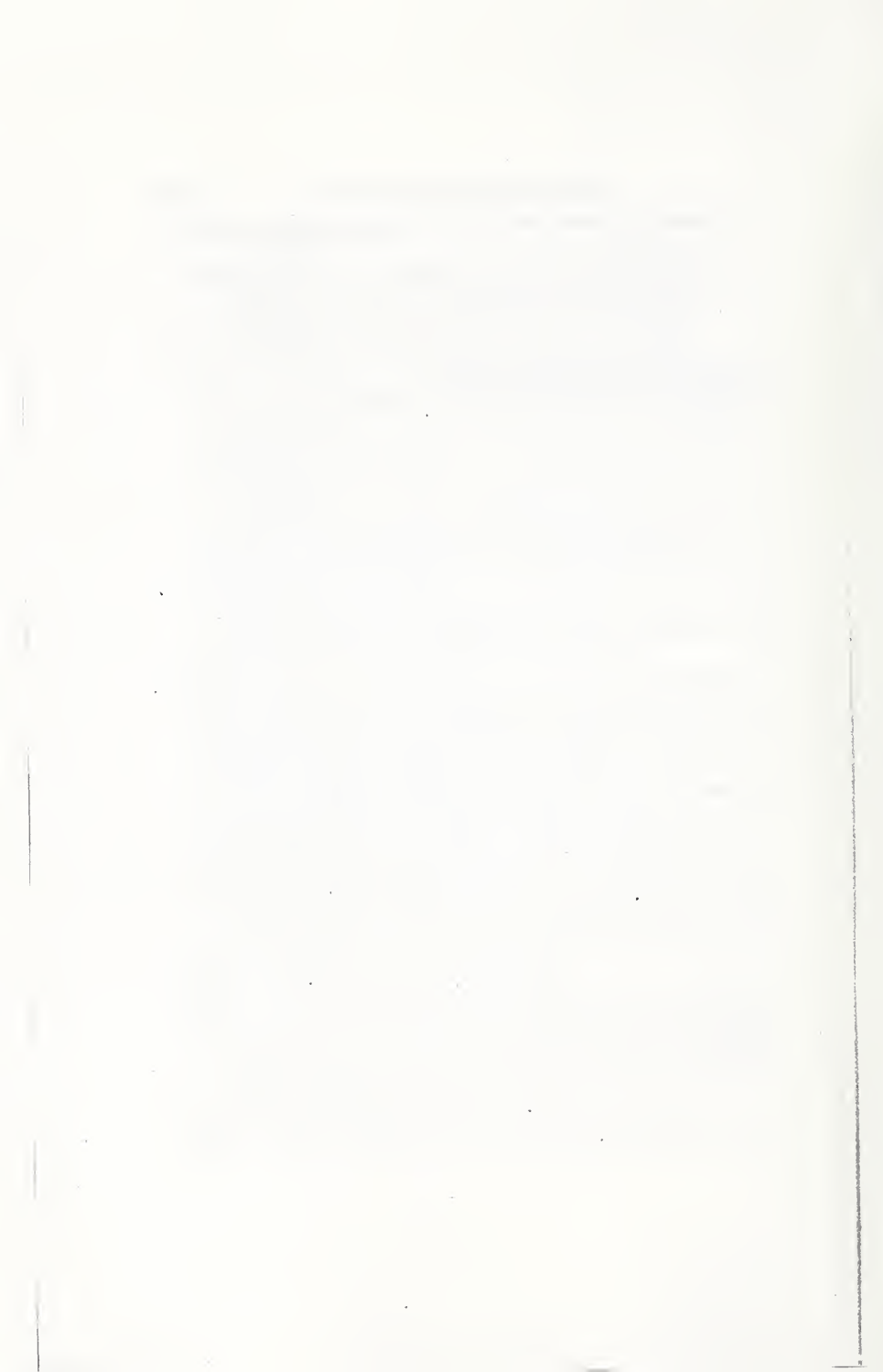
Margaret Esther, died October 12, 1918, aged twenty-four.

Ralph Carpenter, born July 18, 1896.

Elizabeth C., married April 25, 1894, Clifford G. Maynard and has two children: Marion, Alice.

Page 933. July 3, 1873, not July 8, 1893.

Frederick, born September 18, 1849, not September 16.



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